

**DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT
FOR DISCRETIONARY PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT SERVICE**

(As required under Regulation 22 of SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 2020)

- (i) This Disclosure Document (hereinafter referred as “**The Document**”) has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Board of India along with the certificate in the specified format in terms of Regulation 22 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 2020.
- (ii) The purpose of the document is to provide essential information about the Portfolio Services in a manner to assist and enable the investors in making an informed decision before engaging a Portfolio Manager.
- (iii) This Disclosure Document discloses the necessary information about the Portfolio Manager required by an investor before investing and an investor may also be advised to retain the document for future reference.
- (iv) Details of the Principal Officer and Registered Office are as below:

Name of the Portfolio Manager	BANDHAN AMC LIMITED
SEBI Registration Number	INP000008534
Registered Office Address	6th Floor, One World Centre, Senapati Bapat Marg, Jupiter Mills Compound, Prabhadevi, Mumbai 400013
Phone	+91 22 66289826
Fax	+91 22 24215052
Website	www.bandhanamc.com
Name of the Principal Officer	Mr. Rishi Sharma
Email ID	rishi.sharma@bandhanamc.com

- (v) This Disclosure Document remains in effect until a ‘material change’ occurs. Material changes will be filed with Securities and Exchange Board of India (“SEBI”) and notified to the investors, subject to the applicable Regulations.
- (vi) No person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations not confirmed in this Disclosure Document in connection with the Services proposed to be provided by the Portfolio Manager, and any information or representations not contained herein must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Portfolio Manager.

This Disclosure Document is dated October 30, 2024

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1. DISCLAIMER

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

2. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Disclosure Document, except as otherwise expressly provided or as the context or meaning thereof otherwise requires, the following words and expressions shall have the meanings assigned to them respectively hereinafter:

“**Act**” shall mean the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992).

“**Agreement**” shall mean an agreement between Portfolio Manager and its Client and shall include all Schedules and Annexures attached thereto.

“**Application**” means the application made by the Client to the Portfolio Manager to place its funds and/or securities with the Portfolio Manager for Portfolio Management Services. Upon execution of the Agreement by the Portfolio Manager, the Application shall be deemed to form an integral part of the Agreement. Provided that in case of any conflict between the contents of the Application and the provisions of the Agreement, the provisions of the Agreement shall prevail.

“**Board**” or “**SEBI**” shall mean the Securities and Exchange Board of India established under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Act.

“**Business Day**” shall mean a day other than : (i) a Saturday and Sunday (ii) a day on which banks in Mumbai and / Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are closed for business / clearing (iii) a day which is a public holiday and / or a bank holiday (iv) a day on which the Bombay Stock Exchange and / or the National Stock Exchange are closed (v) a day on which the business cannot be transacted because of bandhs, floods, strikes etc. or for any other reason as the Portfolio Manager may prescribe. The Portfolio Manager reserves the right to declare any day as a Business Day or otherwise.

“**Client**” or “**Investor**” shall mean any person/entity that registers with the Portfolio Manager for availing the Portfolio Management Services and enters into an agreement with the Portfolio Manager.

“**Custodian**” shall mean any person who carries on or proposes to carry on the business of providing custodial services in accordance with the regulations issued by SEBI from time to time.

“**Date of Distribution**” shall mean the date on which entire Portfolio or part thereof is handed over to the Client (including by way of interim disbursements) and no longer forms part of the Portfolio.

“**Depository**” shall mean Depository as defined in the Depositories Act, 1996 (22 of 1996).

“**Disclosure Document**” shall mean this Disclosure Document for the Portfolio Management Services.

“**Discretionary Portfolio Management Services**” shall mean portfolio management services where the Portfolio Manager exercises or may, under a contract relating to portfolio management exercise any degree of discretion as to the investments or management of the Portfolio of securities or the Funds of the Client, as the case may be.

“**Diversification Policy**” shall mean the details of diversification of portfolio as stated below in this Disclosure Document.

“**Effective Date**” shall mean the date of execution of the PMS Agreement.

“**Fair Market Value**” shall mean the value of the relevant Security(ies) or other asset(s) forming part of the Portfolio as per the last of the six-monthly valuations conducted by an independent agency appointed by the Portfolio Manager, which may include a reputable chartered accountant, property valuer or other consultants based on the principles set out in the PMS Agreement.

“**FPI/s**” shall mean Foreign Portfolio Investors, registered with SEBI under Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2019, as amended from time to time.

“**Financial year**” shall mean the year starting from 1st April of a year and ending on 31st March the following year.

“**Funds**” shall mean the moneys placed by the Client with the Portfolio Manager and any accretions thereto.

“**Initial Corpus**” shall mean the value of the Funds brought in by the Client at the time of registering him as a Client with the Portfolio Manager and acceptance of the same by the Portfolio Manager. The Portfolio Manager in its sole discretion may accept such proportion of the total capital commitment as the Initial corpus as agreed between the client and the Portfolio manager subject to the same not being less than Rupees Fifty Lakhs.

“**Investment Advisory Services**” shall mean the services, where the Portfolio Manager advises Clients on investments in general or gives specific advice required by the Clients and agreed upon in the PMS Agreement.

“**Investment Approach**” shall mean Portfolio Managers shall, inter-alia, include (i) investment objective (ii) description of types of securities e.g. equity or debt, listed or unlisted, convertible instruments, etc. (iii) basis of selection of such types of securities as part of the investment approach (iv) allocation of portfolio across types of securities (v) appropriate benchmark to compare performance and basis for choice of benchmark (vi) indicative tenure or investment horizon (vii) risks associated with the investment approach (viii) other salient features, if any.

“**Non-Discretionary Portfolio Management Services**” shall mean portfolio management services provided in accordance with the directions of the Client.

“**NRI**” shall mean A Non-Resident Indian or a person of Indian origin residing outside India.

“**Person**” includes an individual, partnership firm, company (as defined in the Companies Act) a body corporate (as defined in the Companies Act) as amended from time to time, a co-operative society and anybody or organization of individual or persons whether incorporated or not.

“**PMS Agreement**” shall mean the agreement between the Client and the Portfolio Manager for provision of Portfolio Management Services by the Portfolio Manager to that Client and stating therein the terms and conditions on which the Portfolio Manager shall provide such services to that Client.

“**Portfolio**” shall mean all Cash and Securities of the Client that are managed by the Portfolio Manager on the Client’s behalf as per the PMS Agreement.

“**Portfolio Manager**” means Bandhan AMC Limited (formerly known as IDFC Asset Management Company Limited), a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 and having its registered office at Tower 1, 6th Floor, One World Centre, Jupiter Mills Compound, 841 Senapati Bapat Marg, Prabhadevi, Mumbai 400013 and registered with SEBI as a Portfolio Manager under the Regulations having Registration No. **INP000008534**.

“**Portfolio Management Services**” or “**Services**” shall mean the Discretionary Portfolio Management Services or Non-Discretionary Portfolio Management Services or Investment Advisory Services, as the context may require.

“**Regulations**” shall mean the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 2020.

“**Related Party**” in relation to a portfolio manager, means—

- (i) a director, partner or his relative;
- (ii) a key managerial personnel or his relative;

- (iii) a firm, in which a director, partner, manager or his relative is a partner;
- (iv) a private company in which a director, partner or manager or his relative is a member or director;
- (v) a public company in which a director, partner or manager is a director or holds along with his relatives, more than two per cent. of its paid-up share capital;
- (vi) any body corporate whose board of directors, managing director or manager is accustomed to act in accordance with the advice, directions or instructions of a director, partner or manager;
- (vii) any person on whose advice, directions or instructions a director, partner or manager is accustomed to act: Provided that nothing in sub-clauses (vi) and (vii) shall apply to the advice, directions or instructions given in a professional capacity;
- (viii) any body corporate which is—
 - (A) a holding, subsidiary or an associate company of the portfolio manager; or
 - (B) a subsidiary of a holding company to which the portfolio manager is also a subsidiary;
 - (C) an investing company or the venturer of the portfolio manager;Explanation. —For the purpose of this clause, “investing company or the venturer of a portfolio manager” means a body corporate whose investment in the portfolio manager would result in the portfolio manager becoming an associate of the body corporate.
- (ix) a related party as defined under the applicable accounting standards;
- (x) such other person as may be specified by the Board: Provided that,
 - (a) any person or entity forming a part of the promoter or promoter group of the listed entity; or
 - (b) any person or any entity, holding equity shares:
 - (i) of twenty per cent or more; or
 - (ii) of ten per cent or more, with effect from April 1, 2023;in the listed entity either directly or on a beneficial interest basis as provided under section 89 of the Companies Act, 2013, at any time, during the immediate preceding financial year; shall be deemed to be a related party.”

“**Securities**” shall mean the securities in which the Portfolio Manager may from time to time invest for and on behalf of the Client, including securities issued by private companies, and shall include all papers / instruments included within the definition of “security” under the Section 2(h) of the Securities Contract (Regulation) Act, 1956, provided that Securities shall not include any securities which the Portfolio Manager is prohibited from investing in under the Regulations or any other law for the time being in force.

“**SEBI**” means Securities and Exchange Board of India, established under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

The terms that are used herein and not defined herein, except where the context otherwise so requires, shall have the same meanings as are assigned to them under the Act or the Regulations.

3. DESCRIPTION

A. HISTORY, PRESENT BUSINESS AND BACKGROUND OF THE PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Background of the Portfolio Manager:

The portfolio management business was being carried out by IDFC Investment Advisors Limited (IDFC IA), a wholly owned subsidiary of IDFC Asset Management Company Limited (IDFC AMC). As part of the process of rationalising the corporate holding structure within the IDFC Group and bring synergy, IDFC IA was merged into IDFC AMC, its holding company on June 23, 2015.

Pursuant to the same, the Portfolio Management Business was undertaken by IDFC Asset Management Company Limited

IDFC AMC was originally known as ANZ Grindlays Asset Management Company Private Limited and set up by the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group. It was appointed by ANZ Grindlays Trustee Company Pvt Ltd (Trustee to ANZ Grindlays Mutual Fund) to act as Investment Manager to ANZ Grindlays Mutual Fund vide the

Investment Management Agreement dated January 3, 2000. In 2001, Standard Chartered Bank acquired 75% of the equity share capital and 100% of the preference share capital of ANZ Grindlays Asset Management Company Private Limited. The company was thereafter renamed as Standard Chartered Asset Management Company Private Limited.

On May 30, 2008, IDFC Limited (IDFC) acquired 100% of the equity and preference share capital of Standard Chartered Asset Management Company Private Limited held by Standard Chartered Bank and other minority shareholders. Pursuant to the above acquisition, Standard Chartered Asset Management Company Private Limited was renamed as IDFC Asset Management Company Limited. On December 9, 2011, IDFC sold 25% of the total issued and paid up equity share capital plus one equity share in IDFC Asset Management Company Limited to Natixis Global Asset Management Asia Pte Ltd (NGAM Asia). Pursuant to RBI's requirements for banking license, on July 9, 2015, IDFC Ltd. transferred its shareholding in IDFC Asset Management Company Limited to IDFC Financial Holding Company Limited, a Non-Operative Financial Holding Company (NOFHC), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of IDFC Ltd. IDFC Financial Holding Company Limited acquired the entire shareholding of Natixis Global Asset Management Asia Pte. Ltd., Singapore in the Company during March 2016.

On January 31, 2023, Bandhan Financial Holdings Limited acquired controlling stake in IDFC Asset Management Company Limited. Consequent thereto, IDFC Asset Management Company Limited was renamed as Bandhan AMC Limited ("Portfolio Manager").

Consequent to the transfer of shares, the revised shareholding pattern of the AMC stands as follows:

Shareholding pattern of the Portfolio Manager:

Name of Shareholder	No. of Shares held	% of Shareholding
Bandhan Financial Holdings Limited / its nominees	19,89,85,968	59.98
Lathe Investment Pte. Ltd.	6,63,28,656	19.99
Tangerine Investments Limited	5,52,85,704	16.66
Mr. Ashley Menezes and Mr. Sanjay Kukreja (Partners of M/s Infinity Partners)	49,00,092	1.48
Mr. Rajendra K Mishra	1,20,840	0.04
Defati Investments Holding B V	61,42,860	1.85
Total	33,17,64,120	100

DIRECTORS OF THE PORTFOLIO MANAGER AND THEIR BACKGROUND IN BRIEF

The following table sets forth current details regarding the Portfolio Manager's Board of Directors:

Name	Age / Qualification	Brief Experience
Mr. Bhaskar Sen (Independent Director)	70 years / B. Com (Hons), C.A.I.I.B.	Mr. Bhaskar Sen is the former Chairman & Managing Director of United Bank of India (since merged with Punjab National Bank). With a rich experience of over 45 years in the industry, Mr. Sen is considered to be a person having deep knowledge in the areas of banking and finance. His special expertise is in the areas of commercial banking, risk management, trade finance and treasury management. Mr. Sen served as Chairman & Managing Director of the United Bank of India for a period of about three years before retiring from active service in December 2012. In his earlier postings in Dena Bank as Executive Director and as General Manager in his parent organisation Union Bank of India, he made significant contributions to treasury operations, overseas expansion, international business, merchant banking operations, risk management, and general banking. Mr. Sen also played a key role in launching the initial public offer and follow-on public offer of his parent bank, Union Bank of India. Post-retirement,

Name	Age / Qualification	Brief Experience
		<p>Mr. Sen has served on the Boards of various prominent financial organisations. He was one of the first Directors to be appointed to the Board of Bandhan Bank, serving it for two consecutive terms, till March 2021. He has also worked as a Public Interest Director and Chairman of the Calcutta Stock Exchange, chaired the Expert Committee on Banking and Finance of the Indian Chamber of Commerce (ICC), and was also a nominated director on the Board of West Bengal Financial Corporation. He is also a director on the Board of various companies.</p>
<p>Mr. S. Ravindran (Independent Director)</p>	<p>61 years / B. Com, Chartered Accountant and Cost accountant</p>	<p>Mr. S. Ravindran was the Executive Director of SEBI from August 2011 till May 2022, wherein he handled all major departments in SEBI and initiated/implemented various policy measures for development/regulation of securities markets relating to Mutual Funds, Corporate Governance, Market Infrastructure Institutions and Market Intermediaries, Market Surveillance and Risk Management, IPOs, Accounting standers Disclosure and Transparency, Corporate restructuring, Takeovers, Buybacks, Delisting, Commodity Derivatives Market, etc. Prior to the above assignment, he was an advisor to the Central Bank of Bahrain on deputation from SEBI from January 2005 to January 2010 wherein he drafted and implemented Bahrain's Securities Market Regulatory Framework on par with International standards and enabled Bahrain to enter into Multilateral MOU with IOSCO.</p> <p>He also handled various assignments as Chief General Manager, General Manager and Deputy General Manager in SEBI from March 1993 to January 2005. During his association with SEBI he had set up Surveillance Department and developed Integrated Market Surveillance System, handled major investigation cases relating to 1999-2001 Market Manipulations, resulting in various enforcement actions, implemented Accounting Standards through Listing Requirements, cleared more than 200 IPOs as Dealing Division Chief, handled more than 100 investigation cases as Investigating Authority, functioned as quasi judicial Enquiry/Adjudication Officer, registration of MFs/Market Intermediaries and Inspection of stock exchanges/ Market Intermediaries.</p> <p>He is also a director on the Board of various companies.</p>
<p>Mr. Nitin Mittal (Independent Director)</p>	<p>46 years / Electronics & Telecommunication engineer from Nagpur University and an executive MBA from IIM Bangalore</p>	<p>Mr. Nitin Mittal is a seasoned specialist in the field of technology with experience of over 24 years, in creating innovative and scalable digital platforms for retail, finance, e-commerce, FMCG, healthcare, insurance, and the e-governance sector.</p> <p>He currently leads the technology and data function wing for Zee Entertainment Enterprises as President and Group CTO. His executive responsibilities with the company are to carry out strategic initiatives to embed technology, automation, AI/ML in all parts of the organization. Mr. Mittal was also the founder (Apr 2018 - March 2021) of SOLV which is engaged in providing an open platform for B2B commerce, credit, payment, logistics, and skilled workforce for the SME segment in India.</p> <p>Prior to his entrepreneurial venture, Mr. Mittal played an instrumental role in bringing disruptive technology to the country. He was a technology adviser with NPCI (Aug 2014 - Jul 2017) and has closely worked with the organization's technology team to build the country's UPI framework.</p> <p>He has also served as the CTO of UIDAI (Oct 2012 - Oct 2014) and</p>

Name	Age / Qualification	Brief Experience
		<p>played a pivotal role in accelerating Aadhar coverage and launching direct benefit transfer (DBT) services. He has extensively worked with corporate majors like Standard Chartered, IBM, TESCO, BNY Mellon, Wipro and the Future Group.</p> <p>He is also a director on the Board of various companies.</p>
<p>Mr. Karni Singh Arha (Associate Director)</p>	<p>48 years / MBA from Marriott School of Management in US and is an Economic Graduate from Delhi University</p>	<p>Mr. Karni S Arha is the Managing Director of BFHL. He is a seasoned financial services professional with over 22+ years of wide-ranging experience covering Finance, Operations and Distribution. He has significant experience in Financial Management, Corporate Strategy, Business Acquisitions and Investor Relations. Mr. Arha has also been part of several Global Joint-Ventures and has extensive experience of interfacing with Regulators and Statutory Authorities.</p> <p>He started his career in US with Aetna Inc and Swiss Re in New York between 1999 to 2005.</p> <p>He moved to India and was amongst the founding members of Reliance Capital between 2006 to 2009, where he led the launch of Life Insurance business, Private Equity business and also Investor Relation responsibilities. Subsequently, he became CFO at India First Life with additional responsibility of being Head of Operations, covering various roles of Business Planning & Strategy, Financial Operations & Controls, Branch and Central Operations, Risk Management and Project Management. After India First Mr. Arha was the CFO & COO at Aviva India where he led numerous transformation initiatives incorporating new business partners, revamping distribution network, cost efficiency projects and productivity improvement initiatives. Before joining BFHL, Mr. Arha was the CFO at Bharti Axa GI where he was part of core team that successfully completed the marquee transaction of merger with ICICI group.</p> <p>Mr. Arha holds an MBA from Marriott School of Management in US and is an Economics Graduate from Delhi University.</p>
<p>Mr. Atanu Sen (Associate Director)</p>	<p>69 years / Master of Arts in Economics; Certified Associate of Indian Institute of Banking & Finance (CAIIB); Certificate in Wealth Management</p>	<p>Mr. Atanu Sen is a trusted name in the banking industry with a significant experience of over 45 years with the country's leading financial institutions. He was serving as the non-executive Chairman of the National Pension System (NPS Trust) of PFRDA.</p> <p>Mr. Sen has held several key posts including that of Managing Director and CEO of SBI Life Insurance Company Limited. He has played an instrumental role as Deputy Managing Director and Chief Credit and Risk Officer of the State Bank of India.</p> <p>Post his retirement in 2014 from active service, he took up serving on the Boards of various companies. Mr. Sen has also engaged as a senior advisor for Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLP, and the post of non-official Director on behalf of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India for Punjab & Sind Bank.</p> <p>He is also a director on the Board of various companies.</p>
<p>Mr. Akash Kedia (Associate Director)</p>	<p>33 years / B.Com & Chartered Accountant</p>	<p>Mr. Akash Kedia is Vice President of Singapore InvestCorp (India) Pvt. Ltd since 2015, where he is part of Direct Investments Group of the private equity business of GIC Singapore in India.</p> <p>Mr. Kedia is associated with GIC for approximately 9 years and has been engaged closely with several financial services companies in India, including asset management companies. Prior to joining GIC, Mr. Kedia worked as an analyst from 2014-2015 at Macquarie Capital (India) Pvt. Ltd and have spent 3 years in Deloitte's audit department.</p> <p>Mr. Kedia is a Chartered Accountant and was ranked among the top 50</p>

Name	Age / Qualification	Brief Experience
		<p>candidates across all three examination levels in India. He holds a bachelor's degree in commerce from Kolkata University, where he ranked first in his college.</p>
<p>Mr. Ankit Singhal (Associate Director)</p>	<p>38 years / B-Tech (Hons.) from IIT Kharagpur, MBA from IIM Bangalore. Cleared all levels of CFA (USA based) and CAIA examinations.</p>	<p>Mr. Ankit Singhal is a seasoned financial services expert with over 12 years of experience in Private Equity. He is a Director at ChrysCapital, where his key responsibilities include leading strategic investment decisions in the financial services sector.</p> <p>Mr. Singhal is skilled in private equity deal-making, business and operational strategy.</p> <p>Prior to joining ChrysCapital, Mr. Singhal worked as an Investment Strategist for Whitetail Asia. He also served as Head of M&A at AJ Capital in Singapore (Feb 2018 – May 2020). He led the group's plans for setting up an NBFC in India as well as helping scale its direct investment franchise.</p> <p>He has also worked as an investment professional with GIC Private Equity (Apr 2011 – Dec 2017), where he successfully concluded various investment deals in the financial services sector.</p> <p>He also acts as a director on the Board of other company.</p>
<p>Ms. Nandini Dias (Independent Director)</p>	<p>57 years / B.Sc, Post Graduate Diploma in Advertising and Media</p>	<p>Ms Nandini Dias was the CEO of Lodestar UM and has been ranked by Economic Times among the top 10 influential leaders (and the only woman leader) in the Indian advertising & media industry for three years now.</p> <p>Marking a career close to three decades, she has had the distinction of launching over 400 brands while managing communication strategy and investments for over 250 marquee businesses across diverse sectors. She has piloted and developed several research-based tools that optimize robust media investments today.</p> <p>She also set up and honed specialized practices like Brand Experience, Content, and Celebrity Management, CRM and Data, Digital, which are now centres of excellence and has been a part of a core leadership team tasked with ideating, transforming and channelizing the FCB Group's forward journey under a program at Oxford University.</p> <p>She also acts as a Director on the Board of other Company.</p>

B. PROMOTERS OF THE PORTFOLIO MANAGER, DIRECTORS AND BACKGROUND:

Bandhan Financial Holdings Limited (BFHL) was incorporated in 2014 and is the promoter of Bandhan Bank Limited ("Bandhan Bank") and is registered with the Reserve Bank of India under the Guidelines for Licensing of New Banks in the Private Sector dated 22 February 2013, as an NBFC categorized, as a Non-Operative Financial Holding Company ("NOFHC"). Presently, BFHL holds ~40% stake in Bandhan Bank.

DIRECTORS OF BANDHAN FINANCIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED AND THEIR BACKGROUND IN BRIEF

The following table sets forth current details regarding the Board of Directors of Portfolio Manager's Promoter:

Name	Brief Profile
<p>Mr. Karni Singh Arha (Managing</p>	<p>Mr. Karni S Arha is the Managing Director of BFHL. He is a seasoned financial services professional with over 22+ years of wide-ranging experience covering Finance, Operations and Distribution. He has significant experience in Financial Management, Corporate Strategy, Business Acquisitions and Investor Relations. Mr. Arha has also been part of several Global</p>

Name	Brief Profile
Director)	<p>Joint-Ventures and has extensive experience of interfacing with Regulators and Statutory Authorities.</p> <p>He started his career in US with Aetna Inc and Swiss Re in New York between 1999 to 2005.</p> <p>He moved to India and was amongst the founding members of Reliance Capital between 2006 to 2009, where he led the launch of Life Insurance business, Private Equity business and also Investor Relation responsibilities. Subsequently, he became CFO at India First Life with additional responsibility of being Head of Operations, covering various roles of Business Planning & Strategy, Financial Operations & Controls, Branch and Central Operations, Risk Management and Project Management. After India First Mr. Arha was the CFO & COO at Aviva India where he led numerous transformation initiatives incorporating new business partners, revamping distribution network, cost efficiency projects and productivity improvement initiatives. Before joining BFHL, Mr. Arha was the CFO at Bharti Axa GI where he was part of core team that successfully completed the marquee transaction of merger with ICICI group.</p> <p>Mr Arha holds an MBA from Marriott School of Management in US and is an Economics Graduate from Delhi University.</p>
Mr. Ashok Kumar Pradhan (Non-Executive Independent Director) (Chairman)	<p>Mr. Ashok Kumar Pradhan is a seasoned Banker having more than 34 years of experience in the Banking Sector only. He is having Masters of Commerce and also Certified Associate of Indian Institute of Banking & Finance (CAIIB) and has started his career as Probationary Office in the year 1985 with State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur.</p> <p>Mr. Pradhan was the MD and CEO of the United Bank of India from September 2018 till March 2020 and also was a Director of National Insurance Company Limited from August, 2019 till March 2020.</p> <p>Mr. Pradhan has worked almost in all areas of Banking especially Credit, Forex and Branch Banking across 4 SBI's associate banks namely State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Mysore and State Bank of Travancore.</p> <p>Prior to United Bank of India, Mr. Pradhan was Chief General Manager of State Bank of India, Travancore.</p>
Ms. Divya Krishnan (Independent Director)	<p>Ms. Divya Krishnan is a finance and investment banking professional. She is currently visiting faculty at one of India's leading private universities, Ashoka, where she teaches finance.</p> <p>She was formerly Chief Investment Officer and Head of Investments at SBI Mutual Fund. She left SBI Mutual Fund to pursue her passion to work in the social impact sector. She has worked primarily in the areas of education and disability, including advising educational organisations for the hearing impaired, the blind, and young girl children from economically disadvantaged backgrounds. She was a member of the Working Group on Disabilities to help develop the 12th Five Year Plan for the Kerala state government.</p> <p>Ms. Krishnan is an alumna of IIM Ahmedabad. Before this, she graduated with honours in Commerce from Shri Ram College of Commerce, Delhi University and completed her schooling from La Martiniere School, Kolkata.</p>
Dr. Jayanta Choudhury (Non-Executive Non-Independent)	<p>Dr. Jayanta Choudhury has wide experience in teaching and research in Rural Development for last 22 yrs. Dr. Choudhury presently working as Associate Professor, National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, North East Regional Centre, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Before joining NIRDPR-NERC, Guwahati, he was Assistant Professor, Department of Rural Studies, Tripura University and State Institute of Public Administration and Rural development (SIPARD), Tripura. He is author of 18 books and numbers of research articles published in National and International journals and in edited</p>

Name	Brief Profile
Director)	<p>volumes.</p> <p>He has leaded/worked with different research projects in India and Bangladesh funded by World Bank, ILO, UNICEF, IGDC, GTZ, MoTA, MoRD, etc. He is active member of various Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) including North Easter Financial Inclusion Trust, India; IFRTD, London; Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services (GFRAS), Switzerland; Community of Evaluators, Sri Lanka etc. He is recognized as Expert, Inclusive Policy Lab, UNESCO. He is also board member of Forum for India Development Cooperation (FIDC), Research and Information System for Developing Countries, New Delhi and Founder, Global Forum for Sustainable Rural Development.</p>
Mr. Pankaj Sood (Nominee Director of Caledium Investment Pte. Ltd.)	<p>Mr. Pankaj Sood has a Post Graduate Diploma from IIM Calcutta and a B. Tech Degree from IIT Kharagpur. He has more than 20 years of work experience in Private Equity and Mergers & Acquisitions transactions in India. He has a very strong understanding of financial service sector in India, including banks, through multiple investments in banks and NBFCs. He oversees the direct investments (private equity) business of Government of Singapore Investment Corporation (GIC) in India and Africa.</p> <p>He had earlier worked in the investment banking/advisory businesses of Kotak Investment Bank, Ernst & Young and SBI Capital Markets.</p>
Ms. Hülya Kefeli (Nominee Director of International Finance Corporation)	<p>Hülya Kefeli graduated from Robert College Istanbul and Istanbul Technical University, Department of Management Engineering. Kefeli started her career in banking at Akbank in 1983 as International Banking Officer followed by various positions at the Bank. Between 2007 and 2015, she served as Assistant General Manager in charge of International Banking. Having assumed Board Member roles at various Akbank subsidiaries, Hülya Kefeli has been a Member of the Board of Directors at Fibabanka, Istanbul since May 15, 2017. Ms. Kefeli joined Board of Bandhan Financial Services Limited, Kolkata in November 2021.</p>
Mr. Atanu Sen Independent Director	<p>Mr. Atanu Sen served as Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of SBI Life Insurance Company Ltd and as the Deputy Managing Director and Chief Credit and Risk Officer of State Bank of India. He was overall in charge of the total credit portfolio of SBI and as the presiding officer of the apex Credit Committee oversaw sanction of high value credit proposals. From September 1977 to August 2012 held various management roles with State Bank of India including foreign assignments. He was also the Chief General Manager of the Banks Mumbai Circle.</p> <p>On superannuation, he was Advisor to the State Bank of India as well as Senior Advisor to Deloitte Touché Tomahatsu (P) Ltd. He had been Non-Official Director of Punjab and Sind Bank Ltd on behalf of Government of India as well as Nominee Director on behalf of SBI in Companies with a stressed balance sheet. Till June 2022 Mr Atanu Sen was the Chairman of the Board of the NPS Trust of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority of India (PFRDA). He continues to be an Independent Director in various Companies including Bandhan Financial Holdings Ltd and TATA Pension Management Ltd.</p> <p>Mr Sen is a Post-Graduate in Economics from Calcutta University and a Certified Associate of the Indian Institute of Bankers. He has also undergone executive training in diverse fields at the Banks training institutes and leading Institutes across the World including Wharton Business School in the USA; Asian Institute of Management, Manila; BPP London, West Deutsche Landesbank Dusseldorf and MDI Gurgaon.</p>
Ms. Runa Sarkar Independent Director	<p>Ms. Runa Sarkar is a Professor with the Economics Group and Coordinator, Centre for Development and Environment Policy. She served as a Faculty Member on the Board of Governors at the Indian Institute of Management Calcutta till April 2023, and has also been Dean (Academic) and Chairperson (PGPEX) at IIMC. Prior to this, she taught at IIT Kanpur. A chemical engineer from BITS Pilani, Runa pursued her Masters in environmental engineering at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA. After spending five</p>

Name	Brief Profile
	<p>years as an environmental consultant in a subsidiary of Tata Steel, Runa completed her doctoral studies from IIM Calcutta.</p> <p>Her interests lie in sustainable development where business interests are in consonance with environmental and social interests. She is on the board of Basix Consulting and Technology Services and Bandhan Financial Holdings Limited. Runa has been a sustainability assessor for CII. In addition to authoring several journal and conference papers, she has been one of the co-editors of the India Infrastructure Report (IIR) 2010 on Infrastructure Development in a Low Carbon Economy and IIR 2009 on Land – A Critical Resource for Infrastructure, published by the 3i network. She has authored and edited several books as well in the area of Business, Environment and Institutions, and is currently engaged with research in the area of energy transitions.</p>

C. TOP 10 GROUP COMPANIES/FIRMS OF THE PORTFOLIO MANAGER ON TURNOVER BASIS (BASED ON LATEST AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS)

Based on the latest audited financial statements (as on March 31, 2024), the group companies / firms of the Portfolio Manager are as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of the Companies
1.	Bandhan Mutual Fund Trustee Limited
2.	Bandhan AMC Limited
3.	Bandhan Bank Limited
4.	Lathe Investment Pte. Ltd.
5.	GIC (Ventures Private Limited)
6.	Bandhan Financial Holdings Limited
7.	Bandhan Financial Services Limited
8.	Tangerine Investments Limited
9.	Carolina Investments Limited
10.	ChrysCapital IX, LLC
11.	Couldiplall Basanta Lala
12.	Infinity Partners
13.	Constellation Trust
14.	Kunal Shroff (as trustee of Constellation Trust)
15.	Varthana Finance Private Limited
16.	ChrysCapital Advisors LLP
17.	Bandhan Konnagar
18.	Financial Inclusion Trust
19.	North East Financial Inclusion Trust
20.	Bandhan Investment Managers (Mauritus) Ltd.
21.	Janakalyan Financial Services Private Limited
22.	Eternality Digital Private Limited
23.	Margo Networks Private Limited
24.	Defati Investments Holding B V
25.	India Chapter of International Advertising Association
26.	Bandhan Life Insurance Limited (With effect from Feb 23, 2024)

SUBSIDIARIES & JOINT VENTURES OF THE PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Bandhan AMC Limited has a wholly owned subsidiary – Bandhan Investment Managers (Mauritius) Limited. There are no joint ventures of the Portfolio Manager.

Any changes in the current holding structure of Portfolio Manager will be notified to SEBI and the Investors and the Disclosure Document will be modified appropriately.

D. DETAILS OF SERVICES BEING OFFERED BY THE PORTFOLIO MANAGER

The Portfolio Manager broadly offers the following kinds of services:

(a) DISCRETIONARY SERVICES

Under these services, the choice as well as the timing of the investment decisions rest solely with the Portfolio Manager. The Portfolio Manager may at times and at its own discretion, adhere to the views of the Client pertaining to the investment / disinvestment decisions of the Portfolio. The Portfolio Manager shall have the sole and absolute discretion to invest in respect of the Client's account in any type of security as per the PMS Agreement and make such changes in the investments and invest some or all of the Client's account in such manner and in such markets as it deems fit, subject to the investment objectives and other restrictions laid down in the PMS Agreement and / or in this Disclosure Document. The Client may give informal guidance to customize in relation to the Portfolio. However, the final decision rests with the Portfolio Manager. The securities invested / disinvested by the Portfolio Manager for Clients may differ from one Client to another Client even if they have the same investment objectives/strategies. The funds of each Client shall be managed individually and independently in accordance with the needs of each Client.

The Portfolio Managers' decision (taken in good faith) in deployment of the Clients' fund / corpus is absolute and final and cannot be called in question or be open to review at any time during the currency of the PMS Agreement or any time thereafter except on the ground of mala fide, fraud, conflict of interest or gross negligence. This right of the Portfolio Manager shall be exercised strictly in accordance with the relevant laws, including any Acts, Rules, and Regulations, guidelines and notifications in force from time to time.

Periodical statements in respect of Client's Portfolio shall be sent to the respective Clients in accordance with the Regulations.

The main features of this service are as follows:

- **Investment decision** – The Portfolio Manager will manage the client's portfolio at his complete discretion and in line with the Client's Investment mandate and SEBI guidelines;
- **Size of Portfolio** – The Client would need to invest / start with a minimum Portfolio of Rs 50 lakhs.
- **Bank and Demat accounts** – The Portfolio Manager shall pool all the assets of the clients together in bank account/s and securities account/s opened in the name of the Portfolio Manager for the sake of convenience but maintain separate client-wise accounts. However, the Portfolio Manager shall assist the client to open a demat account in the client's name and operate the same through a Power of Attorney.

The Portfolio Manager shall act in a fiduciary capacity and as a trustee and agent of the clients' account.

(b) NON – DISCRETIONARY PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT SERVICE

Under this service the client directs the Portfolio Manager in making the desired investment transactions and the Portfolio Manager manages and executes transactions based on the Clients Directions. The Portfolio Manager executes the investment instructions and follows up with payments, settlements, custody and other back-office functions. The Portfolio Manager will accept funds from the client and provide the client a comprehensive advisory package designed to help the client in his investment decisions.

The following are the characteristics of this service:

- **Investment decision** – The client will have total discretion to handle his own portfolio.
- **Size of Portfolio** – The Client would need to start with a minimum Portfolio of Rs 50 lakhs.
- **Recommendations / proposals** - Recommendations / proposals will be provided to the Client at a frequency as agreed upon between the client and the Portfolio Manager.
- **Bank and Demat account** – The Portfolio Manager shall pool all the assets of the clients together in bank account/s and securities account/s opened in the name of the Portfolio Manager for the sake of convenience but maintain separate client-wise accounts. However, for listed / unlisted securities the Portfolio Manager shall help the client to open a demat account in the client’s name and operate the same through a Power of Attorney.
 - The Portfolio Manager will act only on investor’s instructions.
 - The Portfolio Manager will also monitor the portfolio and make suggestions.

At present, the Portfolio Manager does not offer any non-discretionary portfolio management services.

(c) INVESTMENT ADVISORY SERVICES

Under these services, the Portfolio Manager advises Clients on investments in general and any specific advice required by the Clients and agreed upon in the PMS Agreement. For such services, the Portfolio Manager charges the Client a fee for services rendered as spelt out in the PMS Agreement. The advice may be either general or specific in nature and may pertain to a particular portfolio.

The Portfolio Manager will advise the Clients on:

- Restructuring existing portfolio
- Timing of fresh investment
- New investment opportunities
- Any other advisory services permitted by SEBI

The Portfolio Manager retains the right to relax the criteria mentioned above on a case to case basis.

The Portfolio Manager may from time to time formulate and offer specific portfolio services to clients. Key features of such portfolio services shall be made available to clients through an addendum which shall form an integral part of the Disclosure Document.

(d) DIRECT ON-BOARDING OF CLIENTS:

Pursuant to para 2.3 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 07, 2024, Clients have an option to enter into PMS agreement with the Portfolio Manager directly, without intermediation of persons engaged in distribution services. At the time of on-boarding of Clients directly, no charges except statutory charges will be levied. This facility is available with effect from July 1, 2020.

4. PENALTIES, PENDING LITIGATIONS OR PROCEEDINGS ETC.

1. All cases of penalties imposed by the Board or the directions issued by the Board under the Act or Rules or Regulations made there under:
 - None
2. The nature of the penalty/ direction
 - Not Applicable
3. Penalties imposed for any economic offence and/or for violation of any securities laws
 - None
4. Any pending material litigation/legal proceedings against the Portfolio Manager/key personnel with

- separate disclosure regarding pending criminal cases, if any
- None
5. Any deficiencies in the system and operations of the Portfolio Manager observed by the Board or any regulatory agency.
- The Clearing Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai imposed a penalty on the AMC under CCIL's Bye – Laws, Rules & Regulation on account of short fall in CCIL securities segment margin. The penalty charged to the AMC amounted to approx. Rs 49,000, which was paid. The AMC has taken adequate steps to ensure that no further breach shall take place. The penalty was imposed and paid on December 20, 2008.
6. Any enquiry / adjudication proceedings initiated by the Board against the Portfolio Manager or its Directors, Principal Officer or employee or any person directly or indirectly connected with the Portfolio Manager or its Directors, Principal Officer or employee, under the Act or Rules or Regulations made there under:
- None

5. SERVICES OFFERED

A. INVESTMENT PHILOSOPHY, OBJECTIVE AND INVESTMENT APPROACHES

Portfolios managed under Discretionary Services are as follows:

1. BANDHAN NEO EQUITY PORTFOLIO

Investment approach, philosophy and objective

The portfolio managers believe that investment management is about to witness a fundamental change with the advent of technology applied to data analysis & research, securities selection and portfolio optimization. Machine learning can play beneficial roles in investment management, especially in applications where there is abundance of data. Pioneering this approach, Bandhan AMC launched Bandhan NEO Equity Portfolio, an all-weather diversified large and midcap portfolio combining machine learning techniques with portfolio manager expertise. The portfolio will consist of large and mid-capitalised stocks from the BSE 250 LargeMidCap index stock universe and can constitute the core long only equity exposures for clients.

Investment Strategy

In accordance to para 4.6A of SEBI Master circular dated June 7, 2024 for portfolio managers, the portfolio will invest in listed stocks that are constituents of BSE 250 LargeMidCap index, Bandhan Neo Equity Portfolio will be tagged to the Strategy 'Equity'.

The portfolio will invest in listed stocks that are constituents of BSE 250 LargeMidCap index.

a. Investment Framework (Basis of Selection of Securities): SCORE

- **Sourcing:** The portfolio manager sources, screens and analyses multiple datasets to identify factors that influence returns of a stock.
- **Cleaning:** The portfolio manager cleans and curates data for analysis to identify potential sources of alpha.
- **Optimum portfolio:** The BSE 250 LargeMidCap stocks selected by the portfolio manager post application of requisite filters are entered into the machine which is programmed by the manager to analyse the input data. Machine identifies the right mix of attributes in stocks and then selects the optimal one with the best risk-reward balance. Best stocks (as per the machine output) are then algorithmically assigned weights
- **Risk Management:** Sector and stock level exposure and company specific risks and monitored by the portfolio manager. Ongoing risk management of the portfolio is required to maintain the desired risk-reward balance.
- **Evolution:** The machine continuously learns and keeps evolving to improve its portfolio management ability through improvement in algorithms and including new data.

b. Investment Universe and allocation across type of securities:

- **Long-only equities:** The portfolio will take long-only exposures of select BSE 250 stocks. The portfolio is agnostic to any one specific theme or investment style. Long-only equity exposure can go upto 100% of the portfolio value.
- **Units of Mutual Fund Schemes, Money Market Instruments, Fixed Deposits, Cash and Cash Equivalents:** The Portfolio Manager may invest corpus in units of mutual fund schemes, money market instruments, fixed deposits or cash and cash equivalents to meet liquidity and expense requirements. The portfolio intends to keep minimal cash. Cash calls in the portfolios are function of the portfolio manager's macro view and factor model. The allocation to units of mutual fund schemes and money market instruments may range from 0% to 20% but can go beyond 20% basis market conditions and as found suitable by the portfolio manager.

It must be clearly understood that the investment allocation is only indicative and not absolute and that it can vary substantially depending upon the perception of the Portfolio Manager, the intention being at all times to seek to protect the interests of the Clients.

c. Investment tenure / rebalancing:

The portfolio is rebalanced to best capture changes made by the model at a frequency as may deem appropriate by the portfolio manager in the interest of the investors based on the prevailing market conditions. Ideally this will happen when

- data that is used by the algorithm changes,
- market volatility picks up,
- earnings are reported,
- a company specific event takes place like a lawsuit or a earnings warning etc. where risk must be managed in the portfolio.

d. New Benchmark: NIFTY 50 TRI

Old Benchmark: S&P BSE 200

In line with the requirement of the para 4.6A of SEBI Master circular, the portfolio will be benchmarked to Nifty 50 TRI. The NIFTY 50 is a diversified 50 stock index accounting for 13 sectors of the economy.

Availability and quality of data is fundamental to machine learning base investment management. While the portfolio universe is represented by the constituents in BSE 250 LargeMidCap among the 3 benchmarks prescribed, the NIFTY 50 is a better representation of the portfolio universe as it consists of companies, data of which is easily available and reliable, and which are widely covered by research analysts.

The Portfolio Manager may from time to time, review the benchmark selection process and make suitable changes as to the use of the benchmark, or related to composition of the benchmark, whenever it deems necessary.

e. Indicative Investment Horizon:

This portfolio / strategy may be suitable for investors with an investment horizon of 3 to 5 years.

f. Risk factors associated with Investment Approach:

Bandhan NEO Equity Portfolio mainly intends to invest in equity securities. Equity instruments carry both company specific and market risks and hence no assurance of returns can be made for these investments. While the Portfolio Manager shall take all reasonable steps to invest the Funds in a prudent manner in such instruments, such decisions may not always prove to be profitable or correct. Consequently, the Client shall assume any loss arising from such decisions made by the Portfolio Manager. For more details on risks associated with investing in Portfolio Management Services, please refer to section on 'Risk Factors' provided later in this document.

2. BANDHAN CASH MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Investment approach, philosophy and objective

The strategy seeks to offer an investment avenue for short term savings by looking to generate returns commensurate with a moderate risk strategy from a portfolio that is invested in debt and money market securities.

Investment Strategy

The strategy will predominantly invest in fixed income securities and money market instruments with the aim of generating returns commensurate with a moderate risk strategy.

The Portfolio Manager aims to allocate the portfolio's assets across various fixed income instruments (debt/money market) with the objective of optimizing returns based on the risk-reward profile. The actual percentage of investment in various fixed income instruments from time to time will be decided basis the prevailing macro-economic environment (including interest rates and inflation), market conditions, general liquidity, and portfolio manager views.

The strategy will be benchmarked against the return of the CRISIL Composite Bond Fund Index.

Though every endeavour will be made to achieve the objective of the strategy, the AMC / Sponsors / Trustee does not guarantee that the investment objective of the strategy will be achieved. No guaranteed returns are being offered under the strategy.

Description of types of securities

Fixed Income - Debt Securities (including G-Sec and securitized debt) and Money Market Instruments and Units of Mutual Funds.

The strategy being Fixed Income Strategy will invest the corpus of the portfolio in debt and money market instruments. Subject to the Regulations, the corpus of the portfolio can be invested in any (but not exclusively) of the following securities:

- Securities issued, created, guaranteed or supported by the Central Government or a State Government (including but not limited to coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills / cash management bills)
- Debt instruments (including non convertible portion of convertible instruments) issued by Companies / institutions promoted / owned / controlled by the Central or State Governments, domestic government agencies, quasi-government or local / statutory bodies, which may or may not carry a Central/State Government guarantee.
- Debt securities (including non convertible portion of convertible instruments) issued by companies, banks, financial institutions and other bodies corporate (both public and private sector undertakings) including Bonds (coupon bearing / zero coupon), Debentures, Notes, Strips, etc.
- Obligations of banks (both public and private sector) and financial institutions.
- Certificate of Deposits (CDs), Commercial Paper (CPs), Bills Rediscounting, TREPS, Repo/Reverse repo, money at call or notice and other Money Market Instruments as may be permitted by SEBI / RBI from time to time.
- Securitised Debt, Pass through, Pay through or other Participation Certificates representing interest in a pool of assets including receivables.
- Units of mutual fund schemes / ETF's
- The non-convertible part of convertible securities.
- Permitted foreign securities (except foreign securitised debt)
- Any other debt and money market instruments as may be permitted by SEBI/ RBI from time to time, subject to regulatory approvals if any.

Basis of selection of such types of securities as part of the investment approach

The selection of fixed income instruments will be based on a comprehensive evaluation of the macro-economic environment, including factors such as prevailing interest rates, inflation trends, market conditions etc. Additionally, general liquidity in the financial markets and the portfolio manager's outlook play a key role in shaping the investment approach. By considering these elements, the portfolio manager aims to optimize the portfolio to achieve risk-adjusted returns while aligning with the broader economic landscape and investment objectives.

Allocation of portfolio across types of securities

The actual percentage of investment in various fixed income instruments from time to time will be decided basis the prevailing macro-economic environment (including interest rates and inflation), market conditions, general liquidity, and portfolio manager views.

Asset Class Allocation	Indicative Allocation
Debt Securities (including G-Sec and securitized debt) and Money Market Instruments	0-100%
Units of Mutual Funds	0-100%

Benchmark - CRISIL Composite Bond Fund Index

Indicative tenure or investment horizon - This portfolio/strategy may be suitable for investors with an investment horizon of 3 to 6 months.

Risks associated with the investment approach

Risk Associated with Investing in Debt / Money Market Instruments –

- **Price-Risk or Interest-Rate Risk:** Fixed-income securities such as bonds, debentures and money market instruments run price-risk or interest-rate risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of existing fixed-income securities fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase. The extent of fall or rise in the prices is a function of the existing coupon, days to maturity and the increase or decrease in the level of interest rates.
- **Re-investment Risk:** Investments in fixed income securities may carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the interest or maturity due dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested at a lower rate.
- **Basis Risk (Interest - rate movement):** During the life of a floating rate security or a swap, the underlying benchmark index may become less active and may not capture the actual movement in interest rates or at times the benchmark may cease to exist. These types of events may result in loss of value in the portfolio.
- **Spread Risk:** In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. However, depending upon the market conditions, the spreads may move adversely or favourably leading to fluctuation in the NAV.
- **Liquidity Risk:** Due to the evolving nature of the floating rate market, there may be an increased risk of liquidity risk in the portfolio from time to time.
- **Other Risk:** In case of downward movement of interest rates, floating rate debt instruments will give a lower return than fixed rate debt instruments.
- **Credit Risk:** In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even where no default occurs, the price of a security may go down because the credit rating of an issuer goes down. It must, however, be noted that where the portfolio has invested in Government Securities, there is no credit risk to that extent. Different types of securities in which the portfolio would invest carry different levels and types of risk. Accordingly, the portfolio's risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investment pattern. E.g. corporate bonds carry a higher amount of risk than Government securities. Further even among corporate bonds, bonds which are AAA rated are comparatively less risky than bonds which are AA rated.

- **Short-selling of Securities:** Purchasing a security entails the risk of the security price going down. Short selling of securities (i.e. sale of securities without owning them) entails the risk of the security price going up there by decreasing the profitability of the short position. Short selling is subject to risks related to fluctuations in market price, and settlement/liquidity risks. If required by the Regulations, short selling may entail margin money to be deposited with the clearing house and daily mark to market of the prices and margins. This may impact pricing and may induce liquidity risks if the fund is not able to provide adequate margins to the clearing house. Failure to meet margin requirements may result in penalties being imposed by the exchanges and clearing house
- **Securities Lending:** Engaging in securities lending is subject to risks related to fluctuations in collateral value and settlement/liquidity and counter party risks. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the portfolio and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in the possible loss of rights in the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of any corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Portfolio Manager may not be able to sell such lent securities and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

3. BANDHAN SELECT DEBT STRATEGY

Investment approach, philosophy and objective

The strategy seeks to invest in a diversified set of debt and money market securities with the aim of generating optimal returns over short term

Investment Strategy

The strategy will predominantly invest in a diversified set of debt and money market securities with the aim of generating optimal returns over short term.

The Portfolio Manager aims to allocate the portfolio's assets across various fixed income instruments (debt/money market) with the objective of optimizing returns based on the risk-reward profile. The actual percentage of investment in various fixed income instruments from time to time will be decided basis the prevailing macro-economic environment (including interest rates and inflation), market conditions, general liquidity, and portfolio manager views.

The strategy will be benchmarked against the return of the CRISIL Composite Bond Fund Index.

Though every endeavour will be made to achieve the objective of the strategy, the AMC / Sponsors / Trustee does not guarantee that the investment objective of the strategy will be achieved. No guaranteed returns are being offered under the strategy.

Description of types of securities

Fixed Income - Debt Securities (including G-Sec and securitized debt) and Money Market Instruments and Units of Mutual Funds.

The strategy being Fixed Income Strategy will invest the corpus of the portfolio in debt and money market instruments. Subject to the Regulations, the corpus of the portfolio can be invested in any (but not exclusively) of the following securities:

- Securities issued, created, guaranteed or supported by the Central Government or a State Government (including but not limited to coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills / cash management bills)
- Debt instruments (including non convertible portion of convertible instruments) issued by Companies / institutions promoted / owned / controlled by the Central or State Governments, domestic government

agencies, quasi-government or local / statutory bodies, which may or may not carry a Central/State Government guarantee.

- Debt securities (including non convertible portion of convertible instruments) issued by companies, banks, financial institutions and other bodies corporate (both public and private sector undertakings) including Bonds (coupon bearing / zero coupon), Debentures, Notes, Strips, etc.
- Obligations of banks (both public and private sector) and financial institutions.
- Certificate of Deposits (CDs), Commercial Paper (CPs), Bills Rediscounting, TREPS, Repo/Reverse repo, money at call or notice and other Money Market Instruments as may be permitted by SEBI / RBI from time to time.
- Securitised Debt, Pass through, Pay through or other Participation Certificates representing interest in a pool of assets including receivables.
- Units of mutual fund schemes / ETF's
- The non-convertible part of convertible securities.
- Permitted foreign securities (except foreign securitised debt)
- Any other debt and money market instruments as may be permitted by SEBI/ RBI from time to time, subject to regulatory approvals if any.

Basis of selection of such types of securities as part of the investment approach

The selection of fixed income instruments will be based on a comprehensive evaluation of the macro-economic environment, including factors such as prevailing interest rates, inflation trends, market conditions etc. Additionally, general liquidity in the financial markets and the portfolio manager's outlook play a key role in shaping the investment approach. By considering these elements, the portfolio manager aims to optimize the portfolio to achieve risk-adjusted returns while aligning with the broader economic landscape and investment objectives.

Allocation of portfolio across types of securities

The actual percentage of investment in various fixed income instruments from time to time will be decided basis the prevailing macro-economic environment (including interest rates and inflation), market conditions, general liquidity, and portfolio manager views.

Asset Class Allocation	Indicative Allocation
Debt Securities (including G-Sec and securitized debt) and Money Market Instruments	0-100%
Units of Mutual Funds	0-100%

Benchmark - CRISIL Composite Bond Fund Index

Indicative tenure or investment horizon - This portfolio/strategy may be suitable for investors with an investment horizon of 2 to 3 years.

Risks associated with the investment approach

Risk Associated with Investing in Debt / Money Market Instruments –

- **Price-Risk or Interest-Rate Risk:** Fixed-income securities such as bonds, debentures and money market instruments run price-risk or interest-rate risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of existing fixed-income securities fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase. The extent of fall or rise in the prices is a function of the existing coupon, days to maturity and the increase or decrease in the level of interest rates.
- **Re-investment Risk:** Investments in fixed income securities may carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the interest or maturity due dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested at a lower rate.

- **Basis Risk (Interest - rate movement):** During the life of a floating rate security or a swap, the underlying benchmark index may become less active and may not capture the actual movement in interest rates or at times the benchmark may cease to exist. These types of events may result in loss of value in the portfolio.
- **Spread Risk:** In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. However, depending upon the market conditions, the spreads may move adversely or favourably leading to fluctuation in the NAV.
- **Liquidity Risk:** Due to the evolving nature of the floating rate market, there may be an increased risk of liquidity risk in the portfolio from time to time.
- **Other Risk:** In case of downward movement of interest rates, floating rate debt instruments will give a lower return than fixed rate debt instruments.
- **Credit Risk:** In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even where no default occurs, the price of a security may go down because the credit rating of an issuer goes down. It must, however, be noted that where the portfolio has invested in Government Securities, there is no credit risk to that extent. Different types of securities in which the portfolio would invest carry different levels and types of risk. Accordingly, the portfolio's risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investment pattern. E.g. corporate bonds carry a higher amount of risk than Government securities. Further even among corporate bonds, bonds which are AAA rated are comparatively less risky than bonds which are AA rated.
- **Short-selling of Securities:** Purchasing a security entails the risk of the security price going down. Short selling of securities (i.e. sale of securities without owning them) entails the risk of the security price going up there by decreasing the profitability of the short position. Short selling is subject to risks related to fluctuations in market price, and settlement/liquidity risks. If required by the Regulations, short selling may entail margin money to be deposited with the clearing house and daily mark to market of the prices and margins. This may impact pricing and may induce liquidity risks if the fund is not able to provide adequate margins to the clearing house. Failure to meet margin requirements may result in penalties being imposed by the exchanges and clearing house
- **Securities Lending:** Engaging in securities lending is subject to risks related to fluctuations in collateral value and settlement/liquidity and counter party risks. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the portfolio and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in the possible loss of rights in the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of any corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Portfolio Manager may not be able to sell such lent securities and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

4. BANDHAN DURATION PLUS STRATEGY

Investment approach, philosophy and objective

The strategy seeks to generate optimal returns by active management of the portfolio by investing in debt and money market instruments across maturities.

Investment Strategy

The strategy proposes to generate optimal returns by designing a portfolio which will dynamically track interest rate movements through active management across maturities / duration.

The Portfolio Manager aims to allocate the portfolio's assets across various fixed income instruments (debt/money market) with the objective of optimizing returns based on the risk-reward profile. The actual percentage of investment in various fixed income instruments from time to time will be decided basis the prevailing macro-economic environment (including interest rates and inflation), market conditions, general liquidity, and portfolio manager views.

The strategy will be benchmarked against the return of the NIFTY Medium to Long Duration Debt Index.

Though every endeavour will be made to achieve the objective of the strategy, the AMC / Sponsors / Trustee does not guarantee that the investment objective of the strategy will be achieved. No guaranteed returns are being offered under the strategy.

Description of types of securities

Fixed Income - Debt Securities (including G-Sec and securitized debt) and Money Market Instruments and Units of Mutual Funds.

The strategy being Fixed Income Strategy will invest the corpus of the portfolio in debt and money market instruments. Subject to the Regulations, the corpus of the portfolio can be invested in any (but not exclusively) of the following securities:

- Securities issued, created, guaranteed or supported by the Central Government or a State Government (including but not limited to coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills / cash management bills)
- Debt instruments (including non convertible portion of convertible instruments) issued by Companies / institutions promoted / owned / controlled by the Central or State Governments, domestic government agencies, quasi-government or local / statutory bodies, which may or may not carry a Central/State Government guarantee.
- Debt securities (including non convertible portion of convertible instruments) issued by companies, banks, financial institutions and other bodies corporate (both public and private sector undertakings) including Bonds (coupon bearing / zero coupon), Debentures, Notes, Strips, etc.
- Obligations of banks (both public and private sector) and financial institutions.
- Certificate of Deposits (CDs), Commercial Paper (CPs), Bills Rediscounting, TREPS, Repo/Reverse repo, money at call or notice and other Money Market Instruments as may be permitted by SEBI / RBI from time to time.
- Securitised Debt, Pass through, Pay through or other Participation Certificates representing interest in a pool of assets including receivables.
- Units of mutual fund schemes / ETF's
- The non-convertible part of convertible securities.
- Permitted foreign securities (except foreign securitised debt)
- Any other debt and money market instruments as may be permitted by SEBI/ RBI from time to time, subject to regulatory approvals if any.

Basis of selection of such types of securities as part of the investment approach

The selection of fixed income instruments will be based on a comprehensive evaluation of the macro-economic environment, including factors such as prevailing interest rates, inflation trends, market conditions etc. Additionally, general liquidity in the financial markets and the portfolio manager's outlook play a key role in shaping the investment approach. By considering these elements, the portfolio manager aims to optimize the portfolio to achieve risk-adjusted returns while aligning with the broader economic landscape and investment objectives.

Allocation of portfolio across types of securities

The actual percentage of investment in various fixed income instruments from time to time will be decided basis the prevailing macro-economic environment (including interest rates and inflation), market conditions, general liquidity, and portfolio manager views

Asset Class Allocation	Indicative Allocation
Debt Securities (including G-Sec and securitized debt) and Money Market Instruments	0-100%
Units of Mutual Funds	0-100%

Benchmark - NIFTY Medium to Long Duration Debt Index

Indicative tenure or investment horizon - This portfolio/strategy may be suitable for investors with an investment horizon 3+ years.

Risks associated with the investment approach

Risk Associated with Investing in Debt / Money Market Instruments –

- **Price-Risk or Interest-Rate Risk:** Fixed-income securities such as bonds, debentures and money market instruments run price-risk or interest-rate risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of existing fixed-income securities fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase. The extent of fall or rise in the prices is a function of the existing coupon, days to maturity and the increase or decrease in the level of interest rates.
- **Re-investment Risk:** Investments in fixed income securities may carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the interest or maturity due dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested at a lower rate.
- **Basis Risk (Interest - rate movement):** During the life of a floating rate security or a swap, the underlying benchmark index may become less active and may not capture the actual movement in interest rates or at times the benchmark may cease to exist. These types of events may result in loss of value in the portfolio.
- **Spread Risk:** In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. However, depending upon the market conditions, the spreads may move adversely or favourably leading to fluctuation in the NAV.
- **Liquidity Risk:** Due to the evolving nature of the floating rate market, there may be an increased risk of liquidity risk in the portfolio from time to time.
- **Other Risk:** In case of downward movement of interest rates, floating rate debt instruments will give a lower return than fixed rate debt instruments.
- **Credit Risk:** In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even where no default occurs, the price of a security may go down because the credit rating of an issuer goes down. It must, however, be noted that where the portfolio has invested in Government Securities, there is no credit risk to that extent. Different types of securities in which the portfolio would invest carry different levels and types of risk. Accordingly, the portfolio's risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investment pattern. E.g. corporate bonds carry a higher amount of risk than Government securities. Further even among corporate bonds, bonds which are AAA rated are comparatively less risky than bonds which are AA rated.
- **Short-selling of Securities:** Purchasing a security entails the risk of the security price going down. Short selling of securities (i.e. sale of securities without owning them) entails the risk of the security price going up there by decreasing the profitability of the short position. Short selling is subject to risks related to fluctuations in market price, and settlement/liquidity risks. If required by the Regulations, short selling may entail margin money to be deposited with the clearing house and daily mark to market of the prices and margins. This may impact pricing and may induce liquidity risks if the fund is not able to provide adequate margins to the clearing house. Failure to meet margin requirements may result in penalties being imposed by the exchanges and clearing house
- **Securities Lending:** Engaging in securities lending is subject to risks related to fluctuations in collateral value and settlement/liquidity and counter party risks. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the portfolio and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in the possible loss of rights in the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of any corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Portfolio Manager may not be able to sell such lent securities and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

5. BANDHAN LONG ONLY EQUITIES PMS

Investment approach, philosophy and objective

The investment objective of the strategy is to generate returns for its Beneficiaries through long-term capital appreciation. The primary objective of the Strategy is to generate returns from an investment strategy that mainly invests in listed equities or equity related securities across market capitalisation and sectors. It aims to invest bottom up by identifying quality companies with competitive advantage.

Disclaimer: There is no assurance or guarantee that the strategy's objectives will be realised.

Investment Strategy

This strategy will invest predominantly in equity and equity-related securities with active allocation between sectors and stocks based on strategy advisor's view. The strategy will be actively managed and flexible, allowing investments across market caps and sectors, with a focus on generating alpha over the long term.

The investment decision would be based on an evaluation consisting of strong data and rationale. The strategy strives to take a distinct and diverse strategy, which includes - a) Fundamental research-driven bottom-up company selection, b) Buy-hold and sizing portfolio with a long-term investment horizon, c) Financial and operational due diligence, d) Sensitivity and DCF analysis, e) Risk assessment etc.

This is sector and market cap agnostic and therefore can diversify its investments across a range of sectors falling within the investment strategy.

The strategy will keep evaluating the portfolio based on continuous assessment of the macroeconomic environment and subsequent investment approach. The strategy will follow a top-down and bottom-up approach based on factors like macroeconomic indicators (global economic growth, monetary policy, liquidity, geopolitics), domestic economic outlook (monetary and fiscal policies, credit cycles, rural and urban economies), government reforms (production incentives, digitization, tax policies), private consumption and capital expenditure trends.

The strategy will be benchmarked against the return of the BSE 500 (Total Return Index).

Though every endeavour will be made to achieve the objective of the strategy, the AMC / Sponsors / Trustee does not guarantee that the investment objective of the strategy will be achieved. No guaranteed returns are being offered under the strategy.

Description of types of securities

Equity - Consistent with the investment objective and strategy, and subject to applicable laws and regulations, the corpus under the Portfolio will be invested in any of (but not exclusively) the following securities:

- Securities listed or traded on a recognized stock exchange
- Money market instruments including Commercial paper, trade bill, treasury bills, certificate of deposits and usance bills
- Units of Mutual Funds through Direct Plan
- Any other securities as specified by SEBI from time to time

Subject to Regulations, the investment pattern may change from time to time, keeping in view market conditions, opportunities and political & economic factors.

It must be clearly understood that the investment patterns are only indicative and not absolute and that they can vary substantially depending upon the perception of the Portfolio Manager, the intention being at all times to seek to protect the interests of the Clients.

Basis of selection of such types of securities as part of the investment approach

Investments will be decided based on an evaluation consisting of strong data and rationale and continuous assessment of the macroeconomic environment and subsequent investment approach. The strategy will follow a top-down and bottom-up approach based on factors like macroeconomic indicators (global economic growth, monetary policy, liquidity, geopolitics), domestic economic outlook (monetary and fiscal policies, credit cycles, rural and urban economies), government reforms (production incentives, digitization, tax policies), private consumption and capital expenditure trends.

Allocation of portfolio across types of securities

This strategy will invest predominantly in equity and equity-related securities with active allocation between sectors and stocks based on strategy advisor’s view.

Asset Class Allocation	Indicative Allocation
Equity & Equity related Securities	0-100%
Debt & Money Market instruments	0-100%
Derivatives (Hedging and portfolio rebalancing)	0-50%
Units of Mutual Funds	0-100%

Benchmark - BSE 500 TRI

Indicative tenure or investment horizon -This portfolio/strategy may be suitable for investors with an investment horizon 3 to 5 years.

Risks associated with the investment approach

- The portfolio will be subject to overall risks arising from investments in equity and equity-related securities.
- Due to variations in liquidity within the capital market segment, trades in this segment may not be executed immediately. Consequently, the liquidity of the portfolio's investments is inherently limited by trading volumes and settlement periods.
- The portfolio may have a higher concentration in a particular stock or sector at any given time. Any change in government policy or other adverse developments related to such a stock or sector may negatively impact the value of the portfolio.
- The Portfolio Manager may, from time to time, invest any un-deployed funds in liquid schemes of Mutual Funds, which will be subject to interest rate risk due to fluctuations in key interest rates in the economy.

DEBT INVESTMENT PHILOSOPHY

Debt Investment decisions made by the Portfolio Manager on behalf of its Clients would be based on the following factors:

- Active views on the interest rates and yield curves
- Active duration management
- Credit quality of the Portfolio
- Liquidity of the security
- Any other view taken by the Portfolio Manager from time to time

The Portfolio Manager would endeavour to maintain consistent performance in the Portfolio by maintaining a balance between safety, liquidity and profitability aspects of the Portfolio. They would also endeavour to develop a well-diversified quality Portfolio in order to minimize the credit and liquidity risk. The duration of the debt portfolio would primarily be managed with a view to generate coupon income with minimum interest rate risk. The Portfolio Manager would endeavour to mitigate the risk associated with debt securities by diversification and effective use of hedging techniques.

As per the Regulations, the Portfolio Manager shall not deploy the Clients’ Funds in bill discounting, badla financing or for the purpose of lending or placement with corporate or non-corporate bodies.

TRADING IN DERIVATIVES

The Portfolio Manager may invest in derivatives or any other instrument as may be permitted by SEBI/ RBI / such other regulatory authority from time to time.

RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED BY CLIENT

The Portfolio Manager shall not invest any part of the Portfolio in Securities of companies or bodies corporate in which the Client has specifically restricted investments in terms of the PMS Agreement.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Portfolio Manager shall not trade on margin or on a speculative basis on behalf of the Client. All transaction shall be on delivery basis. The Portfolio shall be structured so as to keep risk at acceptable levels. This shall be done through various measures including –

1. Broad diversification of Portfolio.
2. Ongoing review of relevant market, industry, sector and economic parameters.
3. Investing in companies, which have been covered by research

Besides, the asset allocation by the Portfolio Manager would be done keeping in view the investment objective, risk profile and investment horizon of the Client.

INVESTMENTS IN THE SECURITIES OF RELATED PARTIES OR ASSOCIATES OF THE PORTFOLIO MANAGER

The Portfolio Manager may make investments in the securities of its related parties or its associates upto a maximum of 30% of the Client's portfolio (as a percentage of the Client's assets under management) in compliance with the prudential limits on investment as prescribed by SEBI from time to time.

Such investment in the securities of related parties or associates shall be made only after obtaining the prior consent of the Client as per the format prescribed. The Client shall have an option to:

- (i) to specify a limit on investments in the securities of associates/related parties of the Portfolio Manager below the prescribed ceiling.
- (ii) to indicate dissent in case the Client does not want to undertake any investment in the securities of associates/related parties of the Portfolio Manager.

With respect to investments in debt and hybrid securities, the Portfolio Manager shall:

- (i) not invest the Client's monies in unrated securities of its related parties or associates.
The term "associate" shall mean–
 - (a) a body corporate in which a director or partner of the portfolio manager holds, either individually or collectively, more than twenty percent of its paid-up equity share capital or partnership interest, as the case may be; or
 - (b) a body corporate which holds, either individually or collectively, more than twenty percent of the paid-up equity share capital or partnership interest, as the case may be of the portfolio manager.
- (ii) not invest the Client's monies in below investment grade securities of its related parties or its associates;
- (iii) invest the Clients' monies on the basis of the credit rating of securities

B. UTILIZING SERVICES OF GROUP / ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

The Portfolio Manager may utilize the services of the sponsor, group companies and / or any other subsidiary or associate company of the sponsor established or to be established at a later date, in case such a company is in a position to provide requisite services to the Portfolio Manager. The Portfolio Manager will conduct its business with the aforesaid companies (including their employees or relatives) on commercial terms and on an arm's length basis and at mutually agreed terms and conditions and to the extent permitted under all applicable laws after

evaluating the competitiveness of the pricing offered and the services to be provided by them. While entering into such transactions, in accordance with obligations under the Regulations, the Client's interests shall always be paramount.

Subject to applicable laws and regulations from time to time, the Portfolio Manager may invest in permissible securities and instruments issued and distributed by its group / associates / subsidiaries / holding companies including but not limited to units of mutual fund schemes launched by Bandhan Mutual Fund and fixed deposits of Bandhan Bank Limited. Such investments generally will not exceed 30% of each investment approach (portfolio) stated earlier in this document.

C. WHERE WILL THE PORTFOLIO(S) INVEST?

Consistent with the investment objective and strategy, and subject to applicable laws and regulations, the corpus under the Portfolio will be invested in any of (but not exclusively) the following securities:

- Securities listed or traded on a recognized stock exchange
- Money market instruments including Commercial paper, trade bill, treasury bills, certificate of deposits and usance bills
- Units of Mutual Funds through Direct Plan
- Any other securities as specified by SEBI from time to time

Subject to Regulations, the investment pattern may change from time to time, keeping in view market conditions, opportunities and political & economic factors.

It must be clearly understood that the investment patterns are only indicative and not absolute and that they can vary substantially depending upon the perception of the Portfolio Manager, the intention being at all times to seek to protect the interests of the Clients.

6. RISK FACTORS

An indicative list of the risks associated with investing through the Services is set out below:

- (i) Securities investments are subject to market and other risks and the Portfolio Manager provides no guarantee or assurance that the objectives set out in the Disclosure Document and/or the PMS Agreement shall be accomplished.
- (ii) The value of the Portfolio may increase or decrease depending upon various market forces and factors affecting the capital markets such as de-listing of Securities, market closure, relatively small number of scrips accounting for large proportion of trading volume. Consequently, the Portfolio Manager provides no assurance of any guaranteed returns on the Portfolio.
- (iii) Past performances of the Portfolio Manager does not indicate its future performance.
- (iv) The Client stands a risk of loss due to lack of adequate external systems for transferring, pricing, accounting and safekeeping or record keeping of Securities. Transfer risk may arise due to the process involved in registering the shares, physical and demat in the Portfolio Manager's name, while price risk may arise on account of availability of share price from stock exchanges during the day and at the close of the day.
- (v) Investment decisions made by the Portfolio Manager may not always be profitable.
- (vi) Investments made by the Portfolio Manager are subject to risks arising from the investment objective, investment strategy and asset allocation.
- (vii) Not meeting the obligation to make Capital Contributions in terms of the Agreement may have implications

as set out in the PMS Agreement and may also impact the profitability of the Portfolio.

- (viii) Different types of securities in which the portfolio would invest (bonds / money market instruments etc.) as given in the this Disclosure Document carry different levels and types of risks. Accordingly the Fund's risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investment pattern. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of risk than Government securities. Further even among corporate bonds, bonds which are AAA rated are comparatively less risky than bonds which are AA rated.
- (ix) As zero coupon securities do not provide periodic interest payments to the holder of the security, these securities are more sensitive to changes in interest rates. Therefore, the interest rate risk of zero coupon securities is higher. The Portfolio Manager may choose to invest in zero coupon securities that offer attractive yields. This may increase the risk of the portfolio. Zero coupon or deep discount bonds are debt obligations that do not entitle the holder to any periodic payment of interest prior to maturity or a specified date when the securities begin paying current interest and therefore, are generally issued and traded at a discount to their face values. The discount depends on the time remaining until maturity or the date when securities begin paying current interest. It also varies depending on the prevailing interest rates, liquidity of the security and the perceived credit risk of the Issuer. The market prices of zero coupon securities are generally more volatile than the market prices of securities that pay interest periodically.
- (x) Apart from normal credit risk, zero coupon bonds carry an additional risk, unlike bonds that pay interest throughout the period to maturity, zero coupon instruments/deferred interest bonds typically would not realise any cash until maturity. If the issuer defaults, the Portfolio may not obtain any return on its investment.
- (xi) Equity and Equity Related Risks: Equity instruments carry both company specific and market risks and hence no assurance of returns can be made for these investments. While the Portfolio Manager shall take all reasonable steps to invest the Funds in a prudent manner in such instruments, such decisions may not always prove to be profitable or correct. Consequently, the Client shall assume any loss arising from such decisions made by the Portfolio Manager.
- (xii) Macro-Economic risks: Overall economic slowdown, unanticipated corporate performance, environmental or political problems, changes to monetary or fiscal policies, changes in government policies and regulations with regard to industry and exports may have direct or indirect impact on the investments, and consequently the growth of the Portfolio.
- (xiii) Liquidity Risk: Liquidity of investments in equity and equity related securities are often restricted by factors such as trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures. If a particular security does not have a market at the time of sale, then the Portfolio may have to bear an impact depending on its exposure to that particular security. While Securities that are listed on a stock exchange generally carry a lower liquidity risk, the ability to sell these investments is limited by overall trading volume on the stock exchange. Money market securities, while fairly liquid, lack a well develop secondary market, which may restrict the selling ability of such securities thereby resulting in a loss to the Portfolio until such securities are finally sold. Even upon termination of the Agreement, the Client may receive illiquid securities and finding a buyer for such Securities may be difficult. Further, different segments of the Indian financial markets have different settlement periods and such periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. Delays or other problems in settlement of transactions could result in temporary periods when the assets of the Portfolio are un-invested and no return is earned thereon. The inability of the Portfolio Manager to make intended Securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Portfolio to miss certain investment opportunities.
- (xiv) Credit Risk: Debt securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet the principal and interest payments on the obligations and may also be subject to the price volatility due to such factors as interest sensitivity, market perception, or the credit worthiness of the issuer and general market risk.
- (xv) Interest Rate Risk: It is associated with movements in interest rates, which depend on various factors such as government borrowing, inflation, economic performance etc. The value of investments in Fixed Income Securities will appreciate/depreciate if the interest rates fall/rise. Fixed income investments are subject to the

risk of interest rate fluctuations, which may accordingly increase or decrease the rate of return thereon. When interest rates decline, the value of a portfolio of fixed income securities can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rate rise, the value of a portfolio of fixed income securities can be expected to decline.

- (xvi) **Basis Risk (Interest - rate movement):** During the life of a floating rate security or a swap, the underlying benchmark index may become less active and may not capture the actual movement in interest rates or at times the benchmark may cease to exist. These types of events may result in loss of value in the portfolio.
- (xvii) **Spread Risk:** In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. However, depending upon the market conditions, the spreads may move adversely or favourably leading to fluctuation in the NAV.
- (xviii) **Other Risk:** In case of downward movement of interest rates, floating rate debt instruments will give a lower return than fixed rate debt instruments.
- (xix) **Risks associated with investing in Unrated Securities:** Investing in unrated securities is riskier compared to investing in rated instruments due to non-availability of third party assessment on the repaying capability of the issuer. In addition, unrated securities are more likely to react to general developments affecting the market than rated securities, which react primarily to movements in the general level of interest rates. Unrated securities also tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than higher rated securities.
- (xx) **Risks associated with Investing in Derivatives:** 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. As and when the Portfolio trade in the derivatives market there are risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives that investors should understand. Derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. There is the possibility that a loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the “counter party”) to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.

Derivatives are leveraged instruments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have a large impact on their value. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

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

- Lack of opportunity available in the market.
- The risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.

- (xxi) **Risk associated with Interest Rate Future**
 - **Market risk:** Derivatives carry the risk of adverse changes in the market price.
 - **Liquidity risk** – this occurs where the derivatives cannot be sold (unwound) at prices that reflect the underlying assets, rates and indices.
 - **Model Risk** - the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives.
 - **Basis Risk** – This risk arises when the instrument used as a hedge does not match the movement in the instrument/ underlying asset being hedged. The risks may be inter-related also; for e.g. interest rate movements can affect equity prices, which could influence specific issuer/industry assets.
- (xxii) **Risk Associated with investing in Securitized Debt:**
 - The Portfolio may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage backed securities (MBS). Asset Backed Securities (ABS) are securitized debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from various loans including automobile loans, personal loans, loans against

consumer durables, etc. Mortgage backed securities (MBS) are securitized debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of residential / commercial properties. ABS/MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying pool of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS/MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS/MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. If the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceed the credit enhancement provided, ABS/MBS holders will suffer credit losses. ABS/MBS are also normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk as compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt.

- Different types of Securitised Debts in which the portfolio would invest carry different levels and types of risks. Accordingly, the portfolio's risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investments in Securitised Debts. e.g. AAA securitised bonds will have low Credit Risk than a AA securitised bond. Credit Risk on Securitised Bonds may also depend upon the Originator, if the Bonds are issued with Recourse to Originator. A Bond with Recourse will have a lower Credit Risk than a Bond without Recourse. Underlying Assets in Securitised Debt may be the Receivables from Auto Finance, Credit Cards, Home Loans or any such receipts. Credit risk relating to these types of receivables depends upon various factors including macro-economic factors of these industries and economies. To be more specific, factors like nature and adequacy of property mortgaged against these borrowings, loan agreement, mortgage deed in case of Home Loan, adequacy of documentation in case of Auto Finance and Home Loan, capacity of borrower to meet its obligation on borrowings in case of Credit Cards and intentions of the borrower influence the risks relating to the assets (borrowings) underlying the Securitised Debts. Holders of Securitised Assets may have Low Credit Risk with Diversified Retail Base on Underlying Assets, especially when Securitised Assets are created by High Credit Rated Tranches. Risk profiles of Planned Amortisation Class Tranches (PAC), Principal Only Class Tranches (PO) and Interest Only Class Tranches (IO) will also differ, depending upon the interest rate movement and Speed of Pre-payments. A change in market interest rates/prepayments may not change the absolute amount of receivables for the investors, but affects the reinvestment of the periodic cashflows that the investor receives in the securitised paper.
- Presently, secondary market for securitised papers is not very liquid. There is no assurance that a deep secondary market will develop for such securities. This could limit the ability of the investor to resell them. Even if a secondary market develops and sales were to take place, these secondary transactions may be at a discount to the initial issue price due to changes in the interest rate structure
- Securitised transactions are normally backed by pool of receivables and credit enhancement as stipulated by the rating agency, which differ from issue to issue. The Credit Enhancement stipulated represents a limited loss cover to the Investors. These Certificates represent an undivided beneficial interest in the underlying receivables and there is no obligation of either the Issuer or the Seller or the originator, or the parent or any affiliate of the Seller, Issuer and Originator. No financial recourse is available to the Certificate Holders against the Investors' Representative. Delinquencies and credit losses may cause depletion of the amount available under the Credit Enhancement and thereby the Investor Payouts may get affected if the amount available in the Credit Enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. On persistent default of an Obligor to repay his obligation, the Seller may repossess and sell the underlying Asset. However, many factors may affect, delay or prevent the repossession of such Asset or the length of time required to realize the sale proceeds on such sales. In addition, the price at which such Asset may be sold may be lower than the amount due from that Obligor.

(xxiii) Acts of State, or sovereign action, acts of nature, acts of war, civil disturbance are extraneous factors which can impact the Portfolio.

(xxiv) The Client stands the risk of total loss of value of an asset which forms part of the Portfolio or its recovery only through an expensive legal process due to various factors which by way of illustration include default or non performance of a third party, investee company's refusal to register a Security due to legal stay or otherwise, disputes raised by third parties.

- (xxv) **Reinvestment Risk:** This risk arises from the uncertainty in the rate at which cash flows from an investment may be reinvested. This is because the bond will pay coupons, which will have to be reinvested. The rate at which the coupons will be reinvested will depend upon prevailing market rates at the time the coupons are received.
- (xxvi) **Non-Diversification Risk:** This risk arises when the Portfolio is not sufficiently diversified by investing in a wide variety of instruments. As mentioned above, the Portfolio Manager will attempt to maintain a diversified Portfolio in order to minimize this risk.
- (xxvii) **Mutual Fund Risk:** This risk arises from investing in units of Mutual funds. Risk factors inherent to equities and debt securities are also applicable to investments in mutual fund units. Further, scheme specific risk factors of each such underlying scheme, including performance of their underlying stocks, derivatives instruments, stock lending, off-shore investments etc., will be applicable in the case of investments in mutual fund units. In addition, events like change in fund manager of the scheme, take over, mergers and other changes in status and constitution of mutual funds, foreclosure of schemes or plans, change in government policies could affect performance of the investment in mutual fund units. Investors may note that they will be bearing recurring expenses of underlying mutual fund scheme in which the Portfolio Manager invests in addition to the portfolio management fee charged by the Portfolio Manager.
- (xxviii) Prospective clients should review / study the Disclosure Document carefully and in its entirety and shall not construe the contents hereof or regard the summaries contained herein as advice relating to legal, taxation, or financial / investment matters and are advised to consult their own professional advisor(s) as to the legal, tax, financial or any other requirements or restrictions relating to the subscription, gifting, acquisition, holding, disposal (sale or conversion into money) of Portfolio and to the treatment of income (if any), capitalisation, capital gains, any distribution, and other tax consequences relevant to their Portfolio, acquisition, holding, capitalisation, disposal (sale, transfer or conversion into money) of Portfolio within their jurisdiction of nationality, residence, incorporation, domicile etc. or under the laws of any jurisdiction to which they or any managed funds to be used to purchase/gift portfolio of securities are subject, and also to determine possible legal, tax, financial or other consequences of subscribing / gifting, purchasing or holding portfolio of securities before making an investment.
- (xxix) The Portfolio Manager is neither responsible nor liable for any losses resulting from the Services.
- (xxx) Clients are not being offered any guarantee / assured returns.
- (xxxi) The Clients may not be able to avail of securities transaction tax credit benefit and/or tax deduction at source (TDS) credit and this may result in an increased incidence of tax on the Clients. The Client may incur a higher rate of TDS/ Dividend Distribution Tax in case the investments are aggregated.
- (xxxii) The arrangement of pooling of funds from various Clients and investing them in Securities could be construed as an 'Association of Persons' (AOP) in India under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and taxed accordingly.
- (xxxiii) In case of investments in Mutual Fund units, the Client shall bear the recurring expenses of the Portfolio Management Services in addition to the expenses of the underlying mutual fund schemes. Hence, the Client may receive lower pre-tax returns compared to what he may receive had he invested directly in the underlying mutual fund schemes in the same proportions.
- (xxxiv) After accepting the corpus for management, the Portfolio Manager may not get an opportunity to deploy the same or there may be delay in deployment. In such situation the Clients may suffer opportunity loss.
- (xxxv) Clients will not be permitted to withdraw the funds/Portfolio (unless in accordance with the terms agreed with the Client). In addition, they are not allowed to transfer any of the interests, rights or obligations with regard to the Portfolio except as may be provided in the PMS Agreement and in the Regulations.
- (xxxvi) In case of early termination of the PMS Agreement, where Client Securities are reverted to the Client,

additional rights available while the Securities were held as part of the Portfolio that were negotiated by the Portfolio Manager with an investee company or its shareholders may no longer be available to the Client.

(xxxvii) The Client has perused and understood the disclosures made by the Portfolio Manager in the Disclosure Document.

(xxxviii) Changes in Applicable Law may impact the performance of the Portfolio.

(xxxix) The Portfolio Manager and its employees directly involved in investment operations may trade in securities in their personal account which may result in a conflict with transactions in any of the Client's portfolio. However, to mitigate the said conflict in relation to employees, the Portfolio Manager has implemented the Personnel Securities Transaction Guidelines. The employees of the Portfolio Manager are required to abide by the said policy as may be applicable to them. The Portfolio Manager, as a part of treasury management function, may be dealing and investing in various securities including but not limited to equity securities, bonds, units of various categories of Mutual Funds, Money Market Instruments and alternative investment funds etc. The Portfolio Manager has guidelines for managing conflicts of interest in place to achieve and maintain discipline and transparency in all investment activities and to avoid any potential or actual conflict of interests.

7. CLIENT REPRESENTATION

A. Client Representation

Category of Clients	No. Of Clients	Fund Managed (Rs. Cr.)	Discretionary/ Non-Discretionary (if available)	
			Discretionary	Non-Discretionary
FY 2021 - 2022				
Associates/group companies	1	4.91	1	0
Others	110	64.45	110	0
Total	111	69.36	111	0
FY 2022 - 2023				
Associates/group companies	1	4.88	1	0
Others	76	43.30	76	0
Total	77	48.19	77	0
FY 2023 – 2024				
Associates/group companies	1	6.63	1	0
Others	51	37.06	51	0
Total	52	43.69	52	0
FY 2024 – 2025 (April 1, 2024 to September 30, 2024)				
Associates/group companies	1	8.21	1	0
Others	38	33.09	38	0
Total	39	41.30	39	0

B. Disclosures in Respect of Transactions with Related Parties, Associates and Group Companies:

a) Relationships as on March 31, 2024

Ultimate Holding Company

IDFC Limited (upto January 31, 2023)

Bandhan Financial Services Limited (w.e.f. close of business hours on January 31, 2023)

Holding Company

IDFC Financial Holding Company Limited (upto January 31, 2023)

Bandhan Financial Holdings Limited (w.e.f. close of business hours on January 31, 2023)

Subsidiaries

Bandhan Investment Managers (Mauritius) Limited (formerly known as IDFC Investment Managers (Mauritius) Limited)

IDFC IEH Conservative Fund (upto October 06, 2022)

Through subsidiaries:

India Multi Avenues Fund Limited

Fellow Subsidiaries

Bandhan Mutual Fund Trustee Limited (formerly known as IDFC AMC Trustee Company Limited)

Bandhan Life Insurance Company Limited

IDFC Foundation (upto January 31, 2023)

Indirect associate

IDFC First Bank Limited (Formerly IDFC Bank Limited) (upto January 31, 2023)

Bandhan Bank Limited (w.e.f. February 1, 2023)

Entity forming part of Promoter Group

Bandhan Konnagar

Post employment benefits plan

Bandhan AMC Limited Employees Group Gratuity Scheme

Key Management Personnel:

Mr. Vishal Kapoor - Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Piyush Anchliya - Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Nirav Sanghavi – Company Secretary

Ms. Anita Belani – Associate Director (upto January 31, 2023)

Ms. Veena Mankar - Independent Director (upto January 31, 2023)

Ms. Ritu Anand - Associate Director (upto January 31, 2023)

Mr. Anand Krishan - Independent Director (Additional Director) (upto January 31, 2023)

Ms. Shradha Agarwal - (upto February 24, 2023)

Mr. Karni Singh Arha - Associate Director (date of appointment: January 31, 2023)

Mr. Bhaskar Sen – Independent Director (date of appointment: January 31, 2023)

Mr. Gurumoorthy Mahalingam - Independent Director (date of appointment: December 01, 2023)

Mr. S. Ravindaran - Independent Director (date of appointment: December 01, 2023)

Mr. Nitin Mittal - Independent Director (date of appointment: January 31, 2023)

Mr. Atanu Sen - Associate Director (date of appointment: January 31, 2023)

Mr. Pankaj Sood - Associate Director (date of appointment: January 31, 2023 to February 23, 2024)

Mr. Akash Kedia - Associate Director (date of appointment: February 23, 2024)

Mr. Ankit Singhal - Associate Director (date of appointment: January 31, 2023)

Mr. Vinod Rai - Chairman Non-executive Director (upto September 22, 2021)

Mr. Sunil Kakar - Director (upto June 10, 2021)

Ms. Anita Ramachandran - Independent Director (upto June 3, 2021)

b) The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business during the last three financial years:

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of the related party and nature of relationship	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
IDFC Limited (upto January 31, 2023)	Reimbursement of expenses	-	0.01	0.01
	Recovery of expenses	-	0.09	0.15
IDFC Financial Holding Company Limited (upto January 31, 2023)	Payment of Dividend	-	173.06	340.24
IDFC IEH Conservative Fund (upto October 6, 2022)	Revenue from management fees	-	0.20	0.43
	Recovery of other expenses (net)	-	0.04	0.10
IDFC Foundation (upto January 31, 2023)	Recovery of expenses	-	-	0.01
IDFC First Bank Limited (Formerly IDFC Bank Limited) (upto January 31, 2023)	Shared service cost paid	-	-	0.16
Bandhan Investment Managers (Mauritius) Limited (formerly IDFC Investment Managers (Mauritius) Limited)	Purchase of Equity shares	0.76	0.68	-
Bandhan Mutual Fund Trustee Limited (formerly known as IDFC AMC Trustee Company Limited)	Recovery of expenses	0.1	0.03	#
	Reimbursement of expenses	0.01	-	-
Bandhan Konnagar	Contribution towards Corporate Social Responsibility	0.30	-	-

Below Rs. 0.01 crores.

Outstanding balances:

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the related party and nature of relationship	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
IDFC IEH Tactical Fund	Outstanding receivable as at year end	-	-	0.02
IDFC IEH Conservative Fund (upto October 6, 2022)	Outstanding receivable as at year end	-	-	0.06
	Outstanding investments as at year end	-	-	30.00
IDFC First Bank Limited (upto January 31, 2023)	Current account balance	-	-	0.18
	Current account balance (Investor Education and Awareness)	-	-	2.89
Bandhan Investment Managers (Mauritius) Limited (formerly IDFC Investment Managers (Mauritius) Limited)	Outstanding investments as at year end (net of impairment)	0.38	0.44	0.30

Key Management Personnel
(Rs. In Crores)

Name of the related party	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Mr. Vishal Kapoor	Short-term employee benefit	12.87	21.29	5.88
	Long-term employee benefit	0.44	0.42	0.39
Directors	Sitting Fees	0.58	0.27	0.17

8. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE PORTFOLIO MANAGER

The following exhibit states the key financial data pertaining to the Portfolio Manager as per the audited financial statements.

(Rs. in Crores)

Summarized Financial Statement Balance Sheet	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	1.13	1.75	1.26
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents above	2.67	5.09	3.52
Receivables			
(I) Trade receivables	25.20	19.51	13.35
Investments	376.34	217.74	256.98
Other financial assets	8.09	7.19	6.14
Non-financial assets			
Income tax assets (net)	25.15	18.67	15.85
Property, plant and equipment	15.26	9.83	10.17
Intangible assets	1.19	1.24	1.92
Capital Work-In-Progress		-	-
Right-of-use assets	35.91	31.46	27.99
Deferred tax assets (net)	4.68	4.41	1.33
Other non-financial assets	14.38	12.78	20.45
TOTAL	510.00	329.67	358.96
LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities			
Payables			
(I) Trade payables			
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.44	0.58	0.23
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	22.42	12.06	8.96
(II) Other payables			
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.48	3.13	2.15
Lease liabilities	42.36	36.94	31.95
Other financial liabilities	41.34	49.53	35.76
Non-financial liabilities			
Income tax liabilities (net)	30.68	12.95	18.86

Summarized Financial Statement Balance Sheet	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Provisions	3.62	0.95	1.73
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	10.25	1.70	-
Other non-financial liabilities	6.05	9.10	41.02
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	33.18	33.18	2.68
Other equity	317.18	169.55	215.62
TOTAL	510	329.67	358.96

(Rs. In crores)

Summarized Financial Statement Profit & Loss A/c	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Total Income	465.32	374.80	422.24
Total Expenses before Depreciation and Tax	272.50	242.69	172.67
Profit / (Loss) before Depreciation and Tax	192.82	132.11	249.57
Depreciation	14.30	14.28	15.98
Profit / (Loss) Before Tax	178.53	117.83	233.59
Provision for Tax	36.78	29.91	57.60
Profit/(Loss) After Tax- Prior Period Adjustment	141.75	87.92	175.99
Other comprehensive income	-0.28	1.66	0.87
Total comprehensive income for the year	141.47	89.58	176.86

9. PERFORMANCE OF PORTFOLIO MANAGER AS ON MARCH 31, 2024

The following exhibit captures the past performance of the Portfolio Management Services offered by the Portfolio Manager based on Time Weighted Rate of Return considering all cash holdings and investments in liquid fund net of all fees and expenses at scheme level.

Strategy Name	April 01, 2024 – October 23, 204	FY 2023 - 2024	FY 2022 - 2023	FY 2021 - 2022
	%Return p.a.			
Bandhan Neo Equity Portfolio	12.74%	36.73%	-2.97%	17.29%
Old Benchmark - S&P BSE 200 Index	NA	36.69%	-2.00%	19.87%
*New Benchmark – Nifty 50 TRI	10.39%	30.08%	0.59%	20.26%

*New Benchmark – Effective from April 1, 2023

10. AUDIT OBSERVATIONS (PRECEEDING 3 YEARS)

No adverse material adverse observations from Auditors.

11. NATURE OF COSTS AND EXPENSES FOR CLIENTS

The following are indicative types of fees, costs and expenses for Clients availing the Portfolio Management Services. The exact basis of charge relating to each of the following services shall be annexed to the Portfolio Management Agreement and the agreements of each of the services availed at the time of execution of such agreements.

- (a) **One Time Fee / Upfront Fee:** No up-front fee shall be charged to the Client by the Portfolio Manager.
- (b) **Investment Management Fee and Administrative Fee:** The Portfolio Manager shall charge the following

type of Fees. Any other tax or levy (including Goods and Services Tax) charged under any law, in respect of the Portfolio Management Services rendered to the Client will be charged to and recovered from the Client's account.

- i. **Ongoing Management Fee:** An Ongoing management fee up to 7% per annum (including distributor commission/fees) of the value of the Portfolio. Additional applicable taxes shall be charged on the amount of fees.
- ii. **Brokerage and transaction costs:** These will be incurred on purchase and sale of Securities. It is clarified that the purchase and sale prices of Securities will be inclusive of the market rates of the Securities, the brokerage charges and related transaction costs, including stamp fees, if any. Brokerage at actuals shall be charged to clients as expense. It is clarified that the aforesaid head is inapplicable to Clients who have availed only Advisory Portfolio Management Services.
- iii. **Custodian / Accounting Fees:** The Portfolio Manager may appoint suitable custodian-cum-clearing agents, fund accountants, and depository participants for custody of securities and settlement of trades.

HDFC Bank, Kotak Mahindra Bank and Deutsche Bank are the custodians for the portfolios managed by the Portfolio Manager. Further, Kotak Mahindra Bank and Deutsche Bank also act as Fund Accountants for portfolios managed by the Portfolio Manager.

In the event the Client opts to maintain separate accounts, then in such events account opening charges and other associated expenses shall be charged to the Client's account. It is clarified that the aforesaid head is inapplicable to Clients who have availed only Advisory Portfolio Management Services.

- iv. **Registrar and transfer agent fees:** As may be negotiated by the Portfolio Manager with suitable registrar and transfer agents. Currently these services are provided by Computer Age Management Services Ltd (CAMS). It is clarified that the aforesaid head is inapplicable to Clients who have availed only Advisory Portfolio Management Services.
- v. **Bank Charges:** As may be applicable. It is clarified that the aforesaid head is inapplicable to Clients who have availed only Advisory Portfolio Management Services.
- vi. **Stamp duty:** As may be applicable.
- vii. **Legal costs and professional fees:** Costs incurred for instituting or defending legal suits, audit fees and other similar charges.
- viii. **Out-of pocket/ incidental expenses:** As may be incurred at actuals by the Portfolio Manager on behalf of the Client.

Operating expenses excluding brokerage, over and above the fees charged for portfolio management service shall not exceed 0.50% per annum of the client's average daily Assets Under Management. Further, Charges for all transactions in a financial year (Broking, Demat, custody etc.) through self or associates shall be capped at 20% by value per associate (including self) per service. Any charges to self/associate shall not be at rates more than that paid to the non-associates providing the same service.

- (c) **Performance Linked Fee:** Performance Linked fees charged as a percentage of returns above the hurdle rate of return on portfolio. Additional applicable taxes shall be charged on the amount of fees.

Performance fee shall be computed on the basis of high water mark principle over the life of the investment.

High Water Mark Principle: High Water Mark shall be the highest value that the portfolio/account has reached. Value of the portfolio for computation of high watermark shall be taken to be the value on the date when performance fees are charged. The portfolio manager shall charge performance based fee only on

increase in portfolio value in excess of the previously achieved high water mark.

- (d) **Withdrawal Fees:** In case the funds brought in by the Client is redeemed in partial or in full, a withdrawal fee may be charged and recovered from the client as under:
- In the first year of investment, maximum of 3% of the amount redeemed;
 - In the second year of investment, maximum of 2% of the amount redeemed;
 - In the third year of investment, maximum of 1% of the amount redeemed;
 - After a period of three years from the date of investment, no exit load.

Additional applicable taxes shall be charged on the amount of fees.

- (e) Any other fee permissible under the Regulation and agreed between the Parties from time to time.
- (f) Any other taxes, duties and fees which may be levied by the Portfolio Manager from time to time for providing the aforesaid services.

The aforesaid fees and structures are subject to such modifications as may be agreed by and between the Portfolio Manager and Clients at the time of execution of the Portfolio Management Agreement based on individual requirements of the Clients.

12. TAX IMPLICATIONS FOR CLIENTS

The tax implications described hereinafter are as per the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 ('the Act') as amended by the Finance (No, 1) Act, 2024 (FA 2024).

It may be noted that the information given hereinafter is only for general information purposes and is based on the advice received by the Portfolio Manager regarding the law and practice currently in force in India. Investors should be aware that the relevant fiscal rules or their interpretation may change or may not be acceptable to the tax authorities. As is the case with any interpretation of any law, there can be no assurance that the tax position prevailing at the time of an investment will be accepted by the tax authorities or will continue to be accepted by them indefinitely.

Further statements with regard to tax benefits mentioned herein below are mere expressions of opinion and are not representations of the Portfolio Manager to induce any investor to invest whether directly from the Portfolio Manager or indirectly from any other persons by the secondary market operations. In view of the above, and since the individual nature of tax consequences may differ in each case on its merits and facts, each Investor is advised to consult his/ her or its own professional tax advisor with respect to the specific tax implications arising out of its participation in the portfolio management product/ option, as an investor.

A. Treatment of Dividend from Companies and income from mutual funds

From FA 2020, there has been a paradigm shift in taxation of dividend incomes and income from units such that the taxability of said income would now occur in the hands of the shareholders and unitholders. The broad modalities of dividend and income from units taxation are explained below:

(i) Dividend income from shares

a) Taxability for Residents

- As per section 56, dividend income is to be treated as "income from other sources" in the hands of the shareholders. As per section 57, the shareholders can claim a deduction of interest expense to the extent of 20 per cent of dividend income.
- Tax rates as per paragraph F may apply.

FA 2020 has introduced section 80M which provides that where the income of a domestic company includes any income by way of dividends (from any other domestic company, foreign company or a business trust), then such

domestic company can claim a deduction to the extent of the amount of dividend distributed by it on or before the due date¹. Further, no deduction shall be allowed in respect of such amount in any other previous year if the same is allowed in earlier years.

b) Taxability for Non-residents

- There are two categories of non-resident investors, i.e., Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) and others.
- For FPIs, dividend would be taxed on a gross basis under the applicable domestic tax rate of 20%, plus surcharge as applicable and cess, as per section 115AD.
- For other NR shareholders, the applicable domestic tax rate is 20%, plus surcharge as applicable and cess, under section 115A.
- Non-residents can avail benefit of their respective tax treaties subject to certain conditions².

(ii) *Dividend income from mutual funds units:*

a) Taxability for Residents

- The taxability and deduction under section 56 and 57 respectively is the same as mentioned in point (i)(a) above.
- Tax rates as per paragraph F may apply.
- No deduction under section 80M (i.e. set off of dividend) is available to unitholders.

b) Taxability for Non-residents

- Again, there are two categories of unitholders, i.e., FPIs and others.
- For FPIs, the applicable domestic tax rate is 20%, plus surcharge as applicable and cess, as per provisions of section 115AD.
- As mentioned in the context of dividend from shares, section 115A is a distinct provision with regard to taxation of “dividends” in the hands of non-residents other than FPIs. While there is no doubt that this provision would apply to dividend from shares, it is not clear whether this provision would also extend to income distributed by mutual funds” (or “mutual fund dividend”)³. This is because the Act has historically carried separate mention and treatment for “dividends” and “income from mutual funds” in many respects. On the possible basis that mutual fund dividend may not be considered as dividend for the purposes of section 115A, they would be subject to the normal tax rates as applicable to the investor – please refer to tax rates as per paragraph F. However, clarity is needed on the ability to consider mutual fund dividend as dividend for the purposes of section 115A.

For final tax rates, surcharge rates and TDS rates, please refer paragraphs F, G and I.

B. Treatment of Interest on Fixed Income Securities

Interest income received by any tax payer is taxable as ‘Income from other sources’ at the normal tax rates applicable to the tax payer [refer paragraph E for the tax rates] except with respect to certain interest income arising to FPIs⁴ and other non-resident investor. These exceptions are discussed below:

FPIs

- (i) As per section 115AD read with section 194LD (TDS at the rate of 5% plus surcharge and cess) of the Act, income by way of interest payable on or after 1 June 2013 but before 1 July 2023, as amended by FA 2020, in respect of investment made by an FPI in government securities or rupee denominated bonds of an Indian company shall be taxable at the rate of 5% plus surcharge as applicable

¹ Due date for section 80M: One month prior to due date of furnishing income-tax return as per section 139(1).

² The eligibility of the shareholder for tax treaty benefit primarily rests on whether he is the beneficial owner of the dividend and also whether at all its eligibility possibly gets impaired due to the strict rules of Indian GAAR (General Anti Avoidance Rules) and applicable additional limitations on treaty benefits (including implications under MLI amended treaties). Further, the non-resident needs to maintain and furnish relevant documentation as mentioned in the Income-tax Rules 1962 (‘the Rules’).

³ Based on s. 115A, “dividend” would be taxable on gross basis at the rate of 20 percent plus applicable surcharge and cess

⁴ The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), vide Notification No. 9/2014/ F. No. 173/10/2014-(ITA.I) dated 22 January 2014, has clarified that FPIs registered with SEBI under the SEBI (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014 would be regarded as ‘Foreign Institutional Investors’ as per the Explanation to section 115AD of the Act.

and cess, provided that the rate of interest in respect of the bonds does not exceed the rate as may be notified by the Central Government. The Central Government on 29 July 2013 has notified⁵ the qualifying rates of interest on rupee denominated bonds of an Indian company as under:

- In case of bonds issued before 1 July 2010, the rate of interest shall not exceed 500 basis points over the Base Rate of State Bank of India as on 1 July 2010;
- In case of bonds issued on or after 1 July 2010, the rate of interest shall not exceed 500 basis points over the Base Rate of State Bank of India applicable on the date of issue of the said bonds.

- (ii) Further, as per section 115AD read with section 194LD (TDS at the rate of 5% plus surcharge and cess) of the Act, income by way of interest payable on or after 1 April 2020 but before 1 July 2023, as amended by FA 2020, in respect of investment made by the payee in municipal debt securities⁶ will be covered under section 194LD and will be taxable at the rate of 5% plus surcharge as applicable and cess.
- (iii) Further, as per section 115AD of the Act, interest received by an FPI [other than the interest referred to in (i) and (ii) above] is chargeable to tax at the rate of 20% plus surcharge as applicable and cess.

Other non-resident investor

- (iv) As per section 115E of the Act, income from investment by a non-resident Indian ('NRI'), will be chargeable to tax at the rate of 20% plus surcharge as applicable and cess.
- (i) or a foreign company in respect of monies borrowed by an Indian company from a source outside India on, inter alia, the following transactions is taxable at the following rates plus surcharge as applicable and cess:
 - by way of issue of any long-term bond including long-term infrastructure bond in foreign currency on or after 1 October 2014 but before 1 July 2023 – taxable at 5%;
 - by way of issue of rupee denominated bonds before 1 July 2023 – taxable at 5%;
 - by way of issuance of any long term bond or rupee denominated bond on or after 1 April, 2020 but before 1 July 2023, which is listed on a recognised stock exchange located in an International Financial Service Centre (IFSC) – taxable at 4%; and
 - by way of issuance of any long term bond or rupee denominated bond on or after 1 July, 2023, which is listed on a recognised stock exchange located in an IFSC – taxable at 9%

For rate of surcharge and cess, please refer paragraph G.

C. Characterization of Income earned from Transfer/ Sale of Securities

Transaction in shares/ securities/ units of mutual fund may be either on the capital account (and chargeable to tax as 'Capital gains' under section 45 of the Act) or on trading account (and chargeable to tax as 'Profits and gains of business or profession' under section 28 of the Act).

The issue of income characterization as above is essentially a question of fact and dependent on various factors. Guidance can be sought from judicial precedents and clarifications issued by the CBDT vide circular/ instructions.

In this regard, CBDT issued Circular No 6 dated 29 February 2016 on the tax treatment of surplus arising from transfer of listed shares/ securities whether capital gains or business income with a view to reduce litigation and uncertainty and in partial modification to earlier CBDT Circulars, the 2016 Circular instructs tax authorities to consider certain guidelines for classifying listed shares/ securities as under:

- Where the taxpayer itself, irrespective of the period of holding of the listed securities treats the gains from sale of such securities as business income, the same should be accepted by the tax authorities.

⁵ Notification No. 56/2013/F.No.149/81/2013-TPL dated 29 July 2013.

⁶ As per the FA 2020, "municipal debt securities" shall have the meaning assigned to it in regulation 2(1)(m) of the SEBI (Issue and Listing of Municipal Debt Securities) Regulations, 2015.

- Where the taxpayer wishes to treat the gains arising from transfer of listed securities held for a period of more than 12 months immediately preceding the date of its transfer as capital gains, the same should not be put to any dispute by the tax authorities.
- In all other cases, the nature of transaction (i.e. whether the same is in the nature of capital gains or business income) shall continue to be decided keeping in view the other notifications/ circulars issued by CBDT in this regard.

The CBDT further issued Instruction No.225/12/2016 dated 2 May 2016 clarifying that the income arising from transfer of unlisted shares would be taxable under the head 'Capital Gains', irrespective of period of holding. The Instruction has carved out following situations from its scope:

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

The Finance (No.2) Act, 2014 amended the definition of "capital asset" to include any security held by an FPI in accordance with the regulations made under the SEBI, Act 1992. By virtue of the said amendment, any income arising to an FPI on transfer of such security would be characterised as 'Capital gains'.

D. Short-Term and Long-Term Capital Gains on Sale of Securities

Where investments under the portfolio management services are held by the investor on capital account, then the profit or loss from transfer of securities is taxed as 'Capital gains' under section 45 of the Act.

The rate of tax and other tax implications would also vary depending upon whether the capital asset sold is a short-term capital asset or a long-term capital asset.

As per section 2(42A) of the Act, "short-term capital asset" means a capital asset held by an assessee for not more than thirty-six months immediately preceding the date of its transfer.

However, a security (other than a unit) listed in a recognized stock exchange in India or a unit of an equity-oriented fund⁷, held for a period of 12 months or less would be termed as a short-term asset.

Further, the shares of a company (not being shares listed in a recognized stock exchange in India) shall be considered as short-term capital asset where the same are held for a period of 24 months or less immediately preceding their date of transfer.

Finance Act 2023 has introduced new section namely 50AA to provide that units in Specified Mutual Funds ('SMF') acquired on or after 1 April 2023 or Market Linked Debentures ('MLD') as a capital asset shall be deemed to be considered as short-term capital asset irrespective of its period of holding. Further, no deduction of STT and no indexation benefit is allowed in case of SMF.

For this purpose, Specified Mutual Fund means a mutual fund where not more than 35% of its total proceeds is invested in equity shares of domestic companies. Market Linked Debenture means a security which has an underlying principal component in the form of debt security and where the returns are linked to market returns on other underlying securities or indices and includes any security classified or regulated as MLD by SEBI.

All capital assets which are not short-term capital assets are treated as long-term capital assets.

⁷ An equity-oriented fund means a fund setup under a scheme of mutual fund specified under clause (23D) of section 10 and:

- a) In case where the fund invests a minimum of 90% of the total proceeds in units of another fund, which is traded on recognized stock exchange, and such other fund also invests a minimum of 90% of its total proceeds in the equity shares of domestic companies listed on a recognized stock exchange; and
- b) In any other case, a minimum of 65% of the total proceeds of such fund is invested in the equity shares of domestic companies listed on a recognized stock exchange.

It is also provided that the percentage of equity shareholding or unit held in respect of the fund, as the case may be, shall be computed with reference to the annual average of the monthly averages of the opening and closing figures.

Gains arising from a short-term capital asset are regarded as short-term capital gains and gains arising from long-term capital assets be regarded as long-term capital gains.

As per the provisions of section 48 of the Act, capital gains/ losses are computed by reducing from the sale consideration:

- i. the cost of acquisition of the asset transferred; and
 - ii. any expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively in connection with the transfer.
- Further, section 48 of the Act provides that in the computation of capital gains, no deduction shall be allowed in respect of STT paid.

However, STT paid is allowable as an expenditure in the computation of business income. This is subject to the condition that such income from taxable securities transaction is taxable under the head “Business Income”.

Additionally, the status of tax payer (i.e. whether the tax payer is an individual, a corporate, etc.), whether the transfer has been subject to Securities Transaction Tax (STT), the nature of the instrument sold, etc. also impact the rate of tax applicable to capital gains arising from the transfer of a capital asset. Some of these aspects have been discussed below.

Capital gains tax on sale transaction on which STT is chargeable

STT is a transaction-based tax collected by the stock exchange and is applicable on all transactions effected on the exchange.

The following table provides the details in respect of the rate of STT applicable (as on date) to respective taxable securities transactions (unless mentioned otherwise, the STT is payable by the seller):

Nature of Transaction	Payable by	Value on which tax shall be levied	Rates applicable (%)
Delivery based purchase transaction in units of equity-oriented fund entered into in a recognized stock exchange	Purchaser	Value at which units are bought	Nil
Delivery based purchase transaction in equity shares or units of a business trust entered in a recognized stock exchange	Purchaser	Value at which shares/ units are bought	0.1
Delivery based sale transaction in equity shares or units of a business trust entered in a recognized stock exchange	Seller	Value at which shares/ units are sold	0.1
Delivery based sale transaction in units of equity oriented fund entered into in a recognized stock exchange	Seller	Value at which units are sold	0.001
Non-delivery based sale transaction in equity shares or units of equity-oriented fund or units of a business trust entered in a recognised stock exchange	Seller	Value at which shares/ units are sold	0.025
Transaction for sale of futures ⁸ in securities	Seller	Value at which futures are traded	0.0125

⁸ In case of physical settlement, NSE vide its circular dated 30 August 2018 provided following:

- STT of 0.1 percent will be leviable with effect from July 26, 2018;
- STT will be payable by both purchaser (receiver) and seller (giver) of the securities;
- STT will be recovered from the members on those contracts which had expired on July 26 and were settled by way of physical delivery.

Further, as per the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2019, w.e.f. 1 September 2019, in case the option is exercised, STT will be levied on the “intrinsic value”, i.e., the difference between the settlement price and the strike price.

Nature of Transaction	Payable by	Value on which tax shall be levied	Rates applicable (%)
Transaction for sale of an option in securities	Seller	The option premium	0.0625
Transaction for sale of an option in securities, where the option is exercised	Purchaser	The intrinsic value i.e. difference between the settlement price and the strike	0.125
Sale of units of an equity-oriented fund to the mutual fund	Seller	Value at which units are sold	0.001
Sale of unlisted equity shares by any holder of such shares under an offer for sale to the public included in an initial public offer and where such shares are subsequently listed on a recognised stock exchange	Seller	Value at which shares are sold	0.2
Sale of unlisted units of a business trust under an offer for sale	Seller	Value at which shares are sold	0.2

Long-term capital gains

The Finance Act 2018 has introduced section 112A of the Act, in respect of transfer of specified asset on or after 1 April 2018, tax at the rate of 10 per cent (plus applicable surcharge and cess) shall be levied on long-term capital gains, exceeding Rs 1,00,000, where in case of an equity share of a company, STT has been paid on acquisition and transfer of such equity shares and in a case of a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust, STT has been paid on transfer of such capital asset.

The long-term capital gains are required to be computed without giving effect to the first and second provisos to section 48 of the Act, i.e. benefit of computation of capital gains in foreign currency and indexation in respect of cost of acquisition and improvement.

In case of individuals and HUFs, where the taxable income as reduced by long-term capital gains is below the maximum amount not chargeable to tax, the long-term capital gains is reduced to the extent of the amount which falls short of the maximum amount not chargeable to tax and only the balance long-term capital gains will be charged at the applicable rate plus cess.

Further, for the purpose of computing capital gains in relation to a long-term capital asset, being specified asset, acquired before 1 February 2018, the cost of acquisition is deemed to be the higher of:

- The cost of acquisition of such asset; and
- The lower of –
 - (a) the fair market value of the asset; and
 - (b) the full value of consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer/redemption of the asset.

Fair market value has been defined to mean –

- i) in a case where the capital asset is listed on any recognized stock exchange, the highest price of the capital asset quoted on such exchange on 31 January 2018. However, where there is no trading in such unit on such exchange on 31 January 2018, the highest price of such capital asset on such exchange on a date immediately preceding the 31 January 2018 when such capital asset was traded on such exchange shall be the fair market value.
- ii) in a case where the capital asset is a unit and is not listed on recognized stock exchange, the net asset value of such unit as on 31 January 2018.
- iii) in case where the capital asset is an equity share in company which is:

- (a) not listed on a recognised stock exchange as on 31 January 2018 but listed on such exchange on the date of transfer;

(b) listed on a recognised stock exchange on the date of transfer and which became the property of the taxpayer in consideration of share which is not listed on such exchange as on 31 January 2018 by way of transaction not regarded as transfer under section 47 of the Act,

an amount which bears to the cost of acquisition the same proportion as Cost Inflation Index for financial year 2017-18 bears to the Cost Inflation Index for the first year in which the asset was held by the assessee or for the year beginning on the first day of April 2001, whichever is later;

As stated above, to avail benefits of section 112A of the Act, equity shares should be subject to STT both at the time of acquisition and transfer of assets. However, to protect certain transactions, the CBDT issued a Notification⁹ stating that the condition of chargeability to STT at the time of acquisition, shall not apply to all transactions of acquisitions of equity shares entered into on or after 1 October 2004 other than the specified transactions. The negative list of acquisition provided in the notification is divided into following three categories:

- Acquisition of the existing listed equity shares which are not frequently traded on a recognised stock exchange by way of preferential issue (subject to certain exclusions);
- Acquisition of existing listed equity share in a company, not entered through a recognised stock exchange (subject to certain exclusions);
- Acquisition of unlisted equity shares during the period between the delisting and the day immediately preceding the re-listing of such shares on recognised stock exchange

Short-term capital gains

Section 111A of the Act provides that short-term capital gains arising on sale of equity shares of a company or units of equity-oriented fund or units of a business trust and on which STT is chargeable are liable to income-tax at a concessional rate of 15% plus surcharge as applicable and cess.

However, capital gains arising from the transfer of exchange traded derivatives are chargeable to tax at normal rates applicable to the tax payer. Capital gains from transfer of exchange traded derivatives earned by FPIs are chargeable to tax at the rate of 30% plus surcharge as applicable and cess.

In case of individuals and HUFs, where the taxable income as reduced by short-term capital gains is below the maximum amount not chargeable to tax, the short-term capital gains is reduced to the extent of the amount which falls short of the maximum amount not chargeable to tax and only the balance short-term capital gains will be charged at the applicable rate plus surcharge as applicable and cess.

Capital gains tax on sale transaction on which STT is not chargeable

For resident individuals, HUFs, partnership firms (including limited liability partnership) and Indian companies

Long-term capital gains

Long-term capital gains earned in respect of a long-term capital asset, is chargeable to tax under section 112 of the Act at the rate of 20% plus surcharge as applicable and cess. Capital gains are computed after taking into account the cost of acquisition as adjusted by the cost inflation index notified by the Central Government (indexed cost) and expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively in connection with such transfer. Base year for indexation for computing long term capital gains shall be 1 April 2001 or the year in which the asset was first held by the assessee, whichever is later¹⁰.

In the case of listed securities (other than a unit) or zero-coupon bond (as defined under the Act), a tax payer has an option to apply the concessional rate of 10% plus surcharge as applicable and cess, provided the long-term capital gains are computed without substituting the indexed cost in place of the cost of acquisition.

⁹ Notification No. 60/2018/F. No. 370142/9/2017-TPL dated 1 October 2018

¹⁰ Cost inflation index for FY 2024-25 is 363

Further, in case of individuals and HUFs, where taxable income as reduced by long-term capital gains is below the maximum amount not chargeable to tax (refer paragraph F), the long-term capital gains is reduced to the extent of the amount which falls short of the maximum amount not chargeable to tax and only the balance long-term capital gains will be charged at the rate of 20% or 10% plus surcharge as applicable, and cess.

In the case of capital assets being bonds or debentures (other than capital indexed bonds issued by the Government and sovereign gold bonds issued by the Reserve Bank of India under the Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme, 2015), the benefit of indexation is not available.

Short-term capital gains

Short-term capital gains earned is chargeable to tax as per the normal rates applicable to the tax payer. (refer below paragraph F).

For non-residents other than FPIs¹¹

Long-term capital gains

Under section 112 of the Act, long-term capital gains arising from the transfer of a capital asset, other than unlisted securities¹² or shares of a company not being a company in which the public is substantially interested, are chargeable to tax at the rate of 20% plus surcharge as applicable and cess. Capital gains are computed after taking into account the cost of acquisition as adjusted by the cost inflation index notified by the Central Government (indexed cost) and expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively in connection with such transfer.

Further, capital gains arising from transfer of a capital asset being shares in, or debentures of, an Indian company are generally computed by converting the cost of acquisition, expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively in connection with such transfer and the full value of the consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer of the capital asset into the same foreign currency as was initially utilised in the purchase of the shares or debentures, and the capital gains so computed in such foreign currency shall be reconverted into Indian currency (hereinafter referred to as FC computation mechanism)¹³. Further, the aforesaid manner of computation of capital gains shall be applicable in respect of capital gains accruing or arising from every reinvestment thereafter in, and sale of, shares in, or debentures of, an Indian company.

Long-term capital gains arising from transfer of a capital asset, being unlisted securities (or shares of a company not being a company in which public are substantially interested) and unlisted units are chargeable to tax at the rate of 10% plus applicable surcharge and education cess. Such long-term capital gains would be calculated without indexation of cost of acquisition and FC computation mechanism.

Short-term capital gains

Short-term capital gains earned is chargeable to tax as per the normal rates applicable to the tax payer.

The FC computation mechanism is required to be applied by non-resident/ NRI for computing the short-term capital gains arising from the transfer of shares or debentures of an Indian company.

FPIs

Long-term capital gains

Under section 115AD of the Act, long-term capital gains (not covered under section 112A) will be chargeable to tax at the rate of 10% plus surcharge as applicable and cess. Such gains would be calculated without indexation of

¹¹ Other than NRIs, who may elect to be covered by the provisions of section 115E of the Act, as regards tax on investment income and long-term capital gains, where beneficial.

¹² The expression "securities" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (h) of section 2 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956

¹³ Recent case law developments have posed challenges with regard to allowability of FC computation mechanism in computing gains /losses from transfer of unlisted shares or debentures of an Indian company. Therefore, investors are advised to consult with his / her own professional tax advisor on this aspect.

the cost of acquisition and without FC computation mechanism. Further, capital gains under section 112A will be taxable at the rate of 10%, plus surcharge as applicable and cess, on income exceeding Rs. 1 lakh.

Short-term capital gains

Under section 115AD of the Act, Short-term capital gains (not covered under section 111A) earned will be chargeable to tax at the rate of 30% plus surcharge as applicable and cess. However, capital gains mentioned under section 111A will be chargeable at 15%, plus surcharge as applicable and cess.

For rate of surcharge and cess, please refer paragraph G.

E. Business Income from Purchase and Sale of Securities

If the investment under the PMS is regarded as “Business/ Trading Asset” then the gain arising there from is taxed as business income. Where income referred to above is treated as business income, the person is eligible for deduction under section 36(1)(xv) of the Act for the amount of STT paid.

F. Tax Rates

The tax rates applicable to different categories of taxpayers for the financial year ending 31 March 2024 as per Finance (No. 1) Act, 2024 are given in this section. The rates at which different items of incomes would be subjected to tax deduction at source are given in paragraph I.

Individuals (including NRs) / Hindu Undivided Family (‘HUF’) / Association of Persons (‘AOP’) / Body of Individuals (‘BOI’), whether incorporated or not, and Artificial Judicial Person (‘AJP’)

These categories are taxable on progressive basis, as given below:

Under the ongoing tax regime, the slab rates for individuals / HUF / AOP / BOI / AJP are as under:

Particulars	Tax rates
Where total income for a tax year (April to March) is less than or equal to Rs 250,000* (the basic exemption limit)	Nil
Where such total income is more than Rs 250,000* but is less than or equal to Rs 500,000	5% of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs 250,000*
Where such total income is more than Rs 500,000 but is less than or equal to Rs 1,000,000	Rs 12,500 plus 20% of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs 500,000
Where such total income is more than Rs 1,000,000	Rs 112,500 plus 30% of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs 1,000,000

*The basic exemption limit in case of a resident senior citizen (with age of sixty years or more but less than eighty years) is Rs 300,000, in case of resident in India, who is of the age of eighty years or more at any time during the previous year is Rs 500,000.

Further, a tax rebate up to Rs 12,500 per annum would be available for resident individuals with total income of up to Rs 500,000 per annum as per section 87A.

Under the alternate new tax regime¹⁴ for individuals, HUF and others¹⁵:

Particulars	Tax rates
Where total income for a tax year (April to March) is less than or equal to Rs 300,000 (the basic exemption limit)	Nil

¹⁴ The aforesaid new tax regime under section 115BAC is optional. Accordingly, individuals, HUFs and others have the option to be taxed under either of the options. The option under new regime once exercised can be changed in subsequent years (not applicable for business income).

For adopting the new tax regime, most of the deductions/exemptions such as section 80C, 80D, etc. are to be foregone. However, FA 2023 has amended section 115BAC to give benefit of clause (ia) of section 16 (standard deduction), clause (iia) of section 57 (family pension deduction) and sub-section (2) of section 80CCH (contribution to Agniveer Corpus Fund) to the assessee.

¹⁵ The FA 2023 has extended the application of section 115BAC to association of persons (other than co-operative society), body of individual, whether incorporated or not, and artificial juridical person as well

Where such total income is more than Rs. 300,000 but is less than or equal to Rs 600,000	5% of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs 300,000
Where such total income is more than Rs. 600,000 but is less than or equal to Rs 900,000	Rs 15,000 plus 10% of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs 600,000

Particulars	Tax rates
Where such total income is more than Rs 900,000 but is less than or equal to Rs 1,200,000	Rs 45,000 plus 15% of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs 900,000
Where such total income is more than Rs 1,200,000 but is less than or equal to Rs 1,500,000	Rs 90,000 plus 20% of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs 1,200,000
Where such total income is more than Rs 1,500,000	Rs 150,000 plus 30% of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs 1,500,000

Notes

- The Finance Act 2023 ('FA 2023') has amended section 87A to provide that rebate from tax upto Rs. 25,000 is available for a resident individual, opting for alternate new tax regime under section 115BAC, having total income below Rs. 700,000. Further, the concept of marginal rebate has been introduced under section 87A, if the total income marginally exceeds Rs. 700,000.
- The FA 2023 also provides that the new tax regime under section 115BAC to become default tax regime unless the assessee opts otherwise.

For rate of surcharge and cess, please refer paragraph G.

Co-operative Society

Income	Tax
Where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	10%
Where such total income is more than Rs 10,000 but is less than or equal to Rs 20,000	Rs. 1,000 plus 20% of amount exceeding Rs. 10,000
Where such total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 3,000 plus 30% of amount exceeding Rs. 20,000

As per the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019, co-operative societies have an option to pay tax at the reduced rate of 22% plus applicable surcharge and cess as per section 115BAD of the Act.

The FA 2023 has introduced section 115BAE to provide that new manufacturing co-operative society set up and registered on or after 1 April 2023 and, which commences manufacturing or production on or before 31 March 2024 and does not avail any specified incentives or deductions, may opt to pay tax at concessional rate of 15%.

Other categories of investors

Tax rates for other categories are given below:

Sr. No.	Assessee	% of Income Tax
1	Domestic company (if the company resorts to the new taxation regime provided under the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019) – Section 115BAA (Note 1)	22%
2	Domestic company (if the company resorts to the new taxation regime provided under the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019) – Section 115BAB (Note 2)	15%
3	Domestic company having turnover/ gross receipt not exceeding INR 400 crore in financial year 2020-21 [if the company does not exercise to adopt the new taxation regime which has the basic tax rate of 22% /15% (as mentioned in sr. no. 1 and 2 above)]	25%
4	Partnership Firms, including Limited Liability Partnerships ('LLPs')	30%

Sr. No.	Assessee	% of Income Tax
5	Domestic Company (having turnover/gross receipt exceeding INR 400 crore in financial year 2020-21) [if the company does not exercise to adopt the new taxation regime which has the basic tax rate of 22% / 15% (as mentioned in sr. no. 1 and 2 above)]	30%
6	Foreign Company	40%

• **Note 1: Section 115BAA**

As per section 115BAA, a domestic company can opt for paying tax at a lower rate of 22%, plus surcharge as applicable and cess, subject to prescribed conditions especially such that certain deductions such as section 80G (w.e.f. FY20-21) and exemptions need to be foregone. Further, the provisions of Minimum Alternate Tax will not apply to such companies. The option has to be exercised before the due date of filing the income-tax return. Once the option is exercised, it cannot be withdrawn subsequently.

• **Note 2: Section 115BAB**

As per s.115BAB new domestic manufacturing companies, which have been set up and registered on or after 1 October 2019 and commenced manufacturing on or before 31 March 2023, can opt for a lower tax rate of 15%, plus surcharge as applicable and cess, subject to prescribed conditions especially such that certain deductions such as section 80G (w.e.f. FY20-21) and exemptions need to be foregone.

Further, the provisions of Minimum Alternate Tax will not apply to such companies. The option has to be exercised before the due date of filing the income-tax return. Once the option is exercised, it cannot be withdrawn subsequently.

For rate of surcharge and cess, please refer paragraph G.

G. Surcharge and Cess

The tax rates mentioned herein would be increased by a surcharge of:

a) For Individuals, HUF, Artificial Juridical Person, AOP¹⁶ or BOI:

Nature of Income	Up to Rs. 50 lakhs	More than Rs. 50 lakhs but upto Rs. 1 crore	More than Rs. 1 crore but less than Rs. 2 crores	More than Rs. 2 crores but up to Rs. 5 crores	More than Rs. 5 crores
1. Short-term capital gain under section 111A;	NIL	10%	15%	15%	15%
2. Long-term capital gains under section 112A and section 112 ¹⁷ ;					
3. Short term or Long-term capital gains under section 115AD(1)(b)					
4. Dividend ¹⁸					
5. Income from units of MF ¹⁹ – Resident and Non-residents	NIL	10%	15%	25%	37%
6. Any other Income	NIL	10%	15%	25%	37%

* FA 2023 has capped surcharge to 25% where the person has opted for new tax regime under section 115BAC(1A).

b) **For Firms and LLPs** - 12% where total income exceeds Rs. 10,000,000.

¹⁶ The FA 2022 has capped surcharge at 15% in case of AOP consisting of only companies.

¹⁷ The FA 2022 has extended the capping of surcharge (currently applicable on capital gain under section 112A and 111A) on long term capital gain under section 112 as well.

¹⁸ This includes only dividend from equity shares. For any other income, refer to the rates mentioned in point 6.

¹⁹ The FA 2021 caps the surcharge on "dividend". It appears for this purpose that dividend would mean dividend from equity shares and may not cover income from mutual fund schemes/income distributed by mutual funds. This is because the Income-tax Act in several places refers to dividend from equity as "dividend" and dividend from mutual fund as "income distributed by mutual fund". Based on such approach, "mutual fund dividend" is subject to super-rich surcharge.

c) **For Companies**

Company	Total income upto Rs. 1 crore	Total income exceeds Rs. 1 crore but not Rs. 10 crores	Total income exceeds Rs. 10 crores
Domestic company	NIL	7%	12%
Domestic Company opting for section 115BAA and 115BAB	10%		
Foreign company	NIL	2%	5%

d) **For Co-operative Society**

Income	Surcharge
Rs. 1,00,00,000 or less	Nil
Income exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 but not exceeding Rs 10,00,00,000	7%
Income exceeding Rs 10,00,00,000	12%

For co-operative society which opts to pay tax under section 115BAD and section 115BAE of the Act, as referred above, the rate shall be increased by surcharge @ 10%.

A health and education cess of 4% would be charged on amount of tax inclusive of the applicable surcharge for all taxpayers.

H. Losses under the head Capital Gains/ Business Income

- As per section 94(8) of the Act, where additional units or securities²⁰ have been issued to any person without any payment, on the basis of existing units or securities held by such person then the loss on sale of original units or securities shall be ignored for the purpose of computing income chargeable to tax, if the original units or securities were acquired within three months prior to the record date fixed for receipt of additional units or securities and sold within nine months from such record date, and such person continues to hold all or any of the bonus units or securities at the time of sale of original units or securities. However, the loss so ignored shall be considered as cost of acquisition of such additional units or securities held on the date of sale by such person.
- The long-term capital loss suffered on sale / repurchase of any securities shall be available for set off against long-term capital gains arising on sale of other assets and balance long-term capital loss shall be carried forward separately for set off only against long-term capital gains in subsequent years.
- Short-term capital loss suffered on sale / repurchase of any securities shall be available for set off against both long-term and short-term capital gains arising on sale of other assets and balance short-term capital loss shall be carried forward for set off against capital gains in subsequent years.
- Given the nuances involved in the computation of capital gains and the losses allowed to be computed or set-off, each unit holder is advised to consult his / her or its own professional tax advisor in the matter.
- Carry forward of capital losses is admissible maximum up to eight subsequent AYs.

I. Tax Deduction at Source (TDS)

The Act provides for the manner and rates at which tax is to be withheld with regard to various types of incomes.

a) **Dividend income and income from mutual funds**

The FA 2020 has removed the concept of Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) and accordingly, now dividend income is taxable in the hands of the recipient. The TDS rates in this regard are as under:

²⁰ The FA 2022 has included securities in bonus stripping provisions with effect from FY 2022-23

Category	Dividend from Companies	Income from Mutual Funds
Resident	10% (section 194) ²¹	10% (new section 194K ²²)
Non-residents including corporates	20% (section 115A read with 195) *	20% (section 196A)
FPI (corporate)*	20% (section 196D) *	20% (section 196D)
FPI (non-corporate) *	20% (section 196D) *	20% (section 196D)

* As per FA 2021, a non resident investor including FPIs, eligible to claim treaty benefits, would be governed by the provisions of the Act to the extent that they are more beneficial. Accordingly, tax should be withheld as per the provisions of the Act or the provisions of the relevant Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement ('DTAA'), whichever is more beneficial. However, the shareholder will be required to provide appropriate documents to the Companies in order to be entitled to a beneficial rate under such DTAA. The implications of the provisions of GAAR and MLI will also need to be evaluated.

b) Income other than dividend and income from mutual funds:

Non-residents

Any person responsible for paying to a non-resident other than FPIs, any income, which is chargeable to tax under the Act, is required to withhold income-tax thereon under section 195 the relevant sections of the Act, at the prescribed rates, at the time of credit of such income to the account of the payee or at the time of payment, whichever is earlier.

Withholding obligations on certain fixed incomes are mentioned in para B above.

With respect to FPIs, section 196D (2) of the Act provides that income-tax is not required to be withheld from any income by way of capital gains, arising from the transfer of shares and units referred to in section 115AD of the Act, payable to the FPIs.

In case of TDS on payments made to non-residents, the tax rates would be increased by applicable surcharge and cess.

Applicable rates of surcharge are as under:

Nature of Income	Up to Rs. 50 lakhs	More than Rs. 50 lakhs but upto Rs. 1 crore	More than Rs. 1 crore but less than Rs. 2 crores	More than Rs. 2 crores but up to Rs. 5 crores	More than Rs. 5 crores	More than Rs. 10 crores
a) Non-corporates						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short-term capital gain under section 111A; Long-term capital gains under section 112A and section 112²³; 	NIL	10%	15%	15%	15%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dividend income²⁴ – FPIs and other non-residents 	NIL	10%	15%	15%	15%	

²¹ Threshold of Rs. 5,000 is applicable under section 194.

²² Threshold of Rs. 5,000 is applicable under section 194K.

²³ The FA 2022 has extended the capping of surcharge on TDS (currently applicable on capital gain under section 112A and 111A) on long term capital gain under section 112 as well.

²⁴ The FA 2021 caps the surcharge on "dividend". It appears for this purpose that dividend would mean dividend from equity shares and may not cover dividend from mutual fund schemes/income distributed by mutual funds. This is because the Income-tax Act in several

• Any other Income ²⁵	NIL	10%	15%	25%	37%
b) Corporates	NIL		2% (More than Rs. 1 crore but up to Rs. 10 crores)		5%

* FA 2023 has capped surcharge to 25% where the person has opted for new tax regime under section 115BAC(1A).

The rate of health and education cess is 4%. (applicable on tax plus surcharge).

Residents

The applicable rates of TDS are as under:

Income	TDS Rate (%)
Dividend from companies (Section 194)	10%
Dividend from mutual funds (Section 194K)	
Interest on securities (Section 193)	
Capital Gains	NIL

In case of TDS on payments made to residents, the tax rates would not be increased by surcharge and cess.

J. Failure to furnish PAN

As per section 206AA, if any deductee (investor) fails to furnish or furnishes incorrect permanent account number (PAN) to deductor (mutual fund), tax shall be deducted at higher of the following rates, namely: -

- (i) at the rates specified in the relevant provision of this Act; or
- (ii) at the rate or rates in force; or
- (iii) at the rate of twenty per cent

Where the PAN of a resident becomes inoperative due to non-linking of PAN with Aadhaar, it shall be deemed that PAN has not been furnished.

Further, CBDT has vide notification no. 53/2016 dated June 24, 2016 relaxed the applicability of higher rate of TDS u/s 206AA to non-residents on certain payments (payment in the nature of interest, dividend, payment on transfer of any capital asset etc..) subject to furnishing the following details and documents to the deductor (Rule 37BC):

- (i) Basic details: Name, e-mail id, contact number;
- (ii) Address of non-resident outside India in the country in which the deductee is a resident;
- (iii) TRC issued by the Government of country of which the deductee is a resident
- (iv) Tax Identification Number or unique number on the basis of which the deductee is identified by the Government of country of which the deductee claims to be a resident.

K. Failure to file return of income

- FA 2021 has introduced a new section namely section 206AB which requires tax to be deducted at source on any sum payable to a “specified person”, at the higher of the following rates:

- (i) at twice the rate in force specified in the relevant provisions of the Act; or
- (ii) at twice the rate or rates in force; or
- (iii) at the rate of 5%

places refers to dividend from equity as “dividend” and dividend from mutual fund as “income distributed by mutual fund”. Based on such approach, “mutual fund dividend” may be regarded as “any other income”.

²⁵ Tax on income from mutual funds is required to be withheld under section 196A. The FA 2020 does not cap the surcharge for withholding under the said section and therefore, super-rich surcharge is applicable.

- This proposed section applies to the provisions of Chapter XVII-B (that is, TDS), other than sections²⁶ 192, 192A, 194B, 194BA, 194BB, 194-IA, 194-IB, 194M, 194LBC or 194N.
- If the provisions of section 206AA are also applicable to a “specified person”, then the tax shall be deducted at higher of the two rates provided in this section and in section 206AA.
- Specified persons (excluding a non-resident who does not have a permanent establishment in India) or a person not required to furnish return of income and is notified by the Central Government.) means any person who has not filed the return for the previous year²⁷ immediately preceding the previous year in which tax is required to be deducted; whose time limit to file return has expired and the aggregate of tax deducted at source and tax collected at source is fifty thousand or more in the said previous year.

L. Advance Tax Installment Obligations

It will be the responsibility of the investor to meet the advance tax obligation installments payable on the due dates under the Act.

M. Minimum Alternate Tax

Section 115JB(1) of the Act provides that, if the tax payable by a company on the total income computed as per the provisions of the Act is less than 15%²⁸ of its ‘book profit’, then notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of the Act, the ‘book profit’ shall be deemed to be the total income of the tax payer, and the amount of tax payable shall be the amount of income-tax at the rate of 15% (plus applicable surcharge and education cess) on such total income. This tax prescribed on book profits under section 115JB is commonly referred to as Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT).

Section 115JB (2) of the Act further provides that, every company shall, for the purposes of section 115JB of the Act, prepare its profit and loss account in accordance with Schedule III of the Indian Companies Act, 2013. Further, Explanation 1 to section 115JB (2) of the Act prescribes certain additions to/ deductions from the net profit/ loss to determine the ‘book profit’ within the meaning of section 115JB of the Act.

Further, a tax credit is allowed to be carried forward for fifteen years immediately succeeding the assessment year in which tax credit becomes allowable. The tax credit can be set-off in a year when the tax becomes payable on the total income in accordance with the regular provisions of the Act and not under MAT.

MAT provisions will not apply to a domestic company which has exercised the option under section 115BAA or section 115BAB (please refer section F for more details).

The amount of income accruing or arising to a foreign company from capital gains arising on transactions in securities or interest or dividend chargeable to tax at the rates specified in Chapter XII of the Act, shall be excluded from the purview of MAT, if such income is credited to the Profit and Loss Account and the income-tax payable thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Act (other than the MAT provisions), is at a rate less than the MAT rate of 15%. Also, the corresponding expenses shall also be excluded while computing MAT.

Further, the provisions of MAT shall not be applicable to a foreign company if:

- The taxpayer is a resident of a country/ specified territory with which the Government of India (GOI)/ specified association has a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) and the taxpayer does not have a permanent establishment (PE) in India; or

²⁶ Section 192 – TDS on Salary

Section 192A – TDS on accumulated PF balance due to employee

Section 194B – TDS on winnings from lottery/crossword puzzle

Section 194BB – TDS on winnings from horse race

Section 194LBC – TDS on income from investment in securitization trust

Section 194N – TDS on Payment of certain amounts in cash

²⁷ The FA 2022 has reduced the period of non-filing from two years to one year.

²⁸ MAT rate of 15% is applicable with effect from 1 April 2020 i.e. for the financial year 2019-20

- The tax payer is a resident with which the GOI/ specified association does not have a DTAA and the taxpayer is not required to seek registration under any law for the time being in force relating to companies.

The Foreign Tax Credit (FTC) claimed against MAT liability which exceeds the FTC that would have been allowable while computing income under normal provisions, would be ignored while computing tax credit under MAT.

N. Alternate Minimum Tax ('AMT')

All investors (other than a company) are subject to tax under AMT at the rate of 18.5 percent²⁹ on the adjusted total income. In a situation where the income-tax computed as per normal provisions of the Act is less than the AMT on "adjusted total income", the investor shall be liable to pay tax as per AMT. "Adjusted total income" for this purpose is the total income before giving effect to the following deductions:

- claim, if any, as per any section under the heading C, 'Deduction in respect of certain incomes' of chapter VI-A (other than section 80P);
- claim, if any, under section 10AA; and
- claim, if any, under section 35AD (in respect of capital expenditure) as reduced by the amount of depreciation allowable in accordance with the provision of section 32 as if no deduction under section 35AD was allowed in respect of the assets on which the deduction under that section is claimed.

AMT will not apply to an Individual, HUF, AOP, BOI or an Artificial Juridical Person if the adjusted total income of such person does not exceed INR 20 lakhs. Credit of AMT is allowed which can be further carried forward to fifteen subsequent years and set off in the years(s) where regular income tax exceeds the AMT. Further, credit of AMT paid in a given year can be claimed in any subsequent year even if the adjusted total income does not exceed INR 20 lakhs or where no deduction has been claimed under chapter VI-A or section 10AA or section 35AD of the Act.

The provisions of AMT shall not apply to a person who has exercised the option referred to in section 115BAC, section 115BAD or section 115BAE.

O. Benefit of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement

As per the provisions of section 90(2) of the Act, in determining the taxability of a non-resident, the provisions of the relevant DTAA or the Act, whichever are more beneficial shall apply. Accordingly, if the investor is a resident of country with which India has entered into a DTAA, the provisions of the DTAA or of the Act, whichever are more beneficial to the investor, shall apply. The implications of the provisions of General Anti-avoidance Rules ('GAAR') and Multilateral Instrument ('MLI') will also to be evaluated.

Section 90(4) of the IT Act, provides that a tax payer, not being a resident, to whom a DTAA applies, shall not be entitled to claim any relief under such DTAA unless a certificate of it being a resident in any country outside India is obtained by it from the Government of that country.

Further, section 90(5), provides that the tax payer referred to in section 90(4) of the Act, shall also provide such other documents and information, as may be prescribed. In this connection, on 1 August 2013, the CBDT issued a Notification substituting Rule 21AB of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 (Rules) and prescribing the format of information to be provided under section 90(5) of the Act, i.e. in Form No 10F.

A tax payer would be required to furnish Form No 10F, where the required information³⁰ is not explicitly mentioned in the aforementioned certificate of residency; in which case, the Notification additionally requires the tax payer to keep and maintain such documents as are necessary to substantiate the information provided.

²⁹ The FA 2022 has reduced the rate of AMT to 15% in case of co-operative society.

³⁰ Status (individual, company, firm etc.) of the tax payer; Nationality (in case of an individual) or country or specified territory of incorporation or registration (in case of others); Tax payer's tax identification number in the country or specified territory of residence (In case there is no such number, then, a unique number on the basis of which the person is identified by the Government of the country or the specified territory of which the tax payer claims to be a resident); Period for which the residential status, as mentioned in the certificate

P. General Anti Avoidance Rules (GAAR)

GAAR empowers the tax authorities to treat any transaction or arrangement entered into for the primary purpose of tax avoidance as an impermissible avoidance arrangement. The GAAR provisions seek to confer on the tax officer extensive powers, to disregard/ combine/ recharacterise transactions/ persons in situations where there is a tax avoidance motive or where such motive is presumed to exist in law. The CBDT has issued clarifications on GAAR (Circular No. 7/2017 dated 27 January 2017). The provisions of GAAR are effective from the financial year commencing April 1, 2017.

Q. Multilateral Instrument (MLI)

The Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (‘OECD’) released the Multilateral Convention to implement Tax Treaty related measures to prevent Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (‘MLI’). The MLI, amongst others, includes a "principal purpose test", wherein Tax Treaty benefits can be denied if one of the principal purpose of an arrangement or a transaction was to, directly or indirectly, obtain tax benefit. The MLI has also expanded the scope of permanent establishment to include agent (excluding an independent agent) playing principal role, leading to routine conclusion of contracts without material modification. For this purpose, an agent is not considered independent if it acts exclusively or almost exclusively on behalf of one or more closely related enterprises. India has been an active participant in the entire discussion and its involvement in the BEPS project has been intensive. Over 95 countries including India have signed the MLIs.

13. ACCOUNTING POLICY

Objective	To ensure fair treatment for all investments and investors, i.e. existing investors and investors seeking to subscribe or redeem their portfolio. The valuation shall be done in good faith and in a true and fair manner through appropriate valuation policies and procedures.
Scope	The valuation policy shall cover following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valuation methodologies for all permitted security types • Periodicity of review • Conflict management • Record Keeping • Exceptional circumstances
Policy Owner	Valuation Committee of Bandhan AMC Limited (Bandhan AMC/the AMC/the Company) of the PMS.
Valuation methodologies	The methodologies for valuing each and every type of security permitted for investment by the AMC as per its Disclosure Documents and applicable regulatory norms is as per Annexure A. Investment in any new security shall be made only after determining an appropriate valuation methodology and the Board shall be kept informed.
Periodicity of review	The valuation policy shall be reviewed annually by the AMC and internal auditors and the same shall be noted by the Board of Directors of the AMC.
Exceptional circumstances	Following events could be considered (list is indicative and not exhaustive) as exceptional events where current market information may not be available / sufficient for valuation of securities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Force Majeure events that force markets to close abruptly • Major policy announcements by Government, Regulator or Central Bank • Absence of trading in a specific security or similar securities • Significant volatility in capital markets

Annexure A:

The undermentioned are the valuation and accounting methodologies that shall be followed for valuing the securities forming part of the listed Portfolios managed by Bandhan AMC.

of residence is applicable; and Address of the tax payer in the country or specified territory outside India, during the period for which the certificate is applicable.

Asset Class	Methodology
Listed Securities	<p>Investments in listed equity instruments will be valued at the closing market prices on the National Stock Exchange (“NSE”). If the Securities are not traded on the NSE on the valuation day, the closing price of the Security on the Bombay Stock Exchange will be used for valuation of Securities. In case of the securities that are not traded on the valuation date, the last available traded price shall be used for the valuation of securities, provided such closing price is not exceeding a period of 30 calendar days. If the security is not traded beyond 30 calendar days, it will be valued like a non-traded security. Notwithstanding the above, the Portfolio Manager may, at its discretion, consider fair valuation methodologies for arriving at the value of securities, if it is of the opinion that events such as open offers, takeovers, mergers, impairment of assets due to default in principal / interest liabilities of the Issuer company, significant rating downgrades etc. may have occurred since the publication of the last market price of the security.</p>
Non-Traded Securities	<p>When a security is not traded on any stock exchange, on the date of valuation, then the previous closing price on NSE /BSE/ any other Stock Exchange will be used provided such closing price is not exceeding a period of 30 calendar days.</p> <p>In all other cases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Equity shares: Non-Traded equity shares of a company shall be valued ‘in-good faith’ by the Portfolio Manager on the basis of appropriate valuation methods. Based on the latest available Balance Sheet, net worth shall be calculated. Net Worth per share = [share capital+ reserves (excluding revaluation reserves) – Misc. expenditure and Debit Balance in P&L A/c] Divided by No. of Paid up Shares. Average capitalisation rate (P/E ratio) for the industry based upon either BSE or NSE data (which should be followed consistently and changes, if any noted with proper justification thereof) shall be taken and discounted by 75% i.e. only 25% of the Industry average P/E shall be taken as capitalisation rate (P/E ratio). Earnings per share of the latest audited annual accounts will be considered for this purpose. The value as per the net worth value per share and the capital earning value calculated as above shall be averaged and further discounted by 10% for ill-liquidity so as to arrive at the fair value per share. In case the EPS is negative, EPS value for that year shall be taken as zero for arriving at capitalised earning. In case where the latest balance sheet of the company is not available within nine months from the close of the year, unless the accounting year is changed, the shares of such companies shall be valued at zero. In case an individual security accounts for more than 5% of the total assets of the scheme, an independent valuer shall be appointed for the valuation of the said security. b) Preference shares: The non-traded Preference Shares, shall be fair valued as per the methodology approved by the Valuation Committee. c) Equity rights /Equity Warrants/ Rights Entitlement / Partly paid up Rights shares: Valuation price shall be arrived, after applying appropriate discount, after reducing the exercise price / issuance price from the closing price of the underlying cash equity security. In case the rights offer/exercise/issuance price is greater than the ex-rights/closing price of the underlying cash security, the value of the rights share will be considered as zero. d) Merger/Demerger: Valuation of merged entity shall be arrived at based on the previous day’s last closing price of the respective companies prior to merger as approved by the Valuation Committee. In case the demerged company is not immediately listed, valuation price shall be worked out by using previous day’s last closing price before demerger reduced for last quoted closing price of the listed company.

	<p>In case none of demerged companies are immediately listed, the shares of new companies shall be valued by allocating combined valuation existing as on date of the corporate action to the new companies after taking into consideration the pro-rata shares allotted and other relevant factors.</p> <p>If in an exceptional situation, the value of the share of demerged company is equal or in excess of the value of the pre-demerger share, then the non-traded share shall be referred to Valuation Committee.</p> <p>Illiquidity discount shall be applied as approved by the Valuation Committee on case to case basis.</p> <p>In case of any other scenario/(s) the same shall be fair valued as approved by the Valuation Committee.</p> <p>e) Securities under the process of delisting: Securities, whose traded prices are not available pending completion of delisting process, shall be valued at the last available closing price or the offer price whichever is lower.</p> <p>f) Securities under lock-in period/pending listing: Valuation shall be done on the last available closing price of security, after applying suitable discount for illiquidity.</p> <p>g) Securities under suspension: In case trading of a security is suspended upto 30 days, then the last quoted closing price shall be considered for valuation of the security. If an equity security is suspended for more than 30 days, the said security shall be valued as per the norms stipulated for Non-traded equity shares. The Valuation Committee shall decide on the illiquidity discount to be applied, on a case to case basis.</p> <p>Valuation as mentioned above shall be approved by valuation committee comprising of CEO, Head - Quantitative Investments, Portfolio Manager – PMS, Head – Operations and Compliance Officer. In case any of the approving authority are not available, all present and available approving authority shall provide their approval.</p> <p>In case of any scenario/(s) not covered above, the valuation of such security shall be arrived as per the principles of fair valuation as approved by the Valuation Committee.</p>
Debt & Money Market Securities	Valuation of debt and money market securities shall be done as per the prices provided by independent valuation agency/(ies) like NSE Indices Limited, CRISIL Limited, ICRA Analytics Limited. Exceptions to the above methodology shall be fair valued as approved by the Valuation Committee.
Mutual Fund Units	Investments in units of mutual funds shall be valued at the NAV of the previous day or at the last available NAV declared for the relevant Scheme on the date of the valuation.
Dividend on Shares	Dividends on shares will be accounted on ex-dividend date and dividends on units in mutual funds will be accounted on receipt of information from the mutual fund house and interest, stock lending fees earned etc., will be accounted on accrual basis. The interest on debt instruments will be accounted on accrual basis.
Corporate Actions	<p>Bonus entitlements are recognized as investments on ex-bonus date.</p> <p>Right entitlements are recognized as investments on ex-right date</p> <p>Other Corporate Action entitlement shall be calculated and accounted based on the end of the day ('EOD') position prevailing before the ex-date. For other investments, which are not quoted on NSE or BSE, dividend income shall be recognized on the date of receipt.</p>
Cost of Investment	<p>The cost of investments acquired or purchased will include brokerage, stamp duty charges and any charge customarily included in the broker's bought note.</p> <p>As per new SEBI guidelines, Brokerage & Securities Transaction tax at actuals are charged to clients as expense. This will be incurred on purchase and sale of Securities.</p>

	<p>As per Income Tax Act 1961, for the purpose of capital gain/loss calculation, the cost of investment will include brokerage charges and related transaction costs, including any stamp duty fees.</p> <p>Securities Transaction Tax ('STT') and any other charge customarily shall not be included in the cost of investments and shall be debited to the client's Income & Expenditure Account.</p>
Calculation of Gains & Losses	<p>(a) Realised gains/losses will be calculated by applying the First In First Out principle.</p> <p>(b) Unrealized gains/losses are the differences, between the current market value/Net Asset Value and the historical cost of the Securities.</p>
Investment Transactions	<p>Transactions for purchase or sale of investments will be recognised as of the trade date and not as of the settlement date, so that the effect of all investments traded during a financial year are recorded and reflected in the financial statements for that year. Where investment transactions take place outside the stock market, for example, acquisitions through private placement or purchases or sales through private treaty, the transaction should be recorded, in the event of a purchase, as of the date on which the scheme obtains an enforceable obligation to pay the price or, in the event of a sale, when the scheme obtains an enforceable right to collect the proceeds of sale or an enforceable obligation to deliver the instruments sold. Trades will be accounted on trade date (T) accounting basis. Sale of security can be from only settled stock.</p>
Capital in form of securities	<p>The cost of acquisition in case of listed securities which are introduced as part of the corpus would be accounted at the previous day's closing price on NSE.</p> <p>The securities withdrawn as corpus are valued and accounted at the closing rate of NSE on the date of withdrawal.</p> <p>In case closing rate of NSE as mentioned above is not available on the transaction date, the latest available price on the BSE is considered.</p>
Expenses	<p>All expenses including Management Fee, Performance Fee, Other Expenses would be booked as per the frequency mentioned as per client agreement.</p>
Tax Deducted at Source (NRI)	<p>Tax deducted at source on sale of shares/mutual funds, interest or any other income on which tax is liable to be deducted is accounted as corpus out as and when the same is deducted since such amounts are not available to the Portfolio Manager for investment purpose.</p>

14. INVESTOR SERVICES

(a) Contact information

The investor queries and complaints can be addressed to:

MR. ANIL PARANJAPE

BANDHAN AMC LIMITED

6th floor, Tower 1C, One World Centre,

Senapati Bapat Marg,

Prabhadevi West, Mumbai 400013

Tel: / 66289999 (Board Line)

Fax: +91 22 24215051/52/53

Email: investor.services@bandhanamc.com

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

In case the grievances or complaints are not resolved, the investors can follow the below matrix to raise/escalate their grievances about our products/services:

- SEBI SCORES portal i.e. www.scores.gov.in.
- SMART ODR Portal (Securities Market Approach for Resolution through ODR Portal) -

<https://smartodr.in/login>

(b) Grievance redressal and dispute settlement mechanism

The Portfolio Manager will endeavour to address all complaints regarding service deficiencies or causes for grievance, for whatever reason, in a reasonable manner and time. If the Investor remains dissatisfied with the remedies offered or the stand taken by the Portfolio Manager, the Investor and the Portfolio Manager shall abide by the following mechanisms.

Any dispute amongst the Portfolio Manager and the Client during the subsistence of the PMS Agreement or thereafter, arising out of or in connection with the PMS Agreement, including without limitation in relation to the validity, interpretation, implementation or alleged material breach of any provision of the PMS Agreement or regarding a question in relation to the PMS Agreement, including without limitation the question as to whether the termination of the PMS Agreement by one of the Portfolio Manager and the Client hereto has been legitimate, the Portfolio Manager and the Client shall endeavour to settle such dispute amicably within fifteen (15) working days.

If the Portfolio Manager and the Client fail to resolve the dispute in the manner set out above within fifteen (15) working days from the date of commencement of negotiations, the dispute shall be referred to arbitration of a sole arbitrator to be appointed by the Portfolio Manager and the Client and in case the Portfolio Manager and the Client are unable to agree upon the appointment of the sole arbitrator for a period of fifteen (15) days from days of closure of negotiation to a panel of three (3) arbitrators with each of the Portfolio Manager and the Client nominating one (1) arbitrator (and notifying the other within fifteen (15) days of such appointment) and the arbitrators so appointed appointing one (1) arbitrator. The place of Arbitration shall be Mumbai. The arbitration proceeding shall be governed by the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 and shall be in English language. The arbitrator /arbitral panel shall also decide on the costs of the arbitration proceedings. The courts of Mumbai, India shall have exclusive jurisdiction in respect of the arbitration.

The arbitrator’s/arbitral panel’s award shall be substantiated in writing and the Portfolio Manager and the Client shall submit to the arbitrator’s/arbitral panel’s award which shall be enforceable in any competent court of law. The arbitral award shall be final and binding on the Portfolio Manager and the Client, and the Portfolio Manager and the Client agree to be bound thereby and to act accordingly.

15. DETAILS OF INVESTMENTS IN THE SECURITIES OF RELATED PARTIES OF THE PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Sr. No.	Investment Approach, if any	Name of the associate/ related party	Investment amount (cost of investment) as on last day of the previous calendar quarter (INR in crores)	Value of investment as on last day of the previous calendar quarter (INR in crores)	Percentage of total AUM as on last day of the previous calendar quarter
1	Bandhan Neo Equity Portfolio	Shriram Finance Limited (Associate with effect from December 01, 2023)	49,57,818.5868	69,28,552.15	1.63%

16. DETAILS OF THE DIVERSIFICATION POLICY OF THE PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Associate companies & related parties shall deem to have the same meaning as assigned under the SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 2020 and SEBI Circulars issued thereafter as amended from time to time and/or Disclosure Document.

The current PMS scheme follows a factor based investment model. The portfolio will take long-only exposures of select BSE 250 stocks. The portfolio is agnostic to any one specific theme or investment style. Long-only equity exposure can go upto 100% of the portfolio value.

The Portfolio Manager may invest corpus in securities listed or traded on a recognized stock exchange, money market instruments, units of mutual fund schemes and other securities as specified by SEBI from time to time. Money market instruments would include commercial paper, trade bill, treasury bills, certificate of deposits, usance bills and any other security permitted by SEBI from time to time. The portfolio intends to keep minimal cash. Cash calls in the portfolios are function of the portfolio manager's macro view and factor model.

17. PREVENTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING

The Portfolio Manager is committed to adhere to the requirements specified under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and any amendments thereto by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Clients including guardians (in case of minors) shall ensure that the investments made by them are through legitimate sources only and do not involve or are not designated for the purpose of money laundering or any contravention or evasion of the requirements specified under any rules, laws and regulations specified by the Government of India or any other statutory body / entity.

The Portfolio Manager reserves the right to seek appropriate information / documents from the Clients, conduct an "In-person verification" etc with the purpose of complying with its regulatory obligations. For the purpose the Portfolio Manager could record the telephonic calls of the Client, retain documents and information etc. including details for establishing the identity of the Investor, proof of residence, source of funds etc. The Portfolio Manager may also undertake field visits, verify information through third party databases etc. In case a Client refuses / fails / delays in providing the information sought by the Portfolio Manager, the Portfolio Manager retains the right to freeze the accounts of the Client, reject any transaction request, effect mandatory repayment / return assets etc. The decision of the Portfolio Manager in this regard, shall be final.

18. NOMINATION FACILITY

The Portfolio Manager will provide an option to the Client to nominate up to three persons in whom all the rights and benefits of the Portfolio shall vest in the event of his / her death. Where the Investments are held by more than one person jointly, the joint holders may together nominate up to three persons in whom all the rights shall vest in the event of the death of all the joint holders.

The Nomination facility extended under the Portfolio Management Services is in accordance with SEBI instructions and subject to other applicable laws. The single / joint/ surviving holders can subsequently write requesting for a Nomination Form in order to nominate any person to receive the benefits of the Portfolio upon his / her / their death, subject to completion of necessary formalities. By provision of this facility the Portfolio Manager is not in any way attempting to grant any rights other than those granted by law to the nominee(s). A nomination in respect of the portfolio does not create an interest in the property after the death of the Client. The nominee(s) shall receive the Portfolio only as an agent and trustee for the legal heirs or legatees as the case may be. It is hereby clarified that the nominees(s) under the nomination facility provided herein shall not necessarily acquire any title or beneficial interest in the property by virtue of this nomination. Further, if either the Portfolio Managers incur any loss whatsoever arising out of any litigation or harm that it may suffer in relation to the nomination, they will be entitled to be indemnified absolutely from the deceased holders estate. Upon the demise of the holder, the benefits of the Portfolio would be transmitted in favour of the Nominee subject to the Nominee executing suitable indemnities in favour of the Portfolio Manager and necessary documentation to the satisfaction of the Portfolio Manager.

Clients are advised to read the instructions carefully before nominating.

The Portfolio Manager can call for such documents from the Nominee as deemed necessary.

19. GENERAL

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

Actions/inactions, deeds, decisions etc. undertaken by the Portfolio Manager, in good faith with reference to the instructions of the Client, based on the information from the Client/understanding of the Portfolio Manager will constitute good and full discharge of the obligations of the Portfolio Manager. Submission of documents/

information by Clients shall be full and final proof of the non-individual Client's authority to invest and the Portfolio Manager shall not be responsible for any defects/deficiencies in the document/information.

For Bandhan AMC Limited

**Sd/-
Director**

**Sd/-
Director**

Date: October 30, 2024
Place: Mumbai