

Contents

<i>Mahindra Manulife ELSS Tax Saver Fund</i>	2
<i>Mahindra Manulife Multi Cap Fund</i>	5
Mahindra Manulife Mid Cap Fund.....	10
Mahindra Manulife Consumption Fund.....	16
Mahindra Manulife Large Cap Fund	23
Mahindra Manulife Large & Mid Cap Fund	29
Mahindra Manulife Focused Fund.....	35
Mahindra Manulife Flexi Cap Fund.....	41
Mahindra Manulife Small Cap Fund.....	47
Mahindra Manulife Business Cycle Fund.....	53
<i>Mahindra Manulife Manufacturing Fund</i>	61
Mahindra Manulife Value Fund	69
Mahindra Manulife Banking and Financial Services	76
Mahindra Manulife Innovation Opportunities Fund.....	84
Mahindra Manulife Asia Pacific REITs FOF	91
Mahindra Manulife Equity Savings Fund.....	97
Mahindra Manulife Aggressive Hybrid Fund	105
Mahindra Manulife Balanced Advantage Fund	112
Mahindra Manulife Multi Asset Allocation Fund	117
Mahindra Manulife Arbitrage Fund	131
Mahindra Manulife Income Plus Arbitrage Active FOF	139
Mahindra Manulife Liquid Fund.....	148
Mahindra Manulife Ultra Short to Short Term Fund	154
Mahindra Manulife Dynamic Term Fund.....	162
Mahindra Manulife Overnight Fund.....	171
Mahindra Manulife Ultra Short Term Fund	174
Mahindra Manulife Short Term Fund.....	183

Mahindra Manulife ELSS Tax Saver Fund

RISK FACTORS

i. STANDARD RISK FACTORS

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsors is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

ii. SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

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

By virtue of requirements under the ELSS Guidelines, Units issued under the Scheme will not be redeemed until the expiry of 3 (three) years from the date of their allotment. The ability of an investor to realise returns on investments in the Scheme is consequently restricted for the first three years. Redemption will be made prior to the expiry of the aforesaid 3 (three) years period only in the event of the death of a Unit Holder, subject to the Units having been held for a period of 1 (one) year from the date of their allotment.

Risks associated with investments in Equities

- Equity and equity related securities may be volatile and hence are prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The liquidity of investments made in the Scheme may be restricted due to trading volumes and settlement periods. Settlement periods may get extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme portfolio or it may result into actual loss in terms of impact cost, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme portfolio. Also, the value of the Scheme investments may be affected by interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law / policies of the government, taxation laws and political, economic or other developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors.
- Investments in equity and equity related securities involve a degree of risk and

investors should not invest in the equity Schemes unless they are prepared to take the risk of losing their investment. • Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently less liquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to investors, including put options. The AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities within the regulatory limit. The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected negatively if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The price of unlisted security may go down before the divestment date and selling these securities before the divestment date may lead to losses in the portfolio.

Risks associated with investments in Fixed Income Securities

- Interest-Rate Risk: Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and fixed income derivatives 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 depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.
- Re-investment Risk: Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.
- Basis Risk: Basis risk arises due to an unidentical price movement of the derivative vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged.
- Spread Risk: In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become illiquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.
- Credit Risk: This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and is considered to be the safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government securities. Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.
- Liquidity Risk on account of unlisted securities: The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The unlisted security can go down in value before the divestment date and selling of these securities before the divestment date can lead to losses in the portfolio.

- Counterparty Risk: - This is the risk of failure of counterparty to a transaction to deliver securities against consideration received or to pay consideration against securities delivered, in full or in part or as per the agreed specification. There could be losses to the Scheme in case of a counterparty default.
- Settlement Risk: Fixed income securities run the risk of settlement which can adversely affect the ability of the fund house to swiftly execute trading strategies which can lead to adverse movements in NAV.
- Risks associated with unrated instruments: - Investments in unrated instruments are subject to the risk associated with investments in any other fixed income securities, as referred above. However, investments in unrated instruments are considered to be subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than rated instruments.

Risks associated with 'Right to limit redemptions

Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Right to Limit Redemptions" for further details including the procedure to be followed while imposing restriction on redemptions.

Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s)

In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through BSE and / or NSE, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by BSE and / or NSE and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control.

Mahindra Manulife Multi Cap Fund

RISK FACTORS

i. STANDARD RISK FACTORS

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsors are not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

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

Risks associated with investments in Equities:

- Equity and equity related securities may be volatile and hence are prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The liquidity of investments made in the Scheme may be restricted due to trading volumes and settlement periods. Settlement periods may get extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme portfolio would result at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme portfolio or it may result into actual loss in terms of impact cost. Also, the value of the Scheme investments may be affected by interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law / policies of the government, taxation laws and geopolitical, economic or other developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors.
- Investments in equity and equity related securities involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the equity Schemes unless they are prepared to take the risk of losing their investment.
- Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently less liquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to investors, including put

options. The AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities within the regulatory limit. The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected negatively if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The price of unlisted security may go down before the divestment date and selling these securities before the divestment date may lead to losses in the portfolio.

Risks associated with investments in Fixed Income Securities:

- **Interest-Rate Risk:** Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and Fixed Income derivatives 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 depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.
- **Re-investment Risk:** Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.
- **Basis Risk:** Basis risk arises due to an unidentical price movement of the derivative vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged.
- **Spread Risk:** In a floating rate security, the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- **Liquidity Risk:** The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become less liquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.
- **Credit Risk:** This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and is considered to be the safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government securities. Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.
- **Liquidity Risk on account of unlisted securities:** The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The unlisted security can go down in value before the divestment date and selling of these securities before the divestment date can lead to losses in the portfolio.
- **Counterparty Risk:** - This is the risk of failure of counterparty to a transaction to deliver securities against consideration received or to pay consideration against securities delivered, in full or in part or as per the agreed specification. There could

be losses to the Scheme in case of a counterparty default.

- **Settlement Risk:** Fixed income securities run the risk of settlement which can adversely affect the ability of the fund house to swiftly execute trading strategies which can lead to adverse movements in NAV.
- **Risks associated with unrated instruments:** - Investments in unrated instruments are subject to the risk associated with investments in any other fixed income securities, as referred above. However, investments in unrated instruments are considered to be subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than rated instruments.
- **Duration Risk:** - Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying invested money market / debt instruments due to movement/change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration, expressed in years, is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Usually individual duration of the fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is the weighted average of such individual instrument duration. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis-a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.
- **Performance Risk:** Performance risk refers to the risk of a scheme being unable to generate returns matching / above the returns of the scheme's benchmark. It would also mean the scheme underperforming against its peer set of other mutual fund schemes having similar portfolios, scheme classification, objective, benchmark and asset allocation. These risks could arise due to a variety of market and economic activities, government policies, global economic changes, currency fluctuations, tax policies, political changes, corporate actions and investors' behaviour.

Risks associated with investments in Derivatives:

- **Market Risk:** Derivatives are traded in the market and are exposed to losses due to change in the prices of the underlying and/or other assets and, change in market conditions and factors. The volatility in prices of the underlying may impact derivative instruments differently than its underlying.
- **Liquidity Risk:** This risk arises from the inability to exit derivative positions at prices that reflect the underlying assets/ rates/ indices, lack of availability of derivative products across different maturities and with various risk appetite.
- **Valuation Risk:** This is the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives due to inadequate trading data with good volumes.
- **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for example, when a bond is hedged using a derivative, the change in price of the bond and the change in price of the derivative may not be fully correlated leading to

basis risk in the portfolio. The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio. Example: Where swaps are used to hedge an underlying fixed income security, basis risk could arise when the fixed income yield curve moves differently from that of the swap benchmark curve or if there is a mismatch in the tenor of the swap and the fixed income security.

- **Credit Risk:** The Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will default in its obligations and is generally small as in a derivative transaction there is generally no exchange of the principal amount.
- **Operational / Systemic Risk:** This is the risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and Over The Counter (OTC) participants for the derivatives trading.
- **Counterparty Risk:** Counterparty risk is the risk that losses will be incurred due to the default by the counterparty for OTC derivatives.
- **Exposure Risk:** An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements can lead to losses. An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a plain investment transaction.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** This risk arises from the movement of interest rates in adverse direction. As with all the debt securities, changes in the interest rates will affect the valuation of the portfolios.
- **Systemic Risk:** The risk inherent in the capital market due to macro-economic factors like Inflation, GDP, Global events.
- **Implied Volatility:** This estimated volatility of an underlying security's price that is captured in its derivatives price. This may lead to market participating overstating or understating the price of the derivative instrument by a significant amount.

Risks attached with the use of derivatives:

Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. It requires not only understanding the stocks and bonds but the derivatives as a whole.

Derivatives require the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may be in the best interest of the investors but not always turn out to be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Scheme.

Risk associated with Securities Lending:

As with other modes of extensions of credit, there are risks inherent to securities lending. During the period the security is lent, the Scheme may not be able to sell such security and in turn cannot protect from the falling market price of the said security. Under the current securities lending and borrowing mechanism, the Scheme can call back the securities lent any time before the maturity date of securities lending contract. However, this will be again the function of liquidity in the market and if there are no lenders in the specified security, the Scheme may not be able to call back the security and in the process, the Scheme will be exposed to price volatility. Moreover, the fees paid for calling back the security may be more than the lending fees earned by Scheme at the time of lending the said security and this could result in loss to the Scheme.

Risks associated with 'Right to limit redemptions':

Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Right to Limit Redemptions" for further details including the procedure to be followed while imposing restriction on redemptions.

Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s):

In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through BSE and / or NSE, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by BSE and / or NSE and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control.

Mahindra Manulife Mid Cap Fund

RISK FACTORS

i. STANDARD RISK FACTORS

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsors are not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme

ii. SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

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

Risks associated with investments in Mid Cap companies:

While investing in mid cap stocks give one an opportunity to go beyond the usual large blue chip stocks, it is important to note that stocks of mid cap companies are more volatile and less liquid than the stocks of large cap companies. Over a period of time, stocks of mid and large cap companies have demonstrated different level of volatility and returns. And no single market cap category has consistently outperformed the other.

Risks associated with investments in Equities:

- Equity and equity related securities may be volatile and hence are prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The liquidity of investments made in the Scheme may be restricted due to trading volumes and settlement periods. Settlement periods may get extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme portfolio would result at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme portfolio or it may result into actual loss in terms of impact cost. Also, the value of the Scheme investments may be affected by interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law / policies of the government, taxation laws and geopolitical, economic or other developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors.

- Investments in equity and equity related securities involve a high degree of risk and investors should not invest in the equity Schemes unless they can afford to take the risk of losing their investment.
- Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently less liquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to investors, including put options. The AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities within the regulatory limit. The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected negatively if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The price of unlisted security may go down before the divestment date and selling these securities before the divestment date may lead to losses in the portfolio.

Risks associated with investments in Fixed Income Securities:

- Interest-Rate Risk: Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and fixed income derivatives 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 depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.
- Re-investment Risk: Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.
- Basis Risk: Basis risk arises due to an unidentical price movement of the derivative vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged.
- Spread Risk: In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become less liquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.
- Credit Risk: This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and is considered to be the safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government securities. Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.
- Liquidity Risk on account of unlisted securities: The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if

they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The unlisted security can go down in value before the divestment date and selling of these securities before the divestment date can lead to losses in the portfolio.

- Counterparty Risk: - This is the risk of failure of counterparty to a transaction to deliver securities against consideration received or to pay consideration against securities delivered, in full or in part or as per the agreed specification. There could be losses to the Scheme in case of a counterparty default.
- Settlement Risk: Fixed income securities run the risk of settlement which can adversely affect the ability of the fund house to swiftly execute trading strategies which can lead to adverse movements in NAV.
- Risks associated with unrated instruments: - Investments in unrated instruments are subject to the risk associated with investments in any other fixed income securities, as referred above. However, investments in unrated instruments are considered to be subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than rated instruments.

• Duration Risk: - Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying invested money market / debt instruments due to movement/change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration, expressed in years, is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Usually Individual duration of the fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is the weighted average of such individual instrument duration. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis-a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.

• Performance Risk:

Performance risk refers to the risk of a scheme being unable to generate returns matching / above the returns of the scheme's benchmark. It would also mean the scheme underperforming against its peer set of other mutual fund schemes having similar portfolios, scheme classification, objective, benchmark and asset allocation. These risks could arise due to a variety of market and economic activities, government policies, global economic changes, currency fluctuations, tax policies, political changes, corporate actions and investors' behavior

Risks associated with Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) and Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT)

1. Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of

cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

- success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers
- economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact
- valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets
- force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable
- debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets
- fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets
- ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets
- changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets
- amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets
- insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.
- taxation and other regulatory factors

2. **Price-Risk:** The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.
3. **Interest-Rate Risk:** Generally, there would be inverse relationship between the interest rates and the price of units i.e. when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.
4. **Liquidity Risk:** This refers to the ease with which REIT/InvIT units can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Risks associated with investments in Derivatives:

- **Market Risk:** Derivatives are traded in the market and are exposed to losses due to change in the prices of the underlying and/or other assets and, change in market conditions and factors. The volatility in prices of the underlying may

impact derivative instruments differently than its underlying.

- **Liquidity Risk:** This risk arises from the inability to exit derivative positions at prices that reflect the underlying assets/ rates/ indices, lack of availability of derivative products across different maturities and with various risk appetite.
 - **Valuation Risk:** This is the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives due to inadequate trading data with good volumes.
 - **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for example, when a bond is hedged using a derivative, the change in price of the bond and the change in price of the derivative may not be fully correlated leading to basis risk in the portfolio. The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio. Example: Where swaps are used to hedge an underlying fixed income security, basis risk could arise when the fixed income yield curve moves differently from that of the swap benchmark curve or if there is a mismatch in the tenor of the swap and the fixed income security.
 - **Credit Risk:** The Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will default in its obligations and is generally small as in a derivative transaction there is generally no exchange of the principal amount.
 - **Operational / Systemic Risk:** This is the risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and Over The Counter (OTC) participants for the derivatives trading.
 - **Counterparty Risk:** Counterparty risk is the risk that losses will be incurred due to the default by the counterparty for OTC derivatives.
 - **Exposure Risk:** An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements can lead to losses. An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a plain investment transaction.
 - **Interest Rate Risk:** This risk arises from the movement of interest rates in adverse direction. As with all the debt securities, changes in the interest rates will affect the valuation of the portfolios.
 - **Systemic Risk:** The risk inherent in the capital market due to macro-economic factors like Inflation, GDP, Global events.
- Implied Volatility:** This estimated volatility of an underlying security's price that is captured in its and derivatives price. This may lead to market participating overstating or understating the price of the derivative instrument by a significant amount.

Risks attached with the use of derivatives:

Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. It requires not only understanding the stocks and bonds but the derivatives as a whole. Derivatives require the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the

investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may be in the best interest of the investors but not always turn out to be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Scheme.

Risk associated with Securities Lending:

As with other modes of extensions of credit, there are risks inherent to securities lending. During the period the security is lent, the Scheme may not be able to sell such security and in turn cannot protect from the falling market price of the said security. Under the current securities lending and borrowing mechanism, the Scheme can call back the securities lent any time before the maturity date of securities lending contract. However, this will be again the function of liquidity in the market and if there are no lenders in the specified security, the Scheme may not be able to call back the security and in the process, the Scheme will be exposed to price volatility. Moreover, the fees paid for calling back the security may be more than the lending fees earned by Scheme at the time of lending the said security and this could result in loss to the Scheme.

Risks associated with 'Right to limit redemptions':

Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Right to Limit Redemptions" for further details including the procedure to be followed while imposing restriction on redemptions.

Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s):

In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through BSE and / or NSE, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by BSE and / or NSE and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control.

Mahindra Manulife Consumption Fund

RISK FACTORS

i. STANDARD RISK FACTORS

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsors is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

ii. SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

Some of the specific risk factors related to the Scheme include, but are not limited to the following: As the Scheme will be investing in companies that essentially focus on consumption and consumption related theme, the performance of the Scheme is likely to be affected if there is a slowdown in economy leading to lower income levels for people. The performance of the Scheme will also depend upon the Government and its policy. The growth-oriented Policy adopted by the Government and its ability to execute projects within a given time frame may also have a bearing on the performance of the Scheme.

Risks associated with investments in Equities

- Equity and equity related securities may be volatile and hence are prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The liquidity of investments made in the Scheme may be restricted due to trading volumes and settlement periods. Settlement periods may get extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme portfolio or it may result into actual loss in terms of impact cost, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme portfolio. Also, the value of the Scheme investments may be affected by interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law / policies of the government, taxation laws and geopolitical, economic or other developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors.
- Investments in equity and equity related securities involve a degree of risk and

investors should not invest in the equity Schemes unless they are prepared to take the risk of losing their investment.

- Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently less liquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to investors, including put options. The AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities within the regulatory limit. The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected negatively if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The price of unlisted security may go down before the divestment date and selling these securities before the divestment date may lead to losses in the portfolio.

Risks associated with investments in Fixed Income Securities

- Interest-Rate Risk: Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and fixed income derivatives 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 depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.
- Re-investment Risk: Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.
- Basis Risk: Basis risk arises due to an unidentical price movement of the derivative vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged.
- Spread Risk: In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become less liquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.
- Credit Risk: This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and is considered to be the safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government securities. Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.
- Liquidity Risk on account of unlisted securities: The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if

they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The unlisted security can go down in value before the divestment date and selling of these securities before the divestment date can lead to losses in the portfolio.

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

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

- Risks associated with unrated instruments: Investments in unrated instruments are subject to the risk associated with investments in any other fixed income securities, as referred above. However, investments in unrated instruments are considered to be subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than rated instruments.

- Duration Risk: Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying invested money market/ debt instruments due to movement/change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration, expressed in years, is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Usually Individual duration of the fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is the weighted average of such individual instrument duration. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis-a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.

- Performance Risk: Performance risk refers to the risk of a scheme being unable to generate returns matching / above the returns of the scheme's benchmark. It would also mean the scheme underperforming against its peer set of other mutual fund schemes having similar portfolios, scheme classification, objective, benchmark and asset allocation. These risks could arise due to a variety of market and economic activities, government policies, global economic changes, currency fluctuations, tax policies, political changes, corporate actions and investors' behaviour.

Risks associated with Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) and Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT):

1. Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/INVIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

- success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers
- economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact
- valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets
- force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable
- debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets
- fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets
- ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets
- changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets
- amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets
- insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.
- taxation and other regulatory factors

2. Price-Risk: The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

3. Interest-Rate Risk: Generally, there would be inverse relationship between the interest rates and the price of units i.e. when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

4. Liquidity Risk: This refers to the ease with which REIT/InvIT units can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Risks associated with investments in Derivatives:

- Market Risk: Derivatives are traded in the market and are exposed to losses due to change in the prices of the underlying and/or other assets and, change in market conditions and factors. The volatility in prices of the underlying may impact derivative instruments differently than its underlying.
- Liquidity Risk: This risk arises from the inability to exit derivative positions at prices that reflect the underlying assets/ rates/ indices, lack of availability of derivative products across different maturities and with various risk appetite.
- Valuation Risk: This is the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives due to inadequate trading data with good volumes.

- **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for example, when a bond is hedged using a derivative, the change in price of the bond and the change in price of the derivative may not be fully correlated leading to basis risk in the portfolio. The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio. Example: Where swaps are used to hedge an underlying fixed income security, basis risk could arise when the fixed income yield curve moves differently from that of the swap benchmark curve or if there is a mismatch in the tenor of the swap and the fixed income security.
- **Credit Risk:** The Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will default in its obligations and is generally small as in a derivative transaction there is generally no exchange of the principal amount.
- **Operational / Systemic Risk:** This is the risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and Over The Counter (OTC) participants for the derivatives trading.
- **Counterparty Risk:** Counterparty risk is the risk that losses will be incurred due to the default by the counterparty for OTC derivatives.
- **Exposure Risk:** An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements can lead to losses. An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a plain investment transaction.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** This risk arises from the movement of interest rates in adverse direction. As with all the debt securities, changes in the interest rates will affect the valuation of the portfolios.
- **Systemic Risk:** The risk inherent in the capital market due to macro-economic factors like Inflation, GDP, Global events.
- **Implied Volatility:** This estimated volatility of an underlying security's price and derivatives price that is captured in its derivative price. This may lead to market participating overstating or understating the price of the derivative instrument by a significant amount.

Risks attached with the use of derivatives:

Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. It requires not only understanding the stocks and bonds but the derivatives as a whole. Derivatives require the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may be in the best interest of the investors but not always turn out to be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly

greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Scheme.

Risk associated with Securities Lending:

As with other modes of extensions of credit, there are risks inherent to securities lending. During the period the security is lent, the Scheme may not be able to sell such security and in turn cannot protect from the falling market price of the said security. Under the current securities lending and borrowing mechanism, the Scheme can call back the securities lent any time before the maturity date of securities lending contract. However, this will be again the function of liquidity in the market and if there are no lenders in the specified security, the Scheme may not be able to call back the security and in the process, the Scheme will be exposed to price volatility. Moreover, the fees paid for calling back the security may be more than the lending fees earned by Scheme at the time of lending the said security and this could result in loss to the Scheme.

Risks associated with 'Right to limit redemptions':

Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Right to Limit Redemptions" for further details including the procedure to be followed while imposing restriction on redemptions.

Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s):

In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through BSE and / or NSE, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by BSE and / or NSE and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

The unitholders may note that no redemption and subscription shall be allowed in segregated portfolio. However, in order to facilitate exit to unitholders in segregated portfolio, the AMC shall enable listing of units of segregated portfolio on the recognized stock exchange. The risks associated in regard to the segregated portfolio are as follows:

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

stock exchange may be significantly lower than the prevailing Net Assets Value (NAV) of the segregated portfolio.

Mahindra Manulife Large Cap Fund

B. RISK FACTORS

i. STANDARD RISK FACTORS

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsors is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

ii. SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

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

Risks associated with investments in Equities:

- Equity and equity related securities may be volatile and hence are prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The liquidity of investments made in the Scheme may be restricted due to trading volumes and settlement periods. Settlement periods may get extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme portfolio would result at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme portfolio or it may result into actual loss in terms of impact cost. Also, the value of the Scheme investments may be affected by interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law / policies of the government, taxation laws and geopolitical, economic or other developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors.
- Investments in equity and equity related securities involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the equity Schemes unless they can afford to take the risk of losing their investment.
- Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently less liquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with securities that are

listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to investors, including put options. The AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities within the regulatory limit. The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected negatively if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The price of unlisted security may go down before the divestment date and selling these securities before the divestment date may lead to losses in the portfolio.

Risks associated with investments in Fixed Income Securities:

- **Interest-Rate Risk:** Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and fixed income derivatives 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 depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.
- **Re-investment Risk:** Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.
- **Basis Risk:** Basis risk arises due to an unidentical price movement of the derivative vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged.
- **Spread Risk:** In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- **Liquidity Risk:** The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become less liquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.
- **Credit Risk:** This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and is considered to be the safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government securities. Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.
- **Liquidity Risk on account of unlisted securities:** The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The unlisted security can go down in value before the divestment date and selling of these securities before the divestment date can lead to losses in the portfolio.
- **Counterparty Risk:** - This is the risk of failure of counterparty to a transaction to deliver securities against consideration received or to pay consideration against

securities delivered, in full or in part or as per the agreed specification. There could be losses to the Scheme in case of a counterparty default.

- **Settlement Risk:** Fixed income securities run the risk of settlement which can adversely affect the ability of the fund house to swiftly execute trading strategies which can lead to adverse movements in NAV.
- **Risks associated with unrated instruments:** Investments in unrated instruments are subject to the risk associated with investments in any other fixed income securities, as referred above. However, investments in unrated instruments are considered to be subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than rated instruments.
- **Duration Risk:** Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying invested money market / debt instruments due to movement/change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration, expressed in years, is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Usually Individual duration of the fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is the weighted average of such individual instrument duration. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.

- **Performance Risk:**
Performance risk refers to the risk of a scheme being unable to generate returns matching / above the returns of the scheme's benchmark. It would also mean the scheme underperforming against its peer set of other mutual fund schemes having similar portfolios, scheme classification, objective, benchmark and asset allocation. These risks could arise due to a variety of market and economic activities, government policies, global economic changes, currency fluctuations, tax policies, political changes, corporate actions and investors' behaviour.

Risks associated with Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) and Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT):

1. **Risk of lower than expected distributions:** The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/INVIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

- success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers
- economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact

- valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets
- force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable
- debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets
- fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets
- ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets
- changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets
- amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets
- insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.
- taxation and other regulatory factors

2. Price-Risk: The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

3. Interest-Rate Risk: Generally, there would be inverse relationship between the interest rates and the price of units i.e. when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

4. Liquidity Risk: This refers to the ease with which REIT/InvIT units can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Risks associated with investments in Derivatives:

- Market Risk: Derivatives are traded in the market and are exposed to losses due to change in the prices of the underlying and/or other assets and, change in market conditions and factors. The volatility in prices of the underlying may impact derivative instruments differently than its underlying.
- Liquidity Risk: This risk arises from the inability to exit derivative positions at prices that reflect the underlying assets/ rates/ indices, lack of availability of derivative products across different maturities and with various risk appetite.
- Valuation Risk: This is the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives due to inadequate trading data with good volumes.
- Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for

example, when a bond is hedged using a derivative, the change in price of the bond and the change in price of the derivative may not be fully correlated leading to basis risk in the portfolio. The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio. Example: Where swaps are used to hedge an underlying fixed income security, basis risk could arise when the fixed income yield curve moves differently from that of the swap benchmark curve or if there is a mismatch in the tenor of the swap and the fixed income security.

- **Credit Risk:** The Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will default in its obligations and is generally small as in a derivative transaction there is generally no exchange of the principal amount.
- **Operational / Systemic Risk:** This is the risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and Over The Counter (OTC) participants for the derivatives trading.
- **Counterparty Risk:** Counterparty risk is the risk that losses will be incurred due to the default by the counterparty for OTC derivatives.
- **Exposure Risk:** An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements can lead to losses. An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a plain investment transaction.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** This risk arises from the movement of interest rates in adverse direction. As with all the debt securities, changes in the interest rates will affect the valuation of the portfolios.
- **Systemic Risk:** The risk inherent in the capital market due to macro-economic factors like Inflation, GDP, Global events.
- **Implied Volatility:** This estimated volatility of an underlying security's price and that is captured in its derivatives price. This may lead to market participating overstating or understating the price of the derivative instrument by a significant amount.

Risks attached with the use of derivatives:

Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. It requires not only understanding the stocks and bonds but the derivatives as a whole. Derivatives require the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may be in the best interest of the investors but not always turn out to be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly

greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Scheme.

Risk associated with Securities Lending:

As with other modes of extensions of credit, there are risks inherent to securities lending. During the period the security is lent, the Scheme may not be able to sell such security and in turn cannot protect from the falling market price of the said security. Under the current securities lending and borrowing mechanism, the Scheme can call back the securities lent any time before the maturity date of securities lending contract. However, this will be again the function of liquidity in the market and if there are no lenders in the specified security, the Scheme may not be able to call back the security and in the process, the Scheme will be exposed to price volatility. Moreover, the fees paid for calling back the security may be more than the lending fees earned by Scheme at the time of lending the said security and this could result in loss to the Scheme.

Risks associated with 'Right to limit redemptions':

Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Right to Limit Redemptions" for further details including the procedure to be followed while imposing restriction on redemptions.

Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s):

In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through BSE and / or NSE, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by BSE and / or NSE and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control.

Mahindra Manulife Large & Mid Cap Fund

RISK FACTORS

i. STANDARD RISK FACTORS

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsors are not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

ii. SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

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

Risks associated with investments in Large and Mid Cap companies:

In line with the investment objective, the Scheme will be required to maintain a minimum exposure of 35% each to both the Large Cap and the Mid Cap Companies at all times regardless of the prevailing market conditions / outlook for these market cap segments. While investing in mid cap stocks give one an opportunity to go beyond the usual large blue chip stocks, it is important to note that stocks of mid cap companies are more volatile and less liquid than the stocks of large cap companies. Over a period of time, stocks of mid and large cap companies have demonstrated different level of volatility and returns. And no single market cap category has consistently outperformed the other.

Risks associated with investments in Equities:

- Equity and equity related securities may be volatile and hence are prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The liquidity of investments made in the Scheme may be restricted due to trading volumes and settlement periods. Settlement periods may get extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme portfolio would result at times, in potential

losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme portfolio or it may result into actual loss in terms of impact cost. Also, the value of the Scheme investments may be affected by interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law / policies of the government, taxation laws and geopolitical, economic or other developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors. • Investments in equity and equity related securities involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the equity Schemes unless they are prepared to take the risk of losing their investment.

• Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently less liquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to investors, including put options. The AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities within the regulatory limit. The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected negatively if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The price of unlisted security may go down before the divestment date and selling these securities before the divestment date may lead to losses in the portfolio.

Risks associated with investments in Fixed Income Securities:

- Interest-Rate Risk: Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and fixed income derivatives 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 depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.
- Re-investment Risk: Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.
- Basis Risk: Basis risk arises due to an unidentical price movement of the derivative vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged.
- Spread Risk: In a floating rate security, the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become less liquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.
- Credit Risk: This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be

noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and is considered to be the safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government securities. Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.

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

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

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

- **Risks associated with unrated instruments:** Investments in unrated instruments are subject to the risk associated with investments in any other fixed income securities, as referred above. However, investments in unrated instruments are considered to be subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than rated instruments.

- **Duration Risk:** Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying invested money market / debt instruments due to movement/change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration, expressed in years, is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Usually, individual duration of the fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is the weighted average of such individual instrument duration. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis-a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.

- **Performance Risk:**

Performance risk refers to the risk of a scheme being unable to generate returns matching / above the returns of the scheme's benchmark. It would also mean the scheme underperforming against its peer set of other mutual fund schemes having similar portfolios, scheme classification, objective, benchmark and asset allocation. These risks could arise due to a variety of market and economic activities, government policies, global economic changes, currency fluctuations, tax policies, political changes, corporate actions and investors' behaviour.

Risks associated with Real Estate Investment Trust (REITs) and Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvITs): 1. Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

- success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers
- economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact
- valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets
- force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable
- debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets
- fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets
- ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets
- changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets
- amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets
- insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.
- taxation and other regulatory factors

2. Price-Risk: The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

3. Interest-Rate Risk: Generally, there would be inverse relationship between the interest rates and the price of units i.e. when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

4. Liquidity Risk: This refers to the ease with which REIT/InvIT units can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Risks associated with investments in Derivatives:

- Market Risk: Derivatives are traded in the market and are exposed to losses due

to change in the prices of the underlying and/or other assets and, change in market conditions and factors. The volatility in prices of the underlying may impact derivative instruments differently than its underlying.

- Liquidity Risk: This risk arises from the inability to exit derivative positions at prices that reflect the underlying assets/ rates/ indices, lack of availability of derivative products across different maturities and with various risk appetite.
- Valuation Risk: This is the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives due to inadequate trading data with good volumes.
- Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged.
- Operational / Systemic Risk: This is the risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and Over The Counter (OTC) participants for the derivatives trading.
- Exposure Risk: An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements can lead to losses. An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a plain investment transaction.
- Systemic Risk: The risk inherent in the capital market due to macro-economic factors like Inflation, GDP, Global events.
- Implied Volatility: This estimated volatility of an underlying security's price and derivatives price. This may lead to market participating overstating or understating the price of the derivative instrument by a significant amount.

Risks attached with the use of Derivatives:

Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. It requires not only understanding the stocks and bonds but the derivatives as a whole.

Derivatives require the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may be in the best interest of the investors but not always turn out to be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Scheme.

Risk associated with Securities Lending:

As with other modes of extensions of credit, there are risks inherent to securities

lending. During the period the security is lent, the Scheme may not be able to sell such security and in turn cannot protect from the falling market price of the said security. Under the current securities lending and borrowing mechanism, the Scheme can call back the securities lent any time before the maturity date of securities lending contract. However, this will be again the function of liquidity in the market and if there are no lenders in the specified security, the Scheme may not be able to call back the security and in the process, the Scheme will be exposed to price volatility. Moreover, the fees paid for calling back the security may be more than the lending fees earned by Scheme at the time of lending the said security and this could result in loss to the Scheme.

Risks associated with 'Right to limit redemptions':

Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Right to Limit Redemptions" for further details including the procedure to be followed while imposing restriction on redemptions.

Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s):

In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through BSE and / or NSE, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by BSE and / or NSE and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control.

Mahindra Manulife Focused Fund

RISK FACTORS

i. STANDARD RISK FACTORS

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsors is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

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

Scheme Specific Risk Factors - Concentration risk

In line with its investment objective, the scheme will invest in a concentrated portfolio of equity & equity related instruments of up to 30 companies across market capitalization at all times regardless of the prevailing market conditions/outlook. This relatively higher concentration may lead to a higher level of volatility as compared to a diversified equity fund.

Risks associated with investments in Equities:

- Equity and equity related securities may be volatile and hence are prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The liquidity of investments made in the Scheme may be restricted due to trading volumes and settlement periods. Settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme portfolio would result at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme portfolio or it may result into actual loss in terms of impact cost. Also, the value of the Scheme investments may be affected by interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law / policies of the

government, taxation laws and geopolitical, economic or other developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors.

- Investments in equity and equity related securities involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the equity Schemes unless they are prepared to take the risk of losing their investment.
- Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently less liquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to investors, including put options. The AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities within the regulatory limit. The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected negatively if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The price of unlisted security may go down before the divestment date and selling these securities before the divestment date may lead to losses in the portfolio.

Risks associated with investments in Fixed Income Securities:

- Interest-Rate Risk: Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and fixed income derivatives 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 depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.
- Re-investment Risk: Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.
- Basis Risk: Basis risk arises due to an unidentical price movement of the derivative vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged.
- Spread Risk: In a floating rate security, the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of security, this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become less liquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.
- Credit Risk: This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and is considered to be the safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government securities. Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of

safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.

- **Liquidity Risk** on account of unlisted securities: The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The unlisted security can go down in value before the divestment date and selling of these securities before the divestment date can lead to losses in the portfolio.
- **Counterparty Risk**: - This is the risk of failure of counterparty to a transaction to deliver securities against consideration received or to pay consideration against securities delivered, in full or in part or as per the agreed specification. There could be losses to the Scheme in case of a counterparty default.
- **Settlement Risk**: Fixed income securities run the risk of settlement which can adversely affect the ability of the fund house to swiftly execute trading strategies which can lead to adverse movements in NAV.
- **Risks associated with unrated instruments**: Investments in unrated instruments are subject to the risk associated with investments in any other fixed income securities, as referred above. However, investments in unrated instruments are considered to be subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than rated instruments.
- **Duration Risk**: Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying invested money market / debt instruments due to movement/change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration, expressed in years, is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Usually, individual duration of the fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is the weighted average of such individual instrument duration. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis-a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.
- **Performance Risk**:
Performance risk refers to the risk of a scheme being unable to generate returns matching / above the returns of the scheme's benchmark. It would also mean the scheme underperforming against its peer set of other mutual fund schemes having similar portfolios, scheme classification, objective, benchmark and asset allocation. These risks could arise due to a variety of market and economic activities, government policies, global economic changes, currency fluctuations, tax policies, political changes, corporate actions and investors' behaviour.

Risks associated with Real Estate Investment Trust (REITs) and Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT):

1. Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/INVIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

- success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers
- economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact
- valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets
- force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable
- debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets
- fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets
- ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets
- changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets
- amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets
- insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.
- taxation and other regulatory factors

2. Price-Risk: The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

3. Interest-Rate Risk: Generally, there would be inverse relationship between the interest rates and the price of units i.e. when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

4. Liquidity Risk: This refers to the ease with which REIT/InvIT units can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists. Risks associated with investments in Derivatives:

- Market Risk: Derivatives are traded in the market and are exposed to losses due to change in the prices of the underlying and/or other assets and, change in market conditions and factors. The volatility in prices of the underlying may impact

derivative instruments differently than its underlying.

- **Liquidity Risk:** This risk arises from the inability to exit derivative positions at prices that reflect the underlying assets/ rates/ indices, lack of availability of derivative products across different maturities and with various risk appetite.
- **Valuation Risk:** This is the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives due to inadequate trading data with good volumes.
- **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged.
- **Operational / Systemic Risk:** This is the risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and Over The Counter (OTC) participants for the derivatives trading.
- **Exposure Risk:** An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements can lead to losses. An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a plain investment transaction.
- **Systemic Risk:** The risk inherent in the capital market due to macro-economic factors like Inflation, GDP, Global events.
- **Implied Volatility:** This estimated volatility of an underlying security's price that is captured in its derivatives price. This may lead to market participating overstating or understating the price of the derivative instrument by a significant amount.

Risks attached with the use of derivatives:

Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. It requires not only understanding the stocks and bonds but the derivatives as a whole. Derivatives require the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may be in the best interest of the investors but not always turn out to be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Scheme.

Risk associated with Securities Lending:

As with other modes of extensions of credit, there are risks inherent to securities lending. During the period the security is lent, the Scheme may not be able to sell such security and in turn cannot protect from the falling market price of the said security. Under the current securities lending and borrowing mechanism, the Scheme can call back the securities lent any time before the maturity date of

securities lending contract. However, this will be again the function of liquidity in the market and if there are no lenders in the specified security, the Scheme may not be able to call back the security and in the process, the Scheme will be exposed to price volatility. Moreover, the fees paid for calling back the security may be more than the lending fees earned by Scheme at the time of lending the said security and this could result in loss to the Scheme.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

The unitholders may note that no redemption and subscription shall be allowed in segregated portfolio. However, in order to facilitate exit to unitholders in segregated portfolio, the AMC shall enable listing of units of segregated portfolio on the recognized stock exchange. The risks associated in regard to the segregated portfolio are as follows: ▪ The investors holding units of the segregated portfolio may not be able to liquidate their holdings till the time of recovery of money from the issuer. ▪ The security comprising the segregated portfolio may not realize any value ▪ Listing of units of the segregated portfolio on a recognized stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units of the segregated portfolio on the stock exchange. ▪ The trading price of units on the stock exchange may be significantly lower than the prevailing Net Assets Value (NAV) of the segregated portfolio.

Risks associated with 'Right to limit redemptions':

Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Right to Limit Redemptions" for further details including the procedure to be followed while imposing restriction on redemptions.

Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s):

In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through BSE and / or NSE, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by BSE and / or NSE and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control.

Mahindra Manulife Flexi Cap Fund

RISK FACTORS

i. STANDARD RISK FACTORS

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsors are not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

ii. SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

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

Risks associated with investments in Equities

- Equity and equity related securities may be volatile and hence are prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The liquidity of investments made in the Scheme may be restricted due to trading volumes and settlement periods. Settlement periods may get extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme portfolio would result at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme portfolio or it may result into actual loss in terms of impact cost. Also, the value of the Scheme investments may be affected by interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law / policies of the government, taxation laws and geopolitical, economic or other developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors.
- Investments in equity and equity related securities involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the equity Schemes unless they are prepared to take the risk of losing their investment.
- Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently less liquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to investors, including put options. The AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities within the regulatory limit. The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of

unlisted securities may be affected negatively if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The price of unlisted security may go down before the divestment date and selling these securities before the divestment date may lead to losses in the portfolio.

Risks associated with investments in Fixed Income Securities

- **Interest-Rate Risk:** Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and fixed income derivatives 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 depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.
- **Re-investment Risk:** Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.
- **Basis Risk:** Basis risk arises due to an unidentical price movement of the derivative vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged.
- **Spread Risk:** In a floating rate security, the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- **Liquidity Risk:** The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become less liquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.
- **Credit Risk:** This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and is considered to be the safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government securities. Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.
- **Liquidity Risk on account of unlisted securities:** The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The unlisted security can go down in value before the divestment date and selling of these securities before the divestment date can lead to losses in the portfolio.
- **Counterparty Risk:** - This is the risk of failure of counterparty to a transaction to deliver securities against consideration received or to pay consideration against securities delivered, in full or in part or as per the agreed specification. There could be losses to the Scheme in case of a counterparty default.
- **Settlement Risk:** Fixed income securities run the risk of settlement which can adversely affect the ability of the fund house to swiftly execute trading strategies

which can lead to adverse movements in NAV.

- **Duration Risk:** Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying invested money market / debt instruments due to movement/change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration, expressed in years, is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Usually individual duration of the fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is the weighted average of such individual instrument duration. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis-a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.

- **Performance Risk:**

Performance risk refers to the risk of a scheme being unable to generate returns matching / above the returns of the scheme's benchmark. It would also mean the scheme underperforming against its peer set of other mutual fund schemes having similar portfolios, scheme classification, objective, benchmark and asset allocation. These risks could arise due to a variety of market and economic activities, government policies, global economic changes, currency fluctuations, tax policies, political changes, corporate actions and investors' behaviour.

Risks associated with Real Estate Investment Trust (REITs) and Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvITs)

1. Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

- success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers
- economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact
- valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets
- force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable
- debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets
- fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets
- ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets
- changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets
- amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets
- insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks

associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.

- taxation and other regulatory factors

2. Price-Risk: The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

3. Interest-Rate Risk: Generally, there would be inverse relationship between the interest rates and the price of units i.e. when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

4. Liquidity Risk: This refers to the ease with which REIT/InvIT units can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Risks associated with investments in Derivatives

- Market Risk: Derivatives are traded in the market and are exposed to losses due to change in the prices of the underlying and/or other assets and, change in market conditions and factors. The volatility in prices of the underlying may impact derivative instruments differently than its underlying.
- Liquidity Risk: This risk arises from the inability to exit derivative positions at prices that reflect the underlying assets/ rates/ indices, lack of availability of derivative products across different maturities and with various risk appetite.
- Valuation Risk: This is the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives due to inadequate trading data with good volumes.
- Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged.
- Operational / Systemic Risk: This is the risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and Over the Counter (OTC) participants for the derivatives trading.
- Exposure Risk: An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements can lead to losses. An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a plain investment transaction.
- Systemic Risk: The risk inherent in the capital market due to macro-economic factors like Inflation, GDP, Global events.
- Implied Volatility: This estimated volatility of an underlying security's price that is captured in its derivatives price. This may lead to market participating overstating or understating the price of the derivative instrument by a significant amount.

Risks attached with the use of derivatives:

Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. It requires not only understanding the stocks and bonds but the derivatives as a whole. Derivatives require the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may be in the best interest of the investors but not always turn out to be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Scheme.

Risk associated with Securities Lending:

As with other modes of extensions of credit, there are risks inherent to securities lending. During the period the security is lent, the Scheme may not be able to sell such security and in turn cannot protect from the falling market price of the said security. Under the current securities lending and borrowing mechanism, the Scheme can call back the securities lent any time before the maturity date of securities lending contract. However, this will be again the function of liquidity in the market and if there are no lenders in the specified security, the Scheme may not be able to call back the security and in the process, the Scheme will be exposed to price volatility. Moreover, the fees paid for calling back the security may be more than the lending fees earned by Scheme at the time of lending the said security and this could result in loss to the Scheme.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

The unitholders may note that no redemption and subscription shall be allowed in segregated portfolio. However, in order to facilitate exit to unitholders in segregated portfolio, the AMC shall enable listing of units of segregated portfolio on the recognized stock exchange. The risks associated in regard to the segregated portfolio are as follows:

- The investors holding units of the segregated portfolio may not be able to liquidate their holdings till the time of recovery of money from the issuer.
- The security comprising the segregated portfolio may not realize any value
- Listing of units of the segregated portfolio on a recognized stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units of the

segregated portfolio on the stock exchange. The trading price of units on the stock exchange may be significantly lower than the prevailing Net Assets Value (NAV) of the segregated portfolio.

Risks associated with 'Right to limit redemptions':

Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Right to Limit Redemptions" for further details including the procedure to be followed while imposing restriction on redemptions.

Risks associated with investing in Tri-party Repo (TREPS) through CCIL:

The Mutual Fund is a member of securities segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL). All transactions of the Mutual Fund in government securities and in Tri-party Repo trades are settled centrally through the infrastructure and settlement systems provided by CCIL; thus reducing the settlement and counterparty risks considerably for transactions in the said segments. The members are required to contribute an amount as communicated by CCIL from time to time to the default fund maintained by CCIL as a part of the default waterfall (a loss mitigating measure of CCIL in case of default by any member in settling transactions routed through CCIL). CCIL shall maintain two separate Default Funds in respect of its Securities Segment, one with a view to meet losses arising out of any default by its members from outright and repo trades and the other for meeting losses arising out of any default by its members from Triparty Repo trades. The Mutual Fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL at any given point in time i.e. in the event that the default waterfall is triggered and the contribution of the Mutual Fund is called upon to absorb settlement/default losses of another member by CCIL, the Scheme may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund. Further, it may be noted that, CCIL periodically prescribes a list of securities eligible for contributions as collateral by members. Presently, all Central Government securities and Treasury bills are accepted as collateral by CCIL. The risk factors may undergo change in case the CCIL notifies securities other than Government of India securities as eligible for contribution as collateral.

Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s):

In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through stock exchange platform(s), allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by the stock exchange(s) and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control.

Mahindra Manulife Small Cap Fund

RISK FACTORS

i. STANDARD RISK FACTORS

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsors are not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

ii. SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

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

Risks associated with investments in Equities:

- Equity and equity related securities may be volatile and hence are prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The liquidity of investments made in the Scheme may be restricted due to trading volumes and settlement periods. Settlement periods may get extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme portfolio would result at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme portfolio or it may result into actual loss in terms of impact cost. Also, the value of the Scheme investments may be affected by interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law / policies of the government, taxation laws and geopolitical, economic or other developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors.
- Investments in equity and equity related securities involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the equity Schemes unless they are prepared to take the risk of losing their investment.
- Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently less liquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to investors, including put options. The AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities within the regulatory

limit. The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected negatively if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The price of unlisted security may go down before the divestment date and selling these securities before the divestment date may lead to losses in the portfolio.

Risks associated with investments in Fixed Income Securities:

- **Interest-Rate Risk:** Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and fixed income derivatives 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 depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.
- **Re-investment Risk:** Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.
- **Basis Risk:** Basis risk arises due to an unidentical price movement of the derivative vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged.
 - **Spread Risk:** In a floating rate security, the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- **Liquidity Risk:** The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become less liquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.
- **Credit Risk:** This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and is considered to be the safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government securities. Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.
- **Liquidity Risk on account of unlisted securities:** The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The unlisted security can go down in value before the divestment date and selling of these securities before the divestment date can lead to losses in the portfolio.
- **Counterparty Risk:** - This is the risk of failure of counterparty to a transaction to deliver securities against consideration received or to pay consideration against securities delivered, in full or in part or as per the agreed specification. There could be losses to the Scheme in case of a counterparty default.
- **Settlement Risk:** Fixed income securities run the risk of settlement which can

adversely affect the ability of the fund house to swiftly execute trading strategies which can lead to adverse movements in NAV.

- **Duration Risk:** Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying invested money market / debt instruments due to movement/change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration, expressed in years, is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Usually, individual duration of the fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is the weighted average of such individual instrument duration. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis-a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.

- **Performance Risk:**

Performance risk refers to the risk of a scheme being unable to generate returns matching / above the returns of the scheme's benchmark. It would also mean the scheme underperforming against its peer set of other mutual fund schemes having similar portfolios, scheme classification, objective, benchmark and asset allocation. These risks could arise due to a variety of market and economic activities, government policies, global economic changes, currency fluctuations, tax policies, political changes, corporate actions and investors' behaviour.

Risks associated with Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) and Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT) :

1. Risk of lower than expected distributions:

The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

- success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers
- economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact
- valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets
- force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable
- debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets
- fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets
- ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets
- changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets

- amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets
- insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.
- taxation and other regulatory factors

2. Price-Risk: The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit-holders' rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

3. Interest-Rate Risk: Generally, there would be inverse relationship between the interest rates and the price of units i.e. when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

4. Liquidity Risk: This refers to the ease with which REIT/InvIT units can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Risks associated with investments in Derivatives:

- Market Risk: Derivatives are traded in the market and are exposed to losses due to change in the prices of the underlying and/or other assets and, change in market conditions and factors. The volatility in prices of the underlying may impact derivative instruments differently than its underlying.
- Liquidity Risk: This risk arises from the inability to exit derivative positions at prices that reflect the underlying assets/ rates/ indices, lack of availability of derivative products across different maturities and with various risk appetite.
- Valuation Risk: This is the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives due to inadequate trading data with good volumes.
- Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged.
- Operational / Systemic Risk: This is the risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and Over The Counter (OTC) participants for the derivatives trading.
- Exposure Risk: An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements can lead to losses. An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a plain investment transaction.
- Systemic Risk: The risk inherent in the capital market due to macro-economic factors like Inflation, GDP, Global events.
- Implied Volatility: This estimated volatility of an underlying security's price that is

captures in its derivatives price. This may lead to market participating overstating or understating the price of the derivative instrument by a significant amount.

Risks attached with the use of derivatives:

Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. It requires not only understanding the stocks and bonds but the derivatives as a whole.

Derivatives require the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly.

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

The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Scheme.

Risk associated with Securities Lending:

As with other modes of extensions of credit, there are risks inherent to securities lending. During the period the security is lent, the Scheme may not be able to sell such security and in turn cannot protect from the falling market price of the said security. Under the current securities lending and borrowing mechanism, the Scheme can call back the securities lent any time before the maturity date of securities lending contract. However, this will be again the function of liquidity in the market and if there are no lenders in the specified security, the Scheme may not be able to call back the security and in the process, the Scheme will be exposed to price volatility. Moreover, the fees paid for calling back the security may be more than the lending fees earned by Scheme at the time of lending the said security and this could result in loss to the Scheme.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

The unitholders may note that no redemption and subscription shall be allowed in segregated portfolio. However, in order to facilitate exit to unitholders in segregated portfolio, the AMC shall enable listing of units of segregated portfolio on the recognized stock exchange. The risks associated in regard to the segregated portfolio are as follows:

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

stock exchange may be significantly lower than the prevailing Net Assets Value (NAV) of the segregated portfolio.

Risks associated with 'Right to limit redemptions':

Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Right to Limit Redemptions" for further details including the procedure to be followed while imposing restriction on redemptions.

Risks associated with investing in Tri-party Repo (TREPS) through CCIL:

The Mutual Fund is a member of securities segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL). All transactions of the Mutual Fund in government securities and in Tri-party Repo trades are settled centrally through the infrastructure and settlement systems provided by CCIL; thus reducing the settlement and counterparty risks considerably for transactions in the said segments. The members are required to contribute an amount as communicated by CCIL from time to time to the default fund maintained by CCIL as a part of the default waterfall (a loss mitigating measure of CCIL in case of default by any member in settling transactions routed through CCIL). CCIL shall maintain two separate Default Funds in respect of its Securities Segment, one with a view to meet losses arising out of any default by its members from outright and repo trades and the other for meeting losses arising out of any default by its members from Triparty Repo trades. The Mutual Fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL at any given point in time i.e. in the event that the default waterfall is triggered and the contribution of the Mutual Fund is called upon to absorb settlement/default losses of another member by CCIL, the Scheme may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund. Further, it may be noted that, CCIL periodically prescribes a list of securities eligible for contributions as collateral by members. Presently, all Central Government securities and Treasury bills are accepted as collateral by CCIL. The risk factors may undergo change in case the CCIL notifies securities other than Government of India securities as eligible for contribution as collateral.

Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s):

In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through stock exchange platform(s), allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by the stock exchange(s) and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control.

Mahindra Manulife Business Cycle Fund

RISK FACTORS

i. STANDARD RISK FACTORS

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsors is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

ii. SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

Some of the specific risk factors related to the Scheme include, but are not limited to the following: The Scheme will invest in securities with focus on stocks that represent the business cycle theme. The Scheme is thematic in nature, hence will be affected by the risks associated with the business cycle theme. The business cycle theme based portfolio may result in higher level of volatility vis-à-vis portfolios of other diversified equity oriented schemes. Since the Scheme will only be investing in business cycle theme based securities, it is expected to have higher market liquidity risk compared to a regular diversified equity scheme. Investing in thematic schemes is based on the premise that the Scheme will seek to invest in companies belonging to a specific theme. This will limit the capability of the Scheme to invest in other companies/themes. Also, as with all equity investing, there is a risk that companies in that theme will not achieve expected earnings results, or that an unexpected change in the market or within the company will occur, both of which may adversely affect investment results.

Risks associated with investments in Equities:

- Equity and equity related securities may be volatile and hence are prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The liquidity of investments made in the Scheme may be restricted due to trading volumes and settlement periods. Settlement periods may get extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability

to sell securities held in the Scheme portfolio would result at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme portfolio or it may result into actual loss in terms of impact cost. Also, the value of the Scheme investments may be affected by interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law / policies of the government, taxation laws and geopolitical, economic or other developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors.

- Investments in equity and equity related securities involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the equity Schemes unless they are prepared to take the risk of losing their investment.
- Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently less liquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to investors, including put options. The AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities within the regulatory limit. The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected negatively if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The price of unlisted security may go down before the divestment date and selling these securities before the divestment date may lead to losses in the portfolio.

Risks associated with investments in Fixed Income Securities:

- Interest-Rate Risk: Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and fixed income derivatives 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 depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.
- Re-investment Risk: Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.
- Basis Risk: Basis risk arises due to an unidentical price movement of the derivative vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged.
- Spread Risk: In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become less liquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.
- Credit Risk: This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security

may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and is considered to be the safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government securities. Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.

- **Liquidity Risk** on account of unlisted securities: The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The unlisted security can go down in value before the divestment date and selling of these securities before the divestment date can lead to losses in the portfolio.
- **Counterparty Risk:** - This is the risk of failure of counterparty to a transaction to deliver securities against consideration received or to pay consideration against securities delivered, in full or in part or as per the agreed specification. There could be losses to the Scheme in case of a counterparty default.
- **Settlement Risk:** Fixed income securities run the risk of settlement which can adversely affect the ability of the fund house to swiftly execute trading strategies which can lead to adverse movements in NAV.
- **Duration Risk:** Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying invested money market / debt instruments due to movement/change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration, expressed in years, is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Usually Individual duration of the fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is the weighted average of such individual instrument duration. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis-a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.
- **Performance Risk:** Performance risk refers to the risk of a scheme being unable to generate returns matching / above the returns of the scheme's benchmark. It would also mean the scheme underperforming against its peer set of other mutual fund schemes having similar portfolios, scheme classification, objective, benchmark and asset allocation. These risks could arise due to a variety of market and economic activities, government policies, global economic changes, currency fluctuations, tax policies, political changes, corporate actions and investors' behaviour.

Risks associated with Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) and Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT)

1. **Risk of lower than expected distributions:** The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of

cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/INVIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

- success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers
- economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact
- valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets
- force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable
- debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets
- fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets
- ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets
- changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets
- amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets
- insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.
- taxation and other regulatory factors

2. Price-Risk: The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

3. Interest-Rate Risk: Generally, there would be inverse relationship between the interest rates and the price of units i.e. when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

4. Liquidity Risk: This refers to the ease with which REIT/InvIT units can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Risks associated with investments in Derivatives:

- Market Risk: Derivatives are traded in the market and are exposed to losses due to change in the prices of the underlying and/or other assets and, change in market conditions and factors. The volatility in prices of the underlying may impact derivative instruments differently than its underlying.
- Liquidity Risk: This risk arises from the inability to exit derivative positions at prices that reflect the underlying assets/ rates/ indices, lack of availability of derivative

products across different maturities and with various risk appetite.

- **Valuation Risk:** This is the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives due to inadequate trading data with good volumes.
- **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for example, when a bond is hedged using a derivative, the change in price of the bond and the change in price of the derivative may not be fully correlated leading to basis risk in the portfolio. The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio. Example: Where swaps are used to hedge an underlying fixed income security, basis risk could arise when the fixed income yield curve moves differently from that of the swap benchmark curve or if there is a mismatch in the tenor of the swap and the fixed income security.
- **Credit Risk:** The Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will default in its obligations and is generally small as in a derivative transaction there is generally no exchange of the principal amount.
- **Operational / Systemic Risk:** This is the risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and Over The Counter (OTC) participants for the derivatives trading.
- **Counterparty Risk:** Counterparty risk is the risk that losses will be incurred due to the default by the counterparty for OTC derivatives.
- **Exposure Risk:** An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements can lead to losses. An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a plain investment transaction.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** This risk arises from the movement of interest rates in adverse direction. As with all the debt securities, changes in the interest rates will affect the valuation of the portfolios.
- **Systemic Risk:** The risk inherent in the capital market due to macro-economic factors like Inflation, GDP, Global events.
- **Implied Volatility:** This estimated volatility of an underlying security's price that is captured in its derivatives price. This may lead to market participating overstating or understating the price of the derivative instrument by a significant amount.

Risks attached with the use of derivatives:

Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. It requires not only understanding the stocks and bonds but the derivatives as a whole.

Derivatives require the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly.

Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may be in the best interest of the investors but not always turn out to be profitable. No assurance can

be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Scheme.

Risks associated with investment in Foreign Securities:

The value of an investment in a foreign issuer's securities may depend on general global economic factors or specific economic and political factors relating to the country or countries in which the foreign issuer operates. To the extent the assets of the Scheme are invested in overseas financial assets, there may be risk associated with fluctuation in foreign exchange rates, restriction on repatriation of capital and earnings under the exchange control regulations and transaction procedure in overseas market. The repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls, political circumstances, bi-lateral conflicts or prevalent tax laws. Since the Scheme would invest only partially in foreign securities, there may not be readily available and widely accepted benchmarks to measure performance of such Scheme. To manage risks associated with foreign currency and interest rate exposure, the Fund may use derivatives for efficient portfolio management and hedging and portfolio rebalancing and in accordance with conditions as may be stipulated under the Regulations and by RBI from time to time. The Scheme may have to pay applicable taxes on gains from such investment. Investment in foreign securities carries currency risk. Currency risk is a form of risk that arises from the change in price of one currency against other. The exchange risk associated with a foreign denominated instrument is a key element in foreign investment. This risk flows from differential monetary policy and growth in real productivity, which results in differential inflation rates. The risk arises because currencies may move in relation to each other. The Scheme will be investing in overseas markets as per the asset allocation of the scheme and headroom available to the Mutual Fund. However, the said limits/headroom shall be guided by the SEBI/RBI circulars/guidelines issued in this regard from time to time. In case of exhaustion of the overall limits of the Scheme/Fund (as applicable) or in other cases as directed by SEBI/RBI, the scheme may limit or temporary suspend the further subscriptions of the Scheme in overseas market.

Risk associated with Securities Lending:

As with other modes of extensions of credit, there are risks inherent to securities lending. During the period the security is lent, the Scheme may not be able to sell such security and in turn cannot protect from the falling market price of the said security. Under the current securities lending and borrowing mechanism, the Scheme can call back the securities lent any time before the maturity date of securities lending contract. However, this will be again the function of liquidity in the market and if there are no lenders in the specified security, the Scheme may

not be able to call back the security and in the process, the Scheme will be exposed to price volatility. Moreover, the fees paid for calling back the security may be more than the lending fees earned by Scheme at the time of lending the said security and this could result in loss to the Scheme.

Risks associated with 'Right to limit redemptions':

Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Right to Limit Redemptions" for further details including the procedure to be followed while imposing restriction on redemptions.

Risks associated with investing in Tri-party Repo (TREPS) through CCIL:

The Mutual Fund is a member of securities segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL). All transactions of the Mutual Fund in government securities and in Tri-party Repo trades are settled centrally through the infrastructure and settlement systems provided by CCIL; thus reducing the settlement and counterparty risks considerably for transactions in the said segments. The members are required to contribute an amount as communicated by CCIL from time to time to the default fund maintained by CCIL as a part of the default waterfall (a loss mitigating measure of CCIL in case of default by any member in settling transactions routed through CCIL). CCIL shall maintain two separate Default Funds in respect of its Securities Segment, one with a view to meet losses arising out of any default by its members from outright and repo trades and the other for meeting losses arising out of any default by its members from Triparty Repo trades. The Mutual Fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL at any given point in time i.e. in the event that the default waterfall is triggered and the contribution of the Mutual Fund is called upon to absorb settlement/default losses of another member by CCIL, the Scheme may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund. Further, it maybe noted that, CCIL periodically prescribes a list of securities eligible for contributions as collateral by members. Presently, all Central Government securities and Treasury bills are accepted as collateral by CCIL. The risk factors may undergo change in case the CCIL notifies securities other than Government of India securities as eligible for contribution as collateral.

Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s):

In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through BSE and / or NSE, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by BSE and / or NSE and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

The unitholders may note that no redemption and subscription shall be allowed in segregated portfolio. However, in order to facilitate exit to unitholders in

segregated portfolio, the AMC shall enable listing of units of segregated portfolio on the recognized stock exchange. The risks associated in regard to the segregated portfolio are as follows:

- The investors holding units of the segregated portfolio may not be able to liquidate their holdings till the time of recovery of money from the issuer.
- The security comprising the segregated portfolio may not realize any value
- Listing of units of the segregated portfolio on a recognized stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units of the segregated portfolio on the stock exchange.

The trading price of units on the stock exchange may be significantly lower than the prevailing Net Assets Value (NAV) of the segregated portfolio.

Mahindra Manulife Manufacturing Fund

RISK FACTORS

i. STANDARD RISK FACTORS

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- Mahindra Manulife Manufacturing Fund does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsors is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

ii. SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

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

The Scheme will predominantly invest in equity and equity related securities of companies engaged in manufacturing theme. The Scheme is thematic in nature, hence will be affected by the risks associated with the companies/sectors falling under manufacturing theme. Sectors falling under manufacturing theme are considered to be more volatile than other sectors and hence, the Scheme's portfolio may result in higher level of volatility vis-à-vis portfolios of other diversified equity-oriented schemes. Higher sector wise concentration of the Scheme portfolio may also result into higher liquidity risk as compared to other diversified equity funds. Investing in thematic scheme is based on the premise that the Scheme will seek to invest in companies belonging to a specific theme. This will limit the capability of the Scheme to invest in other companies/themes. Also, as with all equity investing, there is a risk that companies in that theme will not achieve expected earnings results, or that an unexpected change in the market or within the company will occur, both of which may adversely affect investment results.

Risks associated with investments in equity and equity related securities/instruments:

- Equity and equity related securities may be volatile and hence are prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The liquidity of investments made in the Scheme may be restricted due to trading volumes and settlement periods. Settlement periods may get extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the

Scheme to make intended securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme portfolio would result at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme portfolio or it may result into actual loss in terms of impact cost. Also, the value of the Scheme investments may be affected by interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law / policies of the government, taxation laws and geopolitical, economic or other developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors.

- Investments in equity and equity related securities involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the equity Schemes unless they are prepared to take the risk of losing their investment.
- Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently less liquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to investors, including put options. The AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities within the regulatory limit. The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected negatively if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The price of unlisted security may go down before the divestment date and selling these securities before the divestment date may lead to losses in the portfolio.

Risks associated with investments in Debt and Money Market Instruments:

- Interest-Rate Risk: Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and fixed income derivatives 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 depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.
- Re-investment Risk: Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.
- Basis Risk: Basis risk arises due to an unidentical price movement of the derivative vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged.
- Spread Risk: In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become less liquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.
- Credit Risk: This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security

may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and considered to be the safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government securities. Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.

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

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

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

- **Duration Risk**: Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying invested money market / debt instruments due to movement/change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration, expressed in years, is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Usually Individual duration of the fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is the weighted average of such individual instrument duration. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis-a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.

- **Performance Risk**: Performance risk refers to the risk of a scheme being unable to generate returns matching / above the returns of the scheme's benchmark. It would also mean the scheme underperforming against its peer set of other mutual fund schemes having similar portfolios, scheme classification, objective, benchmark and asset allocation. These risks could arise due to a variety of market and economic activities, government policies, global economic changes, currency fluctuations, tax policies, geopolitical changes, corporate actions and investors' behaviour.

Risks associated with Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) and Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT):

1. **Risk of lower than expected distributions**: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that

the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

- success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers
- economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact
- valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets
- force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable
- debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets
- fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets
- ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets
- changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets
- amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets
- insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.
- taxation and other regulatory factors

2. Price-Risk: The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

3. Interest-Rate Risk: Generally, there would be inverse relationship between the interest rates and the price of units i.e. when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

4. Liquidity Risk: This refers to the ease with which REIT/InvIT units can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Risks associated with investments in Derivatives:

- Market Risk: Derivatives are traded in the market and are exposed to losses due to change in the prices of the underlying and/or other assets and, change in market conditions and factors. The volatility in prices of the underlying may impact derivative instruments differently than its underlying.
- Liquidity Risk: This risk arises from the inability to sell derivatives at prices that reflect the underlying assets/ rates/ indices, lack of availability of derivative

products across different maturities and with various risk appetite.

- **Valuation Risk:** This is the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives due to inadequate trading data with good volumes.
- **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for example, when a bond is hedged using a derivative, the change in price of the bond and the change in price of the derivative may not be fully correlated leading to basis risk in the portfolio. The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio. Example: Where swaps are used to hedge an underlying fixed income security, basis risk could arise when the fixed income yield curve moves differently from that of the swap benchmark curve or if there is a mismatch in the tenor of the swap and the fixed income security.
- **Credit Risk:** The Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will default in its obligations and is generally small as in a derivative transaction there is generally no exchange of the principal amount.
- **Operational / Systemic Risk:** This is the risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and Over The Counter (OTC) participants for the derivatives trading.
- **Counterparty Risk:** Counterparty risk is the risk that losses will be incurred due to the default by the counterparty for OTC derivatives.
- **Exposure Risk:** An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements can lead to losses. An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a plain investment transaction.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** This risk arises from the movement of interest rates in adverse direction. As with all the debt securities, changes in the interest rates will affect the valuation of the portfolios.
- **Systemic Risk:** The risk inherent in the capital market due to macro-economic factors like Inflation, GDP, Global events.
- **Implied Volatility:** The estimated volatility of an underlying security's that is captured in its derivatives price. This may lead to market participating overstating or understating the price of the derivative instrument by a significant amount.

Risks attached with the use of derivatives:

Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. It requires not only understanding the stocks and bonds but the derivatives as a whole.

Derivatives require the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly.

Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may be in the best interest of the investors but not always turn out profitable. No assurance can be

given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Scheme.

Risks associated with investment in Foreign Securities:

The value of an investment in a foreign issuer's securities may depend on general global economic factors or specific economic and political factors relating to the country or countries in which the foreign issuer operates. To the extent the assets of the Scheme are invested in overseas financial assets, there may be risk associated with fluctuation in foreign exchange rates, restriction on repatriation of capital and earnings under the exchange control regulations and transaction procedure in overseas market. The repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls, political circumstances, bi-lateral conflicts or prevalent tax laws. Since the Scheme would invest only partially in foreign securities, there may not be readily available and widely accepted benchmarks to measure performance of such Scheme. To manage risks associated with foreign currency and interest rate exposure, the Fund may use derivatives for efficient portfolio management and hedging and portfolio rebalancing and in accordance with conditions as may be stipulated under the Regulations and by RBI from time to time. The Scheme may have to pay applicable taxes on gains from such investment. Investment in Foreign Securities carries currency risk. Currency risk is a form of risk that arises from the change in price of one currency against other. The exchange risk associated with a foreign denominated instrument is a key element in foreign investment. This risk flows from differential monetary policy and growth in real productivity, which results in differential inflation rates. The risk arises because currencies may move in relation to each other. The Scheme will be investing in overseas markets as per the asset allocation of the scheme and headroom available to the Mutual Fund. However, the said limits/headroom shall be guided by the SEBI/RBI circulars/guidelines issued in this regard from time to time. In case of exhaustion of the overall limits of the Scheme/Fund (as applicable) or in other cases as directed by SEBI/RBI, the scheme may limit or temporary suspend the further subscriptions of the Scheme in overseas market.

Risk associated with Securities Lending:

As with other modes of extensions of credit, there are risks inherent to securities lending. During the period the security is lent, the Scheme may not be able to sell such security and in turn cannot protect from the falling market price of the said security. Under the current securities lending and borrowing mechanism, the Scheme can call back the securities lent any time before the maturity date of securities lending contract. However, this will be again the function of liquidity in the market and if there are no lenders in the specified security, the Scheme may not be able to call back the security and in the process, the Scheme will be exposed to price volatility. Moreover, the fees paid for calling back the security may be more

than the lending fees earned by Scheme at the time of lending the said security and this could result in loss to the Scheme.

Risks associated with 'Right to limit redemptions'

Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Right to Limit Redemptions" for further details including the procedure to be followed while imposing restriction on redemptions.

Risks associated with investing in Tri-party Repo (TREPS) through CCIL:

The Mutual Fund is a member of securities segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL). All transactions of the Mutual Fund in Government securities and in Tri-party Repo trades are settled centrally through the infrastructure and settlement systems provided by CCIL; thus reducing the settlement and counterparty risks considerably for transactions in the said segments. The members are required to contribute an amount as communicated by CCIL from time to time to the default fund maintained by CCIL as a part of the default waterfall (a loss mitigating measure of CCIL in case of default by any member in settling transactions routed through CCIL). CCIL shall maintain two separate Default Funds in respect of its Securities Segment, one with a view to meet losses arising out of any default by its members from outright and repo trades and the other for meeting losses arising out of any default by its members from Triparty Repo trades. The Mutual Fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL at any given point in time i.e. in the event that the default waterfall is triggered and the contribution of the Mutual Fund is called upon to absorb settlement/default losses of another member by CCIL, the Scheme may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund. Further, it maybe noted that, CCIL periodically prescribes a list of securities eligible for contributions as collateral by members. Presently, all Central Government securities and Treasury bills are accepted as collateral by CCIL. The risk factors may undergo change in case the CCIL notifies securities other than Government of India securities as eligible for contribution as collateral.

Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s):

In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through BSE and / or NSE, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by BSE and / or NSE and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control. Further, there is no guarantee about sufficient liquidity of units of the Scheme on stock exchange platforms(s).

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

The unitholders may note that no redemption and subscription shall be allowed in

segregated portfolio. However, in order to facilitate exit to unitholders in segregated portfolio, the AMC shall enable listing of units of segregated portfolio on the recognized stock exchange. The risks associated in regard to the segregated portfolio are as follows:

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

Mahindra Manulife Value Fund

RISK FACTORS

i. STANDARD RISK FACTORS

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsors are not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

ii. SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

Some of the specific risk factors related to the Scheme include, but are not limited to the following: Evaluation of companies from value perspective may exclude securities of certain issuers for non investment reasons and therefore the Scheme may forgo some market opportunities available to the Scheme that don't use the value theme.

Risks associated with investments in equity and equity related securities/instruments:

- Equity and equity related securities may be volatile and hence are prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The liquidity of investments made in the Scheme may be restricted due to trading volumes and settlement periods. Settlement periods may get extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme portfolio would result at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme portfolio or it may result into actual loss in terms of impact cost. Also, the value of the Scheme investments may be affected by interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law / policies of the government, taxation laws and geopolitical, economic or other developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors.
- Investments in equity and equity related securities involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the equity Schemes unless they are prepared to take the risk of losing their investment.
- Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently less liquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with securities that are

listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to investors, including put options. The AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities within the regulatory limit. The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected negatively if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The price of unlisted security may go down before the divestment date and selling these securities before the divestment date may lead to losses in the portfolio.

Risks associated with investments in Debt and Money Market Instruments:

- **Interest-Rate Risk:** Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and fixed income derivatives 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 depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.
- **Re-investment Risk:** Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.
- **Basis Risk:** Basis risk arises due to an unidentical price movement of the derivative vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged.
- **Spread Risk:** In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- **Liquidity Risk:** The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become less liquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.
- **Credit Risk:** This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and considered to be the safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government securities. Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.
- **Liquidity Risk on account of unlisted securities:** The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The unlisted security can go down in value before the divestment date and selling of these securities before the divestment date can lead to losses in the portfolio.
- **Counterparty Risk:** This is the risk of failure of counterparty to a transaction to deliver securities against consideration received or to pay consideration against

securities delivered, in full or in part or as per the agreed specification. There could be losses to the Scheme in case of a counterparty default.

- **Settlement Risk:** Fixed income securities run the risk of settlement which can adversely affect the ability of the fund house to swiftly execute trading strategies which can lead to adverse movements in NAV.
- **Duration Risk:** Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying invested money market / debt instruments due to movement/change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration, expressed in years, is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Usually individual duration of the fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is the weighted average of such individual instrument duration. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis-a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.

Performance Risk: Performance risk refers to the risk of a scheme being unable to generate returns matching / above the returns of the scheme's benchmark. It would also mean the scheme underperforming against its peer set of other mutual fund schemes having similar portfolios, scheme classification, objective, benchmark and asset allocation. These risks could arise due to a variety of market and economic activities, government policies, global economic changes, currency fluctuations, tax policies, geopolitical changes, corporate actions and investors' behaviour.

Risks associated with Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) and Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT):

1. **Risk of lower than expected distributions:** The distributions by the ReITS or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the ReITS/INVIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

- success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers
- economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact
- valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets
- force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable
- debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets
- fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets
- ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets
- changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets

- amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets
- insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the ReITS/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.
- taxation and other regulatory factors

2. Price-Risk: The valuation of the ReITS/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the ReITS/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. ReITSs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

3. Interest-Rate Risk: Generally, there would be inverse relationship between the interest rates and the price of units i.e. when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

4. Liquidity Risk: This refers to the ease with which ReITS/InvIT units can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Risks associated with investments in Derivatives:

- Market Risk: Derivatives are traded in the market and are exposed to losses due to change in the prices of the underlying and/or other assets and, change in market conditions and factors. The volatility in prices of the underlying may impact derivative instruments differently than its underlying.
- Liquidity Risk: This risk arises from the inability to sell derivatives at prices that reflect the underlying assets/ rates/ indices, lack of availability of derivative products across different maturities and with various risk appetite.
- Valuation Risk: This is the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives due to inadequate trading data with good volumes.
- Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for example, when a bond is hedged using a derivative, the change in price of the bond and the change in price of the derivative may not be fully correlated leading to basis risk in the portfolio. The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio. Example: Where swaps are used to hedge an underlying fixed income security, basis risk could arise when the fixed income yield curve moves differently from that of the swap benchmark curve or if there is a mismatch in the tenor of the swap and the fixed income security.
- Credit Risk: The Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will default in its

obligations and is generally small as in a derivative transaction there is generally no exchange of the principal amount.

- Operational / Systemic Risk: This is the risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and Over The Counter (OTC) participants for the derivatives trading.
- Counterparty Risk: Counterparty risk is the risk that losses will be incurred due to the default by the counterparty for OTC derivatives.
- Exposure Risk: An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements can lead to losses. An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a plain investment transaction.
- Interest Rate Risk: This risk arises from the movement of interest rates in adverse direction. As with all the debt securities, changes in the interest rates will affect the valuation of the portfolios.
- Systemic Risk: The risk inherent in the capital market due to macro-economic factors like Inflation, GDP, Global events.
- Implied Volatility: The estimated volatility of an underlying security's that is captured in its derivatives price. This may lead to market participating overstating or understating the price of the derivative instrument by a significant amount.

Risks attached with the use of derivatives:

Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. It requires not only understanding the stocks and bonds but the derivatives as a whole. Derivatives require the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may be in the best interest of the investors but not always turn out profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Scheme.

Risks associated with investment in Foreign Securities:

The value of an investment in a foreign issuer's securities may depend on general global economic factors or specific economic and political factors relating to the country or countries in which the foreign issuer operates. To the extent the assets of the Scheme are invested in overseas financial assets, there may be risk associated with fluctuation in foreign exchange rates, restriction on repatriation of capital and earnings under the exchange control regulations and transaction procedure in overseas market. The repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls, political

circumstances, bi-lateral conflicts or prevalent tax laws. Since the Scheme would invest only partially in foreign securities, there may not be readily available and widely accepted benchmarks to measure performance of such Scheme. To manage risks associated with foreign currency and interest rate exposure, the Fund may use derivatives for efficient portfolio management and hedging and portfolio rebalancing and in accordance with conditions as may be stipulated under the Regulations and by RBI from time to time. The Scheme may have to pay applicable taxes on gains from such investment. Investment in foreign securities carries currency risk. Currency risk is a form of risk that arises from the change in price of one currency against other. The exchange risk associated with a foreign denominated instrument is a key element in foreign investment. This risk flows from differential monetary policy and growth in real productivity, which results in differential inflation rates. The risk arises because currencies may move in relation to each other. The Scheme will be investing in overseas markets as per the asset allocation of the scheme and headroom available to the Mutual Fund. However, the said limits/headroom shall be guided by the SEBI/RBI circulars/guidelines issued in this regard from time to time. In case of exhaustion of the overall limits of the Scheme/Fund (as applicable) or in other cases as directed by SEBI/RBI, the scheme may limit or temporary suspend the further subscriptions of the Scheme in overseas market.

Risk associated with Securities Lending:

As with other modes of extensions of credit, there are risks inherent to securities lending. During the period the security is lent, the Scheme may not be able to sell such security and in turn cannot protect from the falling market price of the said security. Under the current securities lending and borrowing mechanism, the Scheme can call back the securities lent any time before the maturity date of securities lending contract. However, this will be again the function of liquidity in the market and if there are no lenders in the specified security, the Scheme may not be able to call back the security and in the process, the Scheme will be exposed to price volatility. Moreover, the fees paid for calling back the security may be more than the lending fees earned by Scheme at the time of lending the said security and this could result in loss to the Scheme.

Risks associated with 'Right to limit redemptions':

Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Right to Limit Redemptions" for further details including the procedure to be followed while imposing restriction on redemptions.

Risks associated with investing in Tri-party Repo (TREPS) through CCIL:

The Mutual Fund is a member of securities segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL). All transactions of the Mutual Fund in Government securities and in Tri-party Repo trades are settled

centrally through the infrastructure and settlement systems provided by CCIL; thus reducing the settlement and counterparty risks considerably for transactions in the said segments. The members are required to contribute an amount as communicated by CCIL from time to time to the default fund maintained by CCIL as a part of the default waterfall (a loss mitigating measure of CCIL in case of default by any member in settling transactions routed through CCIL). CCIL shall maintain two separate Default Funds in respect of its Securities Segment, one with a view to meet losses arising out of any default by its members from outright and repo trades and the other for meeting losses arising out of any default by its members from Triparty Repo trades. The Mutual Fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL at any given point in time i.e. in the event that the default waterfall is triggered and the contribution of the Mutual Fund is called upon to absorb settlement/default losses of another member by CCIL, the Scheme may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund. Further, it may be noted that, CCIL periodically prescribes a list of securities eligible for contributions as collateral by members. Presently, all Central Government securities and Treasury bills are accepted as collateral by CCIL. The risk factors may undergo change in case the CCIL notifies securities other than Government of India securities as eligible for contribution as collateral.

Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s): In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through BSE and / or NSE, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by BSE and / or NSE and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control. Further, there is no guarantee about sufficient liquidity of units of the Scheme on stock exchange platforms(s).

Risks associated with Segregated Portfolio: The unitholders may note that no redemption and subscription shall be allowed in segregated portfolio. However, in order to facilitate exit to unitholders in segregated portfolio, the AMC shall enable listing of units of segregated portfolio on the recognized stock exchange. The risks associated in regard to the segregated portfolio are as follows:

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

Mahindra Manulife Banking and Financial Services

RISK FACTORS

i. STANDARD RISK FACTORS

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsors are not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

ii. SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

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

Risk associated with Sector investments

- **Sector Concentration Risk** Since the scheme shall invest primarily in the banking and financial services sector, it is subject to sector concentration risk. This means that any adverse developments within this sector, such as regulatory changes, economic downturns, or financial crises, can have a pronounced negative impact on the scheme's performance. Diversification across other sectors is limited, which can increase volatility.
- **Regulatory Risk** The banking and financial services sector is heavily regulated. Changes in regulations, such as alterations in interest rates, capital adequacy norms, or lending policies, can affect the profitability and operations of companies within this sector. Regulatory changes can be unpredictable and may lead to increased compliance costs or operational challenges for the companies in which the scheme invests.
- **Credit Risk** Investments in financial services companies, particularly those involved in lending, are exposed to credit risk. This is the risk that borrowers may default on their obligations, leading to financial losses for the lending institutions. High levels of non-performing assets (NPAs) can adversely affect the profitability and stock prices of these companies, impacting the scheme's returns.
- **Interest Rate Risk** The performance of banking and financial services companies is closely linked to interest rate movements. Changes in interest rates can affect the net interest margins (NIMs) of banks and other financial institutions. For instance, rising interest rates may increase borrowing costs and reduce loan demand, while falling rates can compress margins. These fluctuations can lead to volatility in the stock prices of companies within the sector.

- **Economic Risk** The banking and financial services sector is highly sensitive to economic conditions. Economic downturns, recessions, or slowdowns can lead to reduced borrowing and lending activities, higher default rates, and lower profitability for financial institutions. Conversely, economic growth can boost the sector's performance. Therefore, the scheme's returns are closely tied to the overall economic environment.

Risks associated with investments in equity and equity related securities/instruments:

- Equity and equity related securities may be volatile and hence are prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The liquidity of investments made in the Scheme may be restricted due to trading volumes and settlement periods. Settlement periods may get extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme portfolio would result at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme portfolio or it may result into actual loss in terms of impact cost. Also, the value of the Scheme investments may be affected by interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law / policies of the government, taxation laws and geopolitical, economic or other developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors.
- Investments in equity and equity related securities involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the equity Schemes unless they are prepared to take the risk of losing their investment.
- Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently less liquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to investors, including put options. The AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities within the regulatory limit. The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected negatively if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The price of unlisted security may go down before the divestment date and selling these securities before the divestment date may lead to losses in the portfolio.

Risks associated with investments in Debt and Money Market Instruments:

- **Interest-Rate Risk:** Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and fixed income derivatives 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 depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.
- **Re-investment Risk:** Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.
- **Basis Risk:** Basis risk arises due to an unidentical price movement of the derivative

vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged.

- **Spread Risk:** In a floating rate security, the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- **Liquidity Risk:** The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become less liquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.
- **Credit Risk:** This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and considered Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.
- **Liquidity Risk on account of unlisted securities:** The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The unlisted security can go down in value before the divestment date and selling of these securities before the divestment date can lead to losses in the portfolio.
- **Counterparty Risk:** This is the risk of failure of counterparty to a transaction to deliver securities against consideration received or to pay consideration against securities delivered, in full or in part or as per the agreed specification. There could be losses to the Scheme in case of a counterparty default.
- **Settlement Risk:** Fixed income securities run the risk of settlement which can adversely affect the ability of the fund house to swiftly execute trading strategies which can lead to adverse movements in NAV.
- **Duration Risk:** Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying invested money market / debt instruments due to movement/change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration, expressed in years, is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Usually, individual duration of the fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is the weighted average of such individual instrument duration. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis-a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.
- **Performance Risk:** Performance risk refers to the risk of a scheme being unable to generate returns matching / above the returns of the scheme's

benchmark. It would also mean the scheme underperforming against its peer set of other mutual fund schemes having similar portfolios, scheme classification, objective, benchmark and asset allocation. These risks could arise due to a variety of market and economic activities, government policies, global economic changes, currency fluctuations, tax policies, geopolitical changes, corporate actions and investors' behaviour.

Risks associated with Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) and Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT):

1. Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/INVIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

- success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers
- economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact
- valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets
- force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable
- debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets
- fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets
- ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets
- changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets
- amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets
- insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.
- taxation and other regulatory factors

2. Price-Risk: The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unitholders' rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

3. Interest-Rate Risk: Generally, there would be inverse relationship between the interest rates and the price of units i.e. when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

4. Liquidity Risk: This refers to the ease with which REIT/InvIT units can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be

infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Risks associated with investments in Derivatives:

- **Market Risk:** Derivatives are traded in the market and are exposed to losses due to change in the prices of the underlying and/or other assets and, change in market conditions and factors. The volatility in prices of the underlying may impact derivative instruments differently than its underlying.
- **Liquidity Risk:** This risk arises from the inability to sell derivatives at prices that reflect the underlying assets/ rates/ indices, lack of availability of derivative products across different maturities and with various risk appetite.
- **Valuation Risk:** This is the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives due to inadequate trading data with good volumes.
- **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for example, when a bond is hedged using a derivative, the change in price of the bond and the change in price of the derivative may not be fully correlated leading to basis risk in the portfolio. The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio. Example: Where swaps are used to hedge an underlying fixed income security, basis risk could arise when the fixed income yield curve moves differently from that of the swap benchmark curve or if there is a mismatch in the tenor of the swap and the fixed income security.
- **Credit Risk:** The Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will default in its obligations and is generally small as in a derivative transaction there is generally no exchange of the principal amount.
- **Operational / Systemic Risk:** This is the risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and Over The Counter (OTC) participants for the derivatives trading.
- **Counterparty Risk:** Counterparty risk is the risk that losses will be incurred due to the default by the counterparty for OTC derivatives.
- **Exposure Risk:** An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements can lead to losses. An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a plain investment transaction.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** This risk arises from the movement of interest rates in adverse direction. As with all the debt securities, changes in the interest rates will affect the valuation of the portfolios.
- **Systemic Risk:** The risk inherent in the capital market due to macro-economic factors like Inflation, GDP, Global events.
- **Implied Volatility:** The estimated volatility of an underlying security's that is captured in its derivatives price. This may lead to market participating overstating or understating the price of the derivative instrument by a significant amount.

Risks attached with the use of derivatives:

Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques

and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. It requires not only understanding the stocks and bonds but the derivatives as a whole. Derivatives require the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may be in the best interest of the investors but not always turn out profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Scheme.

Risks associated with investment in Foreign Securities:

The value of an investment in a foreign issuer's securities may depend on general global economic factors or specific economic and political factors relating to the country or countries in which the foreign issuer operates. To the extent the assets of the Scheme are invested in overseas financial assets, there may be risk associated with fluctuation in foreign exchange rates, restriction on repatriation of capital and earnings under the exchange control regulations and transaction procedure in overseas market. The repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls, political circumstances, bi-lateral conflicts or prevalent tax laws. Since the Scheme would invest only partially in foreign securities, there may not be readily available and widely accepted benchmarks to measure performance of such Scheme. To manage risks associated with foreign currency and interest rate exposure, the Fund may use derivatives for efficient portfolio management and hedging and portfolio rebalancing and in accordance with conditions as may be stipulated under the Regulations and by RBI from time to time. The Scheme may have to pay applicable taxes on gains from such investment. Investment in foreign securities carries currency risk. Currency risk is a form of risk that arises from the change in price of one currency against other. The exchange risk associated with a foreign denominated instrument is a key element in foreign investment. This risk flows from differential monetary policy and growth in real productivity, which results in differential inflation rates. The risk arises because currencies may move in relation to each other. The Scheme will be investing in overseas markets as per the asset allocation of the scheme and headroom available to the Mutual Fund. However, the said limits/headroom shall be guided by the SEBI/RBI circulars/guidelines issued in this regard from time to time. In case of exhaustion of the overall limits of the Scheme/Fund (as applicable) or in other cases as directed by SEBI/RBI, the scheme may limit or temporarily suspend the further subscriptions of the Scheme in overseas market.

Risk associated with Securities Lending:

As with other modes of extensions of credit, there are risks inherent to securities lending. During the period the security is lent, the Scheme may not be able to sell such security and in turn cannot protect from the falling market price of the said security. Under the current securities lending and borrowing mechanism, the Scheme can call back the securities lent any time before the maturity date of securities lending contract. However, this will be again the function of liquidity in the market and if there are no lenders in the specified security, the Scheme may not be able to call back the security and in the process, the Scheme will be exposed to price volatility. Moreover, the fees paid for calling back the security may be more than the lending fees earned by Scheme at the time of lending the said security and this could result in loss to the Scheme.

Risks associated with 'Right to limit redemptions':

Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Right to Limit Redemptions" for further details including the procedure to be followed while imposing restriction on redemptions.

Risks associated with investing in Tri-party Repo (TREPS) through CCIL:

The Mutual Fund is a member of securities segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL). All transactions of the Mutual Fund in Government securities and in Tri-party Repo trades are settled centrally through the infrastructure and settlement systems provided by CCIL; thus reducing the settlement and counterparty risks considerably for transactions in the said segments. The members are required to contribute an amount as communicated by CCIL from time to time to the default fund maintained by CCIL as a part of the default waterfall (a loss mitigating measure of CCIL in case of default by any member in settling transactions routed through CCIL). CCIL shall maintain two separate Default Funds in respect of its Securities Segment, one with a view to meet losses arising out of any default by its members from outright and repo trades and the other for meeting losses arising out of any default by its members from Triparty Repo trades. The Mutual Fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL at any given point in time i.e. in the event that the default waterfall is triggered and the contribution of the Mutual Fund is called upon to absorb settlement/default losses of another member by CCIL, the Scheme may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund. Further, it may be noted that, CCIL periodically prescribes a list of securities eligible for contributions as collateral by members. Presently, all Central Government securities and Treasury bills are accepted as collateral by CCIL. The risk factors may undergo change in case the CCIL notifies securities other than Government of India securities as eligible for contribution as collateral.

Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s):
In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through BSE and / or NSE, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by BSE and / or NSE and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control. Further, there is no guarantee about sufficient liquidity of units of the Scheme on stock exchange platforms(s).

Risks associated with Segregated Portfolio:

The unitholders may note that no redemption and subscription shall be allowed in segregated portfolio. However, in order to facilitate exit to unitholders in segregated portfolio, the AMC shall enable listing of units of segregated portfolio on the recognized stock exchange. The risks associated in regard to the segregated portfolio are as follows:

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

Mahindra Manulife Innovation Opportunities Fund

RISK FACTORS

i. STANDARD RISK FACTORS

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsors is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The Scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

ii. SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

Some of the specific risk factors related to the Scheme include, but are not limited to the following: The Scheme invests predominantly in equity / equity related instruments of entities following innovation theme. It is possible that such innovations may be short lived or may not be as profitable as expected thereby affecting the prospects of companies held in the portfolio of the Scheme. Investing in a thematic fund could involve potentially higher volatility and risk. Investing in thematic scheme is based on the premise that the Scheme will seek to invest in companies belonging to a specific theme. This will limit the capability of the Scheme to invest in other companies/themes. Also, as with all equity investing, there is a risk that companies in that theme will not achieve expected earnings results, or that an unexpected change in the market or within the company will occur, both of which may adversely affect investment results.

Risks associated with investments in equity and equity related securities/instruments:

- Equity and equity related securities may be volatile and hence are prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The liquidity of investments made in the Scheme may be restricted due to trading volumes and settlement periods. Settlement periods may get extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme portfolio would result at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme portfolio or it may result into actual loss in terms of impact cost. Also, the value of the Scheme investments may be affected by interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law / policies of the government, taxation laws and geopolitical, economic or other developments which may have an

adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors.

- Investments in equity and equity related securities involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the equity Schemes unless they are prepared to take the risk of losing their investment.
- Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently less liquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to investors, including put options. The AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities within the regulatory limit. The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected negatively if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The price of unlisted security may go down before the divestment date and selling these securities before the divestment date may lead to losses in the portfolio.

Risks associated with investments in Debt and Money Market Instruments:

- Interest-Rate Risk: Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and fixed income derivatives 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 depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.
- Re-investment Risk: Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.
- Basis Risk: Basis risk arises due to an unidentical price movement of the derivative vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged.
- Spread Risk: In a floating rate security, the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become less liquid leading to loss in value of the portfolio.
- Credit Risk: This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and considered to be the safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government securities. Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.
- Liquidity Risk on account of unlisted securities: The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if

they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The unlisted security can go down in value before the divestment date and selling of these securities before the divestment date can lead to losses in the portfolio.

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

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

- Duration Risk: Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying invested money market / debt instruments due to movement/change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration, expressed in years, is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Usually, Individual duration of the fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is the weighted average of such individual having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.

- Performance Risk: Performance risk refers to the risk of a scheme being unable to generate returns matching / above the returns of the scheme's benchmark. It would also mean the scheme underperforming against its peer set of other mutual fund schemes having similar portfolios, scheme classification, objective, benchmark and asset allocation. These risks could arise due to a variety of market and economic activities, government policies, global economic changes, currency fluctuations, tax policies, geopolitical changes, corporate actions and investors' behaviour. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio

Risks associated with Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) and Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT):

1. Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/INVIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

- success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers.
- economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact.
- valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets.
- force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable.

- debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets.
- fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets.
- ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets.
- changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets.
- amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets.
- insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.
- taxation and other regulatory factors.

2. Price-Risk: The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

3. Interest-Rate Risk: Generally, there would be inverse relationship between the interest rates and the price of units i.e. when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

4. Liquidity Risk: This refers to the ease with which REIT/InvIT units can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Risks associated with investments in Derivatives:

- Market Risk: Derivatives are traded in the market and are exposed to losses due to change in the prices of the underlying and/or other assets and, change in market conditions and factors. The volatility in prices of the underlying may impact derivative instruments differently than its underlying.
- Liquidity Risk: This risk arises from the inability to sell derivatives at prices that reflect the underlying assets/ rates/ indices, lack of availability of derivative products across different maturities and with various risk appetite.
- Valuation Risk: This is the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives due to inadequate trading data with good volumes.
- Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for example, when a bond is hedged using a derivative, the change in price of the bond and the change in price of the derivative may not be fully correlated leading to basis risk in the portfolio. The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio. Example: Where swaps are used to hedge an underlying fixed income security, basis

risk could arise when the fixed income yield curve moves differently from that of the swap benchmark curve or if there is a mismatch in the tenor of the swap and the fixed income security.

- Credit Risk: The Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will default in its obligations and is generally small as in a derivative transaction there is generally no exchange of the principal amount.
- Operational / Systemic Risk: This is the risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and Over the Counter (OTC) participants for the derivatives trading.
- Counterparty Risk: Counterparty risk is the risk that losses will be incurred due to the default by the counterparty for OTC derivatives.
- Exposure Risk: An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements can lead to losses. An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a plain investment transaction.
- Interest Rate Risk: This risk arises from the movement of interest rates in adverse direction. As with all the debt securities, changes in the interest rates will affect the valuation of the portfolios.
- Systemic Risk: The risk inherent in the capital market due to macro-economic factors like Inflation, GDP, Global events.
- Implied Volatility: The estimated volatility of an underlying security's that is captured in its derivatives price. This may lead to market participating overstating or understating the price of the derivative instrument by a significant amount.

Risks attached with the use of derivatives:

Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. It requires not only understanding the stocks and bonds but the derivatives as a whole. Derivatives require the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may be in the best interest of the investors but not always turn out profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Scheme.

Risks associated with investment in Foreign Securities:

The value of an investment in a foreign issuer's securities may depend on general global economic factors or specific economic and political factors relating to the country or countries in which the foreign issuer operates. To the extent the assets of the Scheme are invested in overseas financial assets, there may be risk

associated with fluctuation in foreign exchange rates, restriction on repatriation of capital and earnings under the exchange control regulations and transaction procedure in overseas market. The repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls, political circumstances, bi-lateral conflicts or prevalent tax laws. Since the Scheme would invest only partially in foreign securities, there may not be readily available and widely accepted benchmarks to measure performance of such Scheme. To manage risks associated with foreign currency and interest rate exposure, the Fund may use derivatives for efficient portfolio management and hedging and portfolio rebalancing and in accordance with conditions as may be stipulated under the Regulations and by RBI from time to time. The Scheme may have to pay applicable taxes on gains from such investment. Investment in foreign securities carries currency risk. Currency risk is a form of risk that arises from the change in price of one currency against other. The exchange risk associated with a foreign denominated instrument is a key element in foreign investment. This risk flows from differential monetary policy and growth in real productivity, which results in differential inflation rates. The risk arises because currencies may move in relation to each other. The Scheme will be investing in overseas markets as per the asset allocation of the scheme and headroom available to the Mutual Fund. However, the said limits/headroom shall be guided by the SEBI/RBI circulars/guidelines issued in this regard from time to time. In case of exhaustion of the overall limits of the Scheme/Fund (as applicable) or in other cases as directed by SEBI/RBI, the scheme may limit or temporary suspend the further subscriptions of the Scheme in overseas market.

Risk associated with Securities Lending:

As with other modes of extensions of credit, there are risks inherent to securities lending. During the period the security is lent, the Scheme may not be able to sell such security and in turn cannot protect from the falling market price of the said security. Under the current securities lending and borrowing mechanism, the Scheme can call back the securities lent any time before the maturity date of securities lending contract. However, this will be again the function of liquidity in the market and if there are no lenders in the specified security, the Scheme may not be able to call back the security and in the process, the Scheme will be exposed to price volatility. Moreover, the fees paid for calling back the security may be more than the lending fees earned by Scheme at the time of lending the said security and this could result in loss to the Scheme.

Risks associated with 'Right to limit redemptions':

Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Right to Limit Redemptions" for further details including the procedure to be followed while imposing restriction on redemptions.

Risks associated with investing in Tri-party Repo (TREPS) through CCIL:

The Mutual Fund is a member of securities segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL). All transactions of the Mutual Fund in Government securities and in Tri-party Repo trades are settled centrally through the infrastructure and settlement systems provided by CCIL; thus reducing the settlement and counterparty risks considerably for transactions in the said segments. The members are required to contribute an amount as communicated by CCIL from time to time to the default fund maintained by CCIL as a part of the default waterfall (a loss mitigating measure of CCIL in case of default by any member in settling transactions routed through CCIL). CCIL shall maintain two separate Default Funds in respect of its Securities Segment, one with a view to meet losses arising out of any default by its members from outright and repo trades and the other for meeting losses arising out of any default by its members from Triparty Repo trades. The Mutual Fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL at any given point in time i.e. in the event that the default waterfall is triggered and the contribution of the Mutual Fund is called upon to absorb settlement/default losses of another member by CCIL, the Scheme may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund. Further, it maybe noted that, CCIL periodically prescribes a list of securities eligible for contributions as collateral by members. Presently, all Central Government securities and Treasury bills are accepted as collateral by CCIL. The risk factors may undergo change in case the CCIL notifies securities other than Government of India securities as eligible for contribution as collateral.

Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s):

In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through BSE and / or NSE, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by BSE and / or NSE and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control. Further, there is no guarantee about sufficient liquidity of units of the Scheme on stock exchange platforms(s).

Risks associated with Segregated Portfolio:

The unitholders may note that no redemption and subscription shall be allowed in segregated portfolio. However, in order to facilitate exit to unitholders in segregated portfolio, the AMC shall enable listing of units of segregated portfolio on the recognized stock exchange. The risks associated in regard to the segregated portfolio are as follows:

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

Mahindra Manulife Asia Pacific REITs FOF

RISK FACTORS

i. STANDARD RISK FACTORS

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsors are not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

ii. SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

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

Risk Factors of a Fund of Funds Scheme:

- The Scheme will invest primarily in Underlying Fund and the performance of the Scheme will predominantly depend upon the performance of Underlying Fund.
- Any change in the investment policies or fundamental attributes of Underlying Fund may affect the performance of the Scheme.
- Investments in Underlying Fund, which is an equity oriented fund, will have all the risks associated with investments in equity and offshore markets.
- The portfolio disclosure of the Scheme will be largely limited to units of Underlying Fund and investments by the Scheme in money market instruments. Therefore, Unit holders may not be able to obtain specific details of the Scheme in respect of portfolio of Underlying Fund.
- In addition to recurring expenses of the Scheme, the Unit holders shall also bear the applicable expenses of Underlying Fund. Therefore, the returns that the Unit holder of the Scheme may receive shall be substantially impacted or may, at times, be lower than the returns that a Unit holder could obtain by directly investing in Underlying Fund.

Risk factors of Underlying Fund:

The performance of the Underlying Fund will be affected by a number of risk factors, including the following, which have also been disclosed by the Underlying Fund in its prospectus filed with the appropriate regulatory authorities:

Investment Risks: The Underlying Fund investment portfolio may fall in value due to any of the key risk factors below and therefore the investments in the Underlying Fund may suffer losses. There is no guarantee of the repayment of the principal.

Equity Market Risk: The Underlying Fund's investment in real estate investment trusts ('REITs') and equity securities is subject to general market risks, whose value may fluctuate due to various factors, such as changes in investment sentiment, political and economic conditions and issuer specific factors.

Sector Concentration Risk: The Underlying Fund focusses on a particular industry sector (namely real estate) and lacks risk diversification, therefore valuations of the Underlying Fund may fluctuate more widely than in a fund that is diversified across sectors. Since, the Underlying Fund focusses on a single sector of the economy, its performance depends in large part on the performance of the real estate sector. The Underlying Fund has substantial investments in real estate companies, REITs and other entities effected by the risk associated with the direct ownership of real estate, including, without limitation, a decline in real estate values, the possibility that the issuers of real estate could default on mortgage payments resulting in the loss of their properties, environmental liability, and rise of interest rates. The value of the Underlying Fund may fluctuate in response to movements in real estate markets.

Geographical Concentration Risk: The concentration of the Underlying Fund's investment in REIT's and securities of issuers related to Singapore or Hong Kong may result in greater volatility than portfolios which comprise broad-based global investments. The value of the Underlying Fund may be more susceptible to adverse events in these regions.

Currency Risk: The Underlying Fund's asset may be invested primarily in securities denominated in currencies other than U.S. Dollars and the Underlying Fund may receive income or realization proceeds from these investments in those currencies, some of which may fall in value against U.S. Dollars.

Non-Investment use of Financial Derivative Instruments (FDIs): The extensive use of FDIs does not form part of the Investment Strategy of the Underlying Fund, but the Investment Manager of the Underlying Fund may from time to time utilize FDIs for efficient portfolio management and hedging purposes. The use of derivatives exposes the Underlying Fund to additional risks, including: (i) volatility risk – FDIs may be highly volatile; (ii) management risk – the results are reliant upon the success of the Investment Manager of the Underlying Fund in making investment decisions in the prevailing market conditions; (iii) market risk – there is a risk from exposure to changes in market value of FDIs; (iv) credit risk – the Underlying Fund is exposed to the risk of loss resulting from a counterparty's failure to meet its financial obligations; and (v) liquidity risk – which exists when particular investments are difficult to be purchased or sold quickly. The eventuation of any of the above risks could have an adverse effect on the net asset value of the Underlying Fund. In adverse situations, the Underlying Fund's use of FDIs may become ineffective in

efficient portfolio management or hedging and the Underlying Fund may suffer significant losses.

Risks associated with investing in overseas securities:

- It is the AMC's belief that investment in permitted Foreign Securities offers new investment and portfolio diversification opportunities into multimarket and multi-currency products. However, such investments also entail additional risks. Such investment opportunities may be pursued by the AMC provided they are considered appropriate in terms of the overall investment objectives of the Scheme. Since the Scheme would invest in permitted Foreign Securities including but not limited to units/ securities issued by overseas mutual fund or unit trusts which are registered with the overseas regulator, there may not be readily available and widely accepted benchmarks to measure performance of the Scheme. To manage risks associated with foreign currency and interest rate exposure, the Fund may use derivatives in accordance with conditions as may be stipulated by SEBI/RBI from time to time.
- Offshore investments will be made subject to any/all approvals, conditions thereof as may be stipulated by SEBI/RBI and provided such investments do not result in expenses to the Scheme in excess of the ceiling on expenses prescribed by and consistent with costs and expenses attendant to international investing.
- The value of an investment in a foreign issuer's securities may depend on general global economic factors or specific economic and political factors relating to the country or countries in which the foreign issuer operates.
- In line with investment objective of the Scheme, the Scheme will be investing in overseas markets which carry risks related to fluctuations in the foreign exchange rates, the nature of the securities market of the country, repatriation of capital due to exchange controls and political circumstances, bi-lateral conflicts or prevalent tax laws.
- Investment in Foreign Securities involves a currency risk. To the extent that the assets of the Scheme will be invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the Indian Rupee equivalent of the net assets, distributions and income may be adversely affected by changes in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee. The repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls or political circumstances as well as the application to it of other restrictions on investment.
- The Scheme will be investing in overseas markets as per the asset allocation of the scheme and headroom available to the Mutual Fund. However, the said limits/headroom shall be guided by the SEBI/RBI circulars/guidelines issued in this regard from time to time.
- In case of exhaustion of the overall limits of the Scheme/Fund (as applicable) or in other cases as directed by SEBI/RBI, the scheme may limit or temporary suspend the further subscriptions of the Scheme in overseas market.

Risks associated with investments in Fixed Income Securities:

- Interest-Rate Risk: Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and fixed income derivatives 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 depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.

- **Re-investment Risk:** Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.
- **Basis Risk:** Basis risk arises due to an undentical price movement of the derivative vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged.
- **Spread Risk:** In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- **Liquidity Risk:** The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become illiquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.
- **Credit Risk:** This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and is considered to be safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government securities. Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.
- **Liquidity Risk on account of unlisted securities:** The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The unlisted security can go down in value before the divestment date and selling of these securities before the divestment date can lead to losses in the portfolio.
- **Counterparty Risk:** - This is the risk of failure of counterparty to a transaction to deliver securities against consideration received or to pay consideration against securities delivered, in full or in part or as per the agreed specification. There could be losses to the Scheme in case of a counterparty default.
- **Settlement Risk:** Fixed income securities run the risk of settlement which can adversely affect the ability of the fund house to swiftly execute trading strategies which can lead to adverse movements in NAV.
- **Risks associated with unrated instruments:** Investments in unrated instruments are subject to the risk associated with investments in any other fixed income securities, as referred above. However, investments in unrated instruments are considered to be subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than rated instruments.
- **Duration Risk:** Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying invested money market / debt instruments due to movement/change in interest

rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration, expressed in years, is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Usually Individual duration of the fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is the weighted average of such individual instrument duration. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis-a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.

- **Performance Risk:** Performance risk refers to the risk of a scheme being unable to generate returns matching / above the returns of the scheme's benchmark. It would also mean the scheme underperforming against its peer set of other mutual fund schemes having similar portfolios, scheme classification, objective, benchmark and asset allocation. These risks could arise due to a variety of market and economic activities, government policies, global economic changes, currency fluctuations, tax policies, political changes, corporate actions and investors' behaviour.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio:

The unitholders may note that no redemption and subscription shall be allowed in segregated portfolio. However, in order to facilitate exit to unitholders in segregated portfolio, the AMC shall enable listing of units of segregated portfolio on the recognized stock exchange. The risks associated in regard to the segregated portfolio are as follows:

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

Risks associated with 'Right to limit redemptions':

Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Right to Limit Redemptions" for further details including the procedure to be followed while imposing restriction on redemptions.

Risks associated with investing in Tri-party Repo (TREPS) through CCIL:

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

the Mutual Fund in government securities and in Tri-party Repo trades are settled centrally through the infrastructure and settlement systems provided by CCIL; thus reducing the settlement and counterparty risks considerably for transactions in the said segments. The members are required to contribute an amount as communicated by CCIL from time to time to the default fund maintained by CCIL as a part of the default waterfall (a loss mitigating measure of CCIL in case of default by any member in settling transactions routed through CCIL). CCIL shall maintain two separate Default Funds in respect of its Securities Segment, one with a view to meet losses arising out of any default by its members from outright and repo trades and the other for meeting losses arising out of any default by its members from Triparty Repo trades. The Mutual Fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL at any given point in time i.e. in the event that the default waterfall is triggered and the contribution of the Mutual Fund is called upon to absorb settlement/default losses of another member by CCIL, the Scheme may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund. Further, it may be noted that, CCIL periodically prescribes a list of securities eligible for contributions as collateral by members. Presently, all Central Government securities and Treasury bills are accepted as collateral by CCIL. The risk factors may undergo change in case the CCIL notifies securities other than Government of India securities as eligible for contribution as collateral.

Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s)
In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through stock exchange platform(s), allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by the stock exchange(s) and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control.

Mahindra Manulife Equity Savings Fund

RISK FACTORS

i. STANDARD RISK FACTORS

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsors is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

ii. SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

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

Risks associated with investments in Equities

- Equity and equity related securities may be volatile and hence are prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The liquidity of investments made in the Scheme may be restricted due to trading volumes and settlement periods. Settlement periods may get extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme portfolio would result at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme portfolio or it may result into actual loss in terms of impact cost. Also, the value of the Scheme investments may be affected by interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law / policies of the government, taxation laws and geopolitical, economic or other developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors.
- Investments in equity and equity related securities involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the equity Schemes unless they are prepared to take the risk of losing their investment.
- Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently less liquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to investors, including put options. The AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities within the regulatory limit. The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected negatively if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The price of unlisted security may go down

before the divestment date and selling these securities before the divestment date may lead to losses in the portfolio.

Risks associated with the Scheme's Arbitrage Strategy

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

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

Risks associated with investments in Fixed Income Securities

- Interest-Rate Risk: Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and fixed income derivatives 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 depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.
- Re-investment Risk: Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.
- Basis Risk: Basis risk arises due to an unidentical price movement of the derivative vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged.

- **Spread Risk:** In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- **Liquidity Risk:** The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become less liquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.
- **Credit Risk:** This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and is considered to be the safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government securities. Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.
- **Liquidity Risk on account of unlisted securities:** The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they have to be required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The unlisted security can go down in value before the divestment date and selling of these securities before the divestment date can lead to losses in the portfolio.
- **Counterparty Risk:** - This is the risk of failure of counterparty to a transaction to deliver securities against consideration received or to pay consideration against securities delivered, in full or in part or as per the agreed specification. There could be losses to the Scheme in case of a counterparty default.
- **Settlement Risk:** Fixed income securities run the risk of settlement which can adversely affect the ability of the fund house to swiftly execute trading strategies which can lead to adverse movements in NAV.
- **Risks associated with unrated instruments:** - Investments in unrated instruments are subject to the risk associated with investments in any other fixed income securities, as referred above. However, investments in unrated instruments are considered to be subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than rated instruments.
- **Duration Risk:** - Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying invested money market / debt instruments due to movement/change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration, expressed in years, is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Usually, individual duration of the fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is the weighted average of such individual instrument duration. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios.

having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis-a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.

- **Performance Risk:** Performance risk refers to the risk of a scheme being unable to generate returns matching / above the returns of the scheme's benchmark. It would also mean the scheme underperforming against its peer set of other mutual fund schemes having similar portfolios, scheme classification, objective, benchmark and asset allocation. These risks could arise due to a variety of market and economic activities, government policies, global economic changes, currency fluctuations, tax policies, political changes, corporate actions and investors' behaviour.

Risks associated with investments in Derivatives

- **Market Risk:** Derivatives are traded in the market and are exposed to losses due to change in the prices of the underlying and/or other assets and, change in market conditions and factors. The volatility in prices of the underlying may impact derivative instruments differently than its underlying.
- **Liquidity Risk:** This risk arises from the inability to exit derivative positions at prices that reflect the underlying assets/ rates/ indices, lack of availability of derivative products across different maturities and with various risk appetite.
- **Valuation Risk:** This is the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives due to inadequate trading data with good volumes.
- **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for example, when a bond is hedged using a derivative, the change in price of the bond and the change in price of the derivative may not be fully correlated leading to basis risk in the portfolio. The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio. Example: Where swaps are used to hedge an underlying fixed income security, basis risk could arise when the fixed income yield curve moves differently from that of the swap benchmark curve or if there is a mismatch in the tenor of the swap and the fixed income security.
- **Credit Risk:** The Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will default in its obligations and is generally small as in a derivative transaction there is generally no exchange of the principal amount.
- **Operational / Systemic Risk:** This is the risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and Over The Counter (OTC) participants for the derivatives trading.
- **Counterparty Risk:** Counterparty risk is the risk that losses will be incurred due to the default by the counterparty for OTC derivatives.
- **Exposure Risk:** An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements can lead to losses. An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a plain investment transaction.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** This risk arises from the movement of interest rates in adverse direction. As with all the debt securities, changes in the interest rates will affect the

valuation of the portfolios.

- Systemic Risk: The risk inherent in the capital market due to macro-economic factors like Inflation, GDP, Global events.
- Implied Volatility: This estimated volatility of an underlying security's price that is captured in its derivatives price. This may lead to market participating overstating or understating the price of the derivative instrument by a significant amount.

Risks attached with the use of derivatives

Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. It requires not only understanding the stocks and bonds but the derivatives as a whole. Derivatives require the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may be in the best interest of the investors but not always turn out to be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Scheme.

Risk factors with respect to imperfect hedging

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

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

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

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

gross exposure, which may result in gross exposure in excess of 100% of net asset value.

Risk factors associated with repo transactions in Corporate Debt Securities

Counterparty Risk: This refers to the inability of the seller to meet the obligation to buy back securities at the contracted price. Fund Manager will endeavor to manage counterparty risk by dealing only with counterparties having strong credit profiles assessed through in-house credit analysis and / or with regulated entities. In the event of default by the repo counterparty, the Scheme will have recourse to the corporate debt securities given as collateral to recover the investment by selling the collateral in the market. However, selling of collateral will also be subject to liquidity risk in the market and the Scheme may incur impact cost at the time of selling the collateral.

Collateral Risk: Collateral risk arises when the market value of the securities is inadequate to meet the repo obligations or there is downward migration in rating of collateral. Further if the rating of collateral goes below the minimum required rating during the term of repo or collateral becomes ineligible for any reason, counterparty will be expected to substitute the collateral. In case of failure to do so, the AMC / Scheme will explore the option for early termination of the trade.

Risks associated with investment in Foreign Securities

The value of an investment in a foreign issuer's securities may depend on general global economic factors or specific economic and political factors relating to the country or countries in which the foreign issuer operates. To the extent the assets of the Scheme are invested in overseas financial assets, there may be risk associated with fluctuation in foreign exchange rates, restriction on repatriation of capital and earnings under the exchange control Regulations and transaction procedure in overseas market. The repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in Regulations concerning exchange controls, political circumstances, bi-lateral conflicts or prevalent tax laws. Since the Scheme would invest only partially in Foreign Securities, there may not be readily available and widely accepted benchmarks to measure performance of such Scheme. To manage risks associated with foreign currency and interest rate exposure, the Fund may use derivatives for efficient portfolio management and hedging and portfolio rebalancing and in accordance with conditions as may be stipulated under the Regulations and by RBI from time to time. The Scheme may have to pay applicable taxes on gains from such investment. Investment in foreign securities carries currency risk. Currency risk is a form of risk that arises from the change in price of one currency against other. The exchange risk associated with a foreign denominated instrument is a key element in foreign investment. This risk flows from differential monetary policy and growth in real productivity, which results in differential inflation rates. The risk arises because currencies may move in relation to each other. The Scheme will be investing in overseas markets as per the asset allocation of the scheme and headroom available to the Mutual Fund. However, the said limits/headroom shall be guided by the SEBI/RBI circulars/guidelines issued in this regard from time to time. In case of exhaustion of the overall limits of the

Scheme/Fund (as applicable) or in other cases as directed by SEBI/RBI, the scheme may limit or temporarily suspend the further subscriptions of the Scheme in overseas market.

Risk associated with Securities Lending

As with other modes of extensions of credit, there are risks inherent to securities lending. During the period the security is lent, the Scheme may not be able to sell such security and in turn cannot protect from the falling market price of the said security. Under the current securities lending and borrowing mechanism, the Scheme can call back the securities lent any time before the maturity date of securities lending contract. However, this will be again the function of liquidity in the market and if there are no lenders in the specified security, the Scheme may not be able to call back the security and in the process, the Scheme will be exposed to price volatility. Moreover, the fees paid for calling back the security may be more than the lending fees earned by Scheme at the time of lending the said security and this could result in loss to the Scheme.

Risks associated with 'Right to limit redemptions'

Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Right to Limit Redemptions" for further details including the procedure to be followed while imposing restriction on redemptions.

Risks associated with Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) and Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT)

1. Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/INVIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

- success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers
- economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact
- valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets
- force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable
- debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets
- fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets
- ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets
- changes in applicable laws and Regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets
- amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets • insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with

operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents. • taxation and other regulatory factors

2. Price-Risk: The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

3. Interest-Rate Risk: Generally, there would be inverse relationship between the interest rates and the price of units i.e. when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

4. Liquidity Risk: This refers to the ease with which REIT/InvIT units can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Risk associated with potential change in Tax structure

An equity oriented fund has been defined under the Income Tax Act as a scheme of a mutual fund where the investible funds are invested in equity shares of domestic companies to the extent of more than 65 per cent of the total assets of such fund. The percentage of equity shareholding of the fund shall be computed with reference to the annual average of the monthly averages of the opening and closing figures. As per the current Income Tax laws, equity mutual funds are exempt from long term capital gains tax, provided that the equity allocation in the fund is 65% or more. Given that the equity allocation may fall below this threshold, it is possible that the equity allocation remains below 65% over a prolonged period. Further in defensive circumstances where the debt / money market instruments offer better returns than the arbitrage opportunities available in cash and derivatives segments of equity markets, then the investment manager may choose to have a lower equity exposure for a prolonged period. In such a case, the fund may be regarded as a debt oriented fund as per extant Income Tax laws and consequently may not enjoy its tax advantage available to an equity oriented fund and may be subject to tax as a debt oriented fund in that particular financial year. In view of the forgoing and individual nature of tax consequences, each Unit holder is advised to consult his / her own professional tax advisor.

Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s)

In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through BSE and / or NSE, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by BSE and / or NSE and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control.

Mahindra Manulife Aggressive Hybrid Fund

RISK FACTORS

i. STANDARD RISK FACTORS

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsors is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

ii. SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

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

Risks associated with investments in Equities

- Equity and equity related securities may be volatile and hence are prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The liquidity of investments made in the Scheme may be restricted due to trading volumes and settlement periods. Settlement periods may get extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme portfolio would result at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme portfolio or it may result into actual loss in terms of impact cost. Also, the value of the Scheme investments may be affected by interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law / policies of the government, taxation laws and geopolitical, economic or other developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors.
- Investments in equity and equity related securities involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the equity Schemes unless they are prepared to take the risk of losing their investment.
- Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently less liquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to investors, including put options. The AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities within the regulatory limit. The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected negatively if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The price of unlisted security may go down

before the divestment date and selling these securities before the divestment date may lead to losses in the portfolio.

Risks associated with investments in Fixed Income Securities

- **Interest-Rate Risk:** Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and fixed income derivatives 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 depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.
- **Re-investment Risk:** Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.
- **Basis Risk:** Basis risk arises due to an unidentical price movement of the derivative vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged.
- **Spread Risk:** In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- **Liquidity Risk:** The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become less liquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.
- **Credit Risk:** This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and is considered to be the safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government securities. Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.
- **Liquidity Risk on account of unlisted securities:** The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The unlisted security can go down in value before the divestment date and selling of these securities before the divestment date can lead to losses in the portfolio.
- **Counterparty Risk:** - This is the risk of failure of counterparty to a transaction to deliver securities against consideration received or to pay consideration against securities delivered, in full or in part or as per the agreed specification. There could be losses to the Scheme in case of a counterparty default.
- **Settlement Risk:** Fixed income securities run the risk of settlement which can adversely affect the ability of the fund house to swiftly execute trading strategies which can lead to adverse movements in NAV.
- **Risks associated with unrated instruments:** - Investments in unrated instruments

are subject to the risk associated with investments in any other fixed income securities, as referred above. However, investments in unrated instruments are considered to be subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than rated instruments.

- **Duration Risk:** - Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying invested money market / debt instruments due to movement/change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration, expressed in years, is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Usually, individual duration of the fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is the weighted average of such individual instrument duration. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis-a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.

- **Performance Risk:** Performance risk refers to the risk of a scheme being unable to generate returns matching / above the returns of the scheme's benchmark. It would also mean the scheme underperforming against its peer set of other mutual fund schemes having similar portfolios, scheme classification, objective, benchmark and asset allocation. These risks could arise due to a variety of market and economic activities, government policies, global economic changes, currency fluctuations, tax policies, political changes, corporate actions and investors' behaviour.

Risks associated with Real Estate Investment Trust (REITs) and Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT)

1. Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

- success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers
- economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact
- valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets
- force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable
- debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets
- fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets
- ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets
- changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets
- amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets

- insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.
- taxation and other regulatory factors

2. Price-Risk: The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

3. Interest-Rate Risk: Generally, there would be inverse relationship between the interest rates and the price of units i.e. when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

4. Liquidity Risk: This refers to the ease with which REIT/InvIT units can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Risks associated with investments in Derivatives

- Market Risk: Derivatives are traded in the market and are exposed to losses due to change in the prices of the underlying and/or other assets and, change in market conditions and factors. The volatility in prices of the underlying may impact derivative instruments differently than its underlying.
- Liquidity Risk: This risk arises from the inability to exit derivative positions at prices that reflect the underlying assets/ rates/ indices, lack of availability of derivative products across different maturities and with various risk appetite.
- Valuation Risk: This is the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives due to inadequate trading data with good volumes.
- Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for example, when a bond is hedged using a derivative, the change in price of the bond and the change in price of the derivative may not be fully correlated leading to basis risk in the portfolio. The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio. Example: Where swaps are used to hedge an underlying fixed income security, basis risk could arise when the fixed income yield curve moves differently from that of the swap benchmark curve or if there is a mismatch in the tenor of the swap and the fixed income security.
- Credit Risk: The Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will default in its obligations and is generally small as in a derivative transaction there is generally no exchange of the principal amount.

- **Operational / Systemic Risk:** This is the risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and Over The Counter (OTC) participants for the derivatives trading.
- **Counterparty Risk:** Counterparty risk is the risk that losses will be incurred due to the default by the counterparty for OTC derivatives.
- **Exposure Risk:** An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements can lead to losses. An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a plain investment transaction.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** This risk arises from the movement of interest rates in adverse direction. As with all the debt securities, changes in the interest rates will affect the valuation of the portfolios.
- **Systemic Risk:** The risk inherent in the capital market due to macro-economic factors like Inflation, GDP, Global events.
- **Implied Volatility:** This estimated volatility of an underlying security's price that is captured in its derivatives price. This may lead to market participating overstating or understating the price of the derivative instrument by a significant amount.

Risks attached with the use of derivatives

Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. It requires not only understanding the stocks and bonds but the derivatives as a whole.

Derivatives require the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may be in the best interest of the investors but not always turn out to be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Scheme.

Risk factors with respect to imperfect hedging using interest rate futures

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

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

Risk of mismatch between the instruments: The risk arises if there is a mismatch between the price movements in derivative instrument used to hedge, compared to the price movement of the underlying assets being hedged. For example, when IRF

which has government security as underlying is used, to hedge a portfolio that contains corporate debt securities.

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

Risk factors associated with repo transactions in Corporate Debt Securities

Counterparty Risk: This refers to the inability of the seller to meet the obligation to buy back securities at the contracted price. Fund Manager will endeavor to manage counterparty risk by dealing only with counterparties having strong credit profiles assessed through in-house credit analysis and / or with regulated entities. In the event of default by the repo counterparty, the Scheme will have recourse to the corporate debt securities given as collateral to recover the investment by selling the collateral in the market. However, selling of collateral will also be subject to liquidity risk in the market and the Scheme may incur impact cost at the time of selling the collateral.

Collateral Risk: Collateral risk arises when the market value of the securities is inadequate to meet the repo obligations or there is downward migration in rating of collateral. Further if the rating of collateral goes below the minimum required rating during the term of repo or collateral becomes ineligible for any reason, counterparty will be expected to substitute the collateral. In case of failure to do so, the AMC / Scheme will explore the option for early termination of the trade.

Risk associated with Securities Lending

As with other modes of extensions of credit, there are risks inherent to securities lending. During the period the security is lent, the Scheme may not be able to sell such security and in turn cannot protect from the falling market price of the said security. Under the current securities lending and borrowing mechanism, the Scheme can call back the securities lent any time before the maturity date of securities lending contract. However, this will be again the function of liquidity in the market and if there are no lenders in the specified security, the Scheme may not be able to call back the security and in the process, the Scheme will be exposed to price volatility. Moreover, the fees paid for calling back the security may be more than the lending fees earned by Scheme at the time of lending the said security and this could result in loss to the Scheme.

Risks associated with 'Right to limit redemptions'

Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the

Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Right to Limit Redemptions" for further details including the procedure to be followed while imposing restriction on redemptions.

Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s)
In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through BSE and / or NSE, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by BSE and / or NSE and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control.

Mahindra Manulife Balanced Advantage Fund

RISK FACTORS

i. STANDARD RISK FACTORS

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsors are not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

ii. SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

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

Risks associated with investments in Equities

- Equity and equity related securities may be volatile and hence are prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The liquidity of investments made in the Scheme may be restricted due to trading volumes and settlement periods. Settlement periods may get extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme portfolio would result at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme portfolio or it may result into actual loss in terms of impact cost. Also, the value of the Scheme investments may be affected by interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law / policies of the government, taxation laws and geopolitical, economic or other developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors.
- Investments in equity and equity related securities involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the equity Schemes unless they are prepared to take the risk of losing their investment.
- Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently less liquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to investors, including put options. The AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities within the regulatory limit. The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected negatively if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The price of unlisted security may go down

before the divestment date and selling these securities before the divestment date may lead to losses in the portfolio.

Risks associated with investments in Fixed Income Securities

- **Interest-Rate Risk:** Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and fixed income derivatives 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 depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.
- **Re-investment Risk:** Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.
- **Basis Risk:** Basis risk arises due to an unidentical price movement of the derivative vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged.
- **Spread Risk:** In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- **Liquidity Risk:** The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become less liquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.
- **Credit Risk:** This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and is considered to be the safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government securities. Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.
- **Liquidity Risk on account of unlisted securities:** The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The unlisted security can go down in value before the divestment date and selling of these securities before the divestment date can lead to losses in the portfolio.
- **Counterparty Risk:** - This is the risk of failure of counterparty to a transaction to deliver securities against consideration received or to pay consideration against securities delivered, in full or in part or as per the agreed specification. There could be losses to the Scheme in case of a counterparty default.
- **Settlement Risk:** Fixed income securities run the risk of settlement which can adversely affect the ability of the fund house to swiftly execute trading strategies which can lead to adverse movements in NAV.
- **Duration Risk:** Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying

invested money market / debt instruments due to movement/change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration, expressed in years, is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Usually individual duration of the fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is the weighted average of such individual instrument duration. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis-a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.

- **Performance Risk:** Performance risk refers to the risk of a scheme being unable to generate returns matching / above the returns of the scheme's benchmark. It would also mean the scheme underperforming against its peer set of other mutual fund schemes having similar portfolios, scheme classification, objective, benchmark and asset allocation. These risks could arise due to a variety of market and economic activities, government policies, global economic changes, currency fluctuations, tax policies, political changes, corporate actions and investors' behaviour.

Risks associated with investments in Derivatives

- **Market Risk:** Derivatives are traded in the market and are exposed to losses due to change in the prices of the underlying and/or other assets and, change in market conditions and factors. The volatility in prices of the underlying may impact derivative instruments differently than its underlying.
- **Liquidity Risk:** This risk arises from the inability to exit derivative positions at prices that reflect the underlying assets/ rates/ indices, lack of availability of derivative products across different maturities and with various risk appetite.
- **Valuation Risk:** This is the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives due to inadequate trading data with good volumes.
- **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged.
- **Operational / Systemic Risk:** This is the risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and Over The Counter (OTC) participants for the derivatives trading.
- **Exposure Risk:** An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements can lead to losses. An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a plain investment transaction.
- **Systemic Risk:** The risk inherent in the capital market due to macro economic factors like Inflation, GDP, Global events.
- **Implied Volatility:** This estimated volatility of an underlying security's price that is captured in its derivatives price. This may lead to market participating overstating or understating the price of the derivative instrument by a significant amount.

Risks attached with the use of derivatives

Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. It requires not only understanding the stocks and bonds but the derivatives as a whole.

Derivatives require the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly.

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

The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Scheme.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio

The unitholders may note that no redemption and subscription shall be allowed in segregated portfolio. However, in order to facilitate exit to unitholders in segregated portfolio, the AMC shall enable listing of units of segregated portfolio on the recognized stock exchange. The risks associated in regard to the segregated portfolio are as follows:

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

Risks associated with 'Right to limit redemptions'

Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Right to Limit Redemptions" for further details including the procedure to be followed while imposing restriction on redemptions.

Risks associated with investing in Tri-party Repo (TREPS) through CCIL

The Mutual Fund is a member of securities segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL). All transactions of the Mutual Fund in government securities and in Tri-party Repo trades are settled

centrally through the infrastructure and settlement systems provided by CCIL; thus reducing the settlement and counterparty risks considerably for transactions in the said segments. The members are required to contribute an amount as communicated by CCIL from time to time to the default fund maintained by CCIL as a part of the default waterfall (a loss mitigating measure of CCIL in case of default by any member in settling transactions routed through CCIL). CCIL shall maintain two separate Default Funds in respect of its Securities Segment, one with a view to meet losses arising out of any default by its members from outright and repo trades and the other for meeting losses arising out of any default by its members from Triparty Repo trades. The Mutual Fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL at any given point in time i.e. in the event that the default waterfall is triggered and the contribution of the Mutual Fund is called upon to absorb settlement/default losses of another member by CCIL, the Scheme may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund. Further, it may be noted that, CCIL periodically prescribes a list of securities eligible for contributions as collateral by members. Presently, all Central Government securities and Treasury bills are accepted as collateral by CCIL. The risk factors may undergo change in case the CCIL notifies securities other than Government of India securities as eligible for contribution as collateral.

Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s)
In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through stock exchange platform(s), allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by the stock exchange(s) and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control.

Mahindra Manulife Multi Asset Allocation Fund

RISK FACTORS

i. STANDARD RISK FACTORS

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsors is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

ii. SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

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

Risks associated with investments in equity and equity related securities/instruments

- Equity and equity related securities may be volatile and hence are prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The liquidity of investments made in the Scheme may be restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods. Settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme portfolio would result at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme portfolio or it may result into actual loss in terms of impact cost. Also, the value of the Scheme investments may be affected by interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law / policies of the government, taxation laws and political, economic or other developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors.
- Investments in equity and equity related securities involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the equity Schemes unless they are prepared to take the risk of losing their investment.
- Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently less liquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to investors, including put options. The AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities within the regulatory limit. The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected negatively if they have to be sold prior to their

target date of divestment. The price of unlisted security may go down before the divestment date and selling these securities before the divestment date may lead to losses in the portfolio.

Risks associated with investments in Debt and Money Market Instruments

- **Interest-Rate Risk:** Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and fixed income derivatives 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 depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.
- **Re-investment Risk:** Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.
- **Basis Risk:** Basis risk arises due to an unidentical difference in the price movement of the derivative vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged.
- **Spread Risk:** In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- **Liquidity Risk:** The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become less liquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.
- **Credit Risk:** This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and is considered to be the safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government securities. Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.
- **Liquidity Risk on account of unlisted securities:** The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The unlisted security can go down in value before the divestment date and selling of these securities before the divestment date can lead to losses in the portfolio.
- **Counterparty Risk:** - This is the risk of failure of counterparty to a transaction to deliver securities against consideration received or to pay consideration against securities delivered, in full or in part or as per the agreed specification. There could be losses to the Scheme in case of a counterparty default.
- **Settlement Risk:** Fixed income securities run the risk of settlement which can adversely affect the ability of the fund house to swiftly execute trading strategies which can lead to adverse movements in NAV.

- **Duration Risk:** Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying invested money market / debt instruments due to movement/change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration, expressed in years, is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Usually Individual duration of the fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is the weighted average of such individual instrument duration. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis-a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.

- **Risks associated with unrated instruments:** - Investments in unrated instruments are subject to the risk associated with investments in any other fixed income securities, as referred above. However, investments in unrated instruments are considered to be subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than rated instruments.

- **Performance Risk:** Performance risk refers to the risk of a scheme being unable to generate returns matching / above the returns of the scheme's benchmark. It would also mean the scheme underperforming against its peer set of other mutual fund schemes having similar portfolios, scheme classification, objective, benchmark and asset allocation. These risks could arise due to a variety of market and economic activities, government policies, global economic changes, currency fluctuations, tax policies, political changes, corporate actions and investors' behaviour.

Risks associated with Structured Obligations/ Credit Enhancements

Counterparty Risk

This is the risk of failure of counterparty to a transaction to deliver securities against consideration received or to pay consideration against securities delivered, in full or in part or as per the agreed specification. Counterparty risk also includes (not limited to) non-performance of the servicer, the designated bank, swap counterparties, guarantor, etc. There could be losses to the Scheme in case of a counterparty default.

Counterparty risk associated with credit enhancement

Credit enhancement can be provided by guarantee or cash collateral. For instance, in case of guarantee, the investors are exposed to the credit quality risk of corporate entity providing the guarantee. Similarly, if the cash collateral is the fixed deposit of a financial institution, the investor is exposed to the credit risk associated with that financial institution.

Credit Risk

This is the risk associated with the issuer, defaulting on coupon payments or in

paying back the principal amount on maturity. The price of a security may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer.

Market Risk

Market Risk arises on account of factors external to structured transactions. Prepayment of loans, movement in interest rates, and other macro-economic factors are type of market risk. Market risk may also arise because of a possible impairment in the market value of the underlying collateral/security.

Legal Risk

Legal risk may arise in a situation where if the underlying borrower or guarantor goes bankrupt, there is a possibility that the bankruptcy court may attach the receivables/security, and may decide that the cash flows should not be specifically earmarked to the investors in the structured transaction.

Collateral Risk

Collateral in form of equity shares have an embedded risk of sharp price volatility which may potentially lead to erosion in value of collateral affecting the ability of the fund to recover capital and interest obligations. Further underlying liquidity of the equity shares may vary leading to a lower recovery and a higher impact cost of liquidation. Also there is a possibility of guarantor going insolvent which also can impact the recovery value of exposure. In case of other assets provided recovery value and enforce ability of asset can also be a risk factor which can lower the recovery value.

Risks associated with investments in Securitized Debt

The Scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as Asset Backed Securities (ABS) or Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS). ABS are securitized debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from various loans including automobile loans, personal loans, loans against consumer durables, etc. MBS are securitized debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of residential / commercial properties. At present in Indian market, following types of loans are securitized:

1. Auto Loans (cars / commercial vehicles /two wheelers)
2. Residential Mortgages or Housing Loans
3. Consumer Durable
4. Loans Personal Loans
5. Corporate Loans

risks. Residential Mortgages generally have lower default rates than other asset classes, but repossession becomes difficult. On the other hand, repossession and subsequent recovery of commercial vehicles and other auto assets is fairly easier and better compared to mortgages. Asset classes like personal loans, credit card receivables are unsecured and in an economic downturn may witness higher default. A corporate loan/receivable, depend upon the nature of the underlying security for the loan or the nature of the receivable and the risks correspondingly fluctuate. The rating agencies define margins, over collateralization and guarantees to bring risk in line with similar AAA rated securities. The factors typically analyzed

for any pool are as follows:

a. Assets securitized and Size of the loan: This indicates the kind of assets financed with the loan and the average ticket size of the loan. A very low ticket size might mean more costs in originating and servicing of the assets.

b. Diversification: Diversification across geographical boundaries and ticket sizes might result in lower delinquency.

c. Loan to Value Ratio: Indicates how much % value of the asset is financed by borrower's own equity. The lower this value the better it is. This suggests that where the borrowers own contribution of the asset cost is high; the chances of default are lower.

d. Average seasoning of the pool: This indicates whether borrowers have already displayed repayment discipline. The higher the number, the more superior it is. The other main risks pertaining to Securitized debt are as follows:

- Prepayment Risk: This arises when the borrower pays off the loan sooner than expected. When interest rates decline, borrowers tend to pay off high interest loans with money borrowed at a lower interest rate, which shortens the average maturity of ABSs. However, there is some prepayment risk even if interest rates rise, such as when an owner pays off a mortgage when the house is sold or an auto loan is paid off when the car is sold.

- Reinvestment Risk: Since prepayment risk increases when interest rates decline, this also introduces reinvestment risk, which is the risk that the principal can only be reinvested at a lower rate.

Risk factors associated with repo transactions in Corporate Debt Securities:

Counterparty Risk:

This refers to the inability of the seller to meet the obligation to buy back securities at the contracted price. Fund Manager will endeavor to manage counterparty risk by dealing only with counterparties having strong credit profiles assessed through in-house credit analysis and / or with regulated entities. In the event of default by the repo counterparty, the Scheme will have recourse to the corporate debt securities given as collateral to recover the investment by selling the collateral in the market. However, selling of collateral will also be subject to liquidity risk in the market and the Scheme may incur impact cost at the time of selling the collateral.

Collateral Risk: Collateral risk arises when the market value of the securities is inadequate to meet the repo obligations or there is downward migration in rating of collateral. Further if the rating of collateral goes below the minimum required rating during the term of repo or collateral becomes ineligible for any reason, counterparty will be expected to substitute the collateral. In case of failure to do so, the AMC / Scheme will explore the option for early termination of the trade.

Risk factors associated with investments in Credit Default Swaps:

Credit default swap is the most common form of credit derivative where the buyer of the swap makes payment to the swap's seller until the maturity date of the contract. In return, the seller agrees that - in the event that the debt issuer defaults or experiences another credit event - the seller will pay the buyer's security value as well as all interest payments that would have been paid between that time and

security's maturity date. The Scheme may participate in credit Default Swaps (CDS) as a buyer (protection buyer) to hedge/offset credit risk related to fixed income instruments. It is important to note that the credit risk isn't completely eliminated - it has been shifted to the CDS seller. The risk is that the CDS seller defaults at the same time the credit event occurs. In case the debt issuer does not default or no credit event occurs till maturity of CDS contract, the buyer will end up losing money through the payments on the CDS.

Risks associated with Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) and Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT)

1. Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/INVIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

- success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers
- economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact
- valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets
- force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable
- debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets
- fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets
- ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets
- changes in applicable laws and Regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets
- amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets
- insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.
- taxation and other regulatory factors

2. Price-Risk: The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & INVITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

3. Interest-Rate Risk: Generally, there would be inverse relationship between the interest rates and the price of units i.e. when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

4. Liquidity Risk: This refers to the ease with which REIT/InvIT units can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be

maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Risks associated with investments in Derivatives

- **Market Risk:** Derivatives are traded in the market and are exposed to losses due to change in the prices of the underlying and/or other assets and, change in market conditions and factors. The volatility in prices of the underlying may impact derivative instruments differently than its underlying.
- **Liquidity Risk:** This risk arises from the inability to exit derivatives positions at prices that reflect the underlying assets/ rates/ indices, lack of availability of derivative products across different maturities and with various risk appetite.
- **Valuation Risk:** This is the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives due to inadequate trading data with good volumes.
- **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for example, when a bond is hedged using a derivative, the change in price of the bond and the change in price of the derivative may not be fully correlated leading to basis risk in the portfolio. The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio. Example: Where swaps are used to hedge an underlying fixed income security, basis risk could arise when the fixed income yield curve moves differently from that of the swap benchmark curve or if there is a mismatch in the tenor of the swap and the fixed income security.
- **Credit Risk:** The Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will default in its obligations and is generally small as in a derivative transaction there is generally no exchange of the principal amount.
- **Counterparty Risk:** Counterparty risk is the risk that losses will be incurred due to the default by the counterparty for OTC derivatives.
- **Operational / Systemic Risk:** This is the risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and Over The Counter (OTC) participants for the derivatives trading.
- **Exposure Risk:** An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements can lead to losses. An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a plain investment transaction.
- **Systemic Risk:** The risk inherent in the capital market due to macro economic factors like Inflation, GDP, Global events.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** This risk arises from the movement of interest rates in adverse direction. As with all the debt securities, changes in the interest rates will affect the valuation of the portfolios.
- **Implied Volatility:** This estimated volatility of an underlying security's price that is captured in its and derivatives price. This may lead to market participating overstating or understating the price of the derivative instrument by a significant amount.

Risks attached with the use of derivatives

Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. It requires not only understanding the stocks and bonds but the derivatives as a whole.

Derivatives require the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly.

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

The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Scheme.

Risks associated with investment in Foreign Securities

The value of an investment in a foreign issuer's securities may depend on general global economic factors or specific economic and political factors relating to the country or countries in which the foreign issuer operates. To the extent the assets of the Scheme are invested in overseas financial assets, there may be risk associated with fluctuation in foreign exchange rates, restriction on repatriation of capital and earnings under the exchange control Regulations and transaction procedure in overseas market. The repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in Regulations concerning exchange controls, political circumstances, bi-lateral conflicts or prevalent tax laws. Since the Scheme would invest only partially in foreign securities, there may not be readily available and widely accepted benchmarks to measure performance of such Scheme. To manage risks associated with foreign currency and interest rate exposure, the Fund may use derivatives for efficient portfolio management and hedging and portfolio rebalancing and in accordance with conditions as may be stipulated under the Regulations and by RBI from time to time. The Scheme may have to pay applicable taxes on gains from such investment. Investment in foreign securities carries currency risk. Currency risk is a form of risk that arises from the change in price of one currency against other. The exchange risk associated with a foreign denominated instrument is a key element in foreign investment. This risk flows from differential monetary policy and growth in real productivity, which results in differential inflation rates. The risk arises because currencies may move in relation to each other. The Scheme will be investing in overseas markets as per the asset allocation of the Scheme and headroom available to the Mutual Fund. However, the said limits/headroom shall be guided by the SEBI/RBI circulars/guidelines issued in this regard from time to time. In case of exhaustion of the overall limits of the Scheme/Fund (as applicable) or in other cases as directed by SEBI/RBI, the Scheme

may limit or temporarily suspend the further subscriptions of the Scheme in overseas market.

Risk associated with investments in Overseas ETFs

Subject to necessary approvals, in terms of all applicable guidelines issued by SEBI and RBI from time to time and within the investment objectives of the Scheme, the Scheme may invest in overseas ETFs which carry a risk on account of fluctuations in the foreign exchange rates, nature of securities market of the country concerned, repatriation of capital due to exchange controls and political circumstances.

Risk associated with investments in Gold/Silver ETF's

i. The Scheme may invest in Gold/Silver ETFs and thus the NAV of the Scheme will react to Gold/silver price movements. Several factors that may affect the price of gold/silver are as follows:

- Global gold/silver supplies and demand, which is influenced by factors such as forward selling by gold/silver producers, purchases made by gold/silver producers to unwind gold/silver hedge positions, central bank purchases and sales, and productions and cost levels in major gold/silver producing countries.
- Investors' expectations with respect to the rate of inflation
- Currency exchange rates
- Interest rates
- Investment and trading activities of hedge funds and commodity funds
- Global or regional political, economic or financial events and situations
- Changes in indirect taxes or any other levies. In addition, there is no assurance that gold/silver will maintain its long-term value in terms of purchasing power in the future. In the event that the price of gold/silver declines, the value of investment in units in which the Scheme has invested will, in general, decline proportionately.

ii. To the extent the Scheme's assets are invested in Gold/Silver ETFs the risks associated with the underlying Gold/Silver ETFs, will also be applicable. Some of them are explained below:

- **Currency Risk:** The formula for determining NAV of the units of Gold/Silver ETFs is based on the imported (landed) value of gold/silver. Landed value of gold/silver held by Gold/Silver ETFs is computed by multiplying international market price by US dollar value. The value of gold/silver or NAV, therefore will depend upon the conversion value of US dollar into Indian rupee and attracts all the risks attached to such conversion.
- **Regulatory Risk:** Any changes in trading Regulations by the stock exchange(s) or SEBI may affect the ability of Authorised Participant of Gold/Silver ETFs to arbitrage resulting into wider premium/ discount to NAV. Any changes in the Regulations relating to import and export of gold/silver or gold/silver jewellery (including customs duty, sales tax and any such other statutory levies) may affect the ability of the underlying Gold/Silver ETFs to buy / sell gold/silver against the

purchase and redemption requests received.

- Units of Gold/Silver ETFs may be acquired from the stock exchanges where the price quoted may be at variance with the underlying NAV, resulting in higher acquisition costs.

iii. Tracking Error Risk: "Tracking Error" i.e. the annualised standard deviation of the difference in daily returns between physical Gold / Silver and the NAV of Gold / Silver ETF may arise including but not limited to the following reasons: -

- i. Expenditure incurred by the Scheme.
- ii. Available funds may not be invested at all times as the Scheme may keep a portion of the funds in cash to meet Redemptions, for corporate actions or otherwise.
- iii. Securities trading may halt temporarily due to circuit filters.
- iv. Disinvestments to meet redemptions, recurring expenses, etc.
- v. Execution of large buy / sell orders
- vi. Transaction cost (including taxes and insurance premium) and recurring expenses
- vii. Realisation of Unit holders' funds
- viii. Accounting for indirect taxes including tax reclaims
- ix. SEBI Regulations (if any) may impose restrictions on the investment and/or disinvestment activities of the Scheme. Such restrictions are typically outside the control of the AMC and may cause or exacerbate the Tracking Error

iv. Taxation: For the valuation of gold/silver by the underlying scheme, indirect taxes like customs duty, VAT etc. may impact the price of gold/silver. Hence any change in the rates of indirect taxation may affect the valuation of the gold/silver ETF.

v. Liquidity Risk: The underlying gold/silver ETF has to sell gold/silver only to bullion bankers/traders who are authorized to buy gold/silver. Though there are adequate number of players (commercial or bullion bankers) to whom the underlying ETFs can sell gold/silver, it may have to resort to distress sale of gold/silver if there is no or low demand for gold/silver to meet its cash needs of redemption or expenses.

vi. Risks associated with handling, storing and safekeeping of physical Gold / Silver: There is a risk that part or all of the underlying scheme's Gold / Silver could be lost, damaged or stolen. Access to the underlying scheme's Gold / Silver could also be restricted by natural events or human actions. Any of these actions may have adverse impact on the operations of the Scheme and consequently on investment in units.

vii. Market Trading Risks:

- Although units of Gold/Silver ETFs are listed on recognised stock exchange(s), there can be no assurance that an active secondary market will be developed or be maintained.
- Trading in units of Gold/Silver ETFs on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions or for reasons that in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI,

trading in units of Gold/Silver ETFs is not advisable. In addition, trading in units of Gold/Silver ETFs is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to the Exchange and SEBI 'circuit filter' rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of units of Gold/Silver ETFs will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

- Any changes in trading Regulations by the Stock Exchange(s) or SEBI may affect the ability of market maker to arbitrage resulting into wider premium/ discount to NAV.
- The units of Gold/Silver ETFs may trade above or below their NAV. The NAV of Gold/Silver ETFs will fluctuate with changes in the market value of that scheme's holdings. The trading prices of units of Gold/Silver ETFs will fluctuate in accordance with changes in their NAV as well as market supply and demand for the units of Gold/Silver ETF.
- Gold/Silver ETFs may provide for the creation and redemption of units in Creation Unit Size directly with the concerned Mutual Fund and therefore, it is expected that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of the units of Gold/Silver ETFs will not sustain due to arbitrage opportunity available.

Risk Factors Associated with Investments in Other Commodities and Exchange Traded Commodity Derivatives (ETCDs) of various commodities:

An exchange traded commodity derivative is a derivative instrument that mimics the price movements of an underlying commodity, allowing an investor exposure to the commodity without physical purchase.

- Liquidity Risk: While ETCDs that are listed on an exchange carry lower liquidity risk, the ability to sell these contracts is limited by the overall trading volume on the exchanges. The liquidity of the Scheme's investments may inherently be restricted by trading volumes of the ETCD contracts in which it invests. Additionally, change in margin requirements or intervention by government agencies to reduce overall volatility in the underlying commodity could lead to adverse impact on the liquidity of the ETCD.
- Price risk: ETCDs are leveraged instruments and hence a small price movement in the underlying security could have a large impact on their value. Also, the market for ETCDs is nascent in India and hence, arbitrages can occur between the price of the physical commodity and the ETCD, due to a variety of reasons such as technical issues and volatile movement in the price of the physical good. This can result in mispricing and improper valuation of investment decisions as it can be difficult to ascertain the amount of the arbitrage.
- Settlement risk: ETCDs can be settled either through the exchange or physically. The inability to sell ETCDs held in the Scheme's portfolio in the exchanges due to the extraneous factors may impact liquidity and would result in losses, at times, in case of adverse price movement. Wherein the underlying commodity is physically delivered in order to settle the derivative contract, such settlement could get impacted due to various issues, such as logistics, Government policy for trading in such commodities. If the Commodities futures position passes its last square off date or the 'Intention' is missed to be provided before the Delivery Intention period,

the buyer or the seller will be allocated delivery of the commodity. Thus, there emerges a risk of holding goods in physical form at the warehouses. Though the commodity is inclusive of insurance cost, there is a small deductible in each claim which is not payable by the Insurance company.

- **Commodity risks:** The Scheme may invest in commodities markets and may therefore have investment exposure to the commodities markets and one or more sectors of the commodities markets, which may subject the Scheme to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, such as stocks and bonds. Volatility in the commodities markets may be caused by changes in overall market movements, domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies, war, acts of terrorism, changes in domestic or foreign interest rates and/or investor expectations concerning interest rates, domestic and foreign inflation rates, investment and trading activities of mutual funds, hedge funds and commodities funds, and factors such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and other regulatory developments, or supply and demand disruptions. Because the Scheme's performance is linked to the performance of volatile commodities to the extent of Scheme's exposure in commodities markets, investors should be willing to assume the risks of potentially significant fluctuations in the NAV of the Scheme.
- **Systemic Risks:** Systemic risks which may be witnessed while trading in Indian Commodities Market are liquidity risk, market risk in terms of volatility, Exchange Risk and counterparty risks.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio

The unitholders may note that no redemption and subscription shall be allowed in segregated portfolio. However, in order to facilitate exit to unitholders in segregated portfolio, the AMC shall enable listing of units of segregated portfolio on the recognized stock exchange. The risks associated in regard to the segregated portfolio are as follows:

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

Risks associated with 'Right to limit redemptions'

Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Right to Limit Redemptions" for further details including the procedure to be followed while imposing restriction on redemptions.

Risks associated with investing in Tri-party Repo (TREPS) through CCIL
The Mutual Fund is a member of securities segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL). All transactions of the Mutual Fund in government securities and in Tri-party Repo trades are settled centrally through the infrastructure and settlement systems provided by CCIL; thus reducing the settlement and counterparty risks considerably for transactions in the said segments. The members are required to contribute an amount as communicated by CCIL from time to time to the default fund maintained by CCIL as a part of the default waterfall (a loss mitigating measure of CCIL in case of default by any member in settling transactions routed through CCIL). CCIL shall maintain two separate Default Funds in respect of its Securities Segment, one with a view to meet losses arising out of any default by its members from outright and repo trades and the other for meeting losses arising out of any default by its members from Triparty Repo trades. The Mutual Fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL at any given point in time i.e. in the event that the default waterfall is triggered and the contribution of the Mutual Fund is called upon to absorb settlement/default losses of another member by CCIL, the Scheme may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund. Further, it may be noted that, CCIL periodically prescribes a list of securities eligible for contributions as collateral by members. Presently, all Central Government securities and Treasury bills are accepted as collateral by CCIL. The risk factors may undergo change in case the CCIL notifies securities other than Government of India securities as eligible for contribution as collateral.

Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s)
In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through stock exchange platform(s), allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by the stock exchange(s) and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control. Further, there is no guarantee about sufficient liquidity of units of the Scheme on stock exchange platforms(s).

Risk Control:

Risk is an inherent part of investment management. Effective Risk Management is critical to Fund Management for achieving financial soundness. In this regard, the AMC has incorporated adequate safeguards to manage risk not only in the portfolio construction process but also in monitoring the risk parameters on an on-going basis. The risk management function defines and monitors certain risk parameters at the scheme level on periodic basis to address investment risk related to the scheme portfolio. The risk control process shall involve identifying & measuring the risk through various Risk Measurement Tools. Such Investment Risk management tools enable the fund management and risk management teams to identify, measure and monitor investment risk from quantitative and qualitative perspective. A robust investment limit monitoring system which is inclusive of a sound Front Office System (FOS) ensures that investments by the Scheme shall abide by the investment objectives of the Scheme and provisions of the Regulations. The AMC is

adequately manpowered with experienced investment professionals which helps limit the investment universe to carefully selected high quality businesses. The Fund Manager may also consider hedging the portfolios from uncertain outcomes resulting from predictable events or it in event of high volatility is envisaged. Risk is an inherent part of the investment function. Effective Risk Management is critical to Fund Management for achieving financial soundness. Investments by the Scheme shall be made as per the investment objectives of the Scheme and provisions of the Regulations.

Mahindra Manulife Arbitrage Fund

RISK FACTORS

i. STANDARD RISK FACTORS

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsors are not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

ii. SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

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

Risks associated with the Scheme's Arbitrage Strategies

- The primary objective of the Fund Manager is to identify investment opportunities and to exploit price discrepancies in various markets. Identification and exploitation of the strategies to be pursued by the Fund Manager involve uncertainty. No assurance can be given that Fund Manager will be able to locate investment opportunities or to correctly exploit price discrepancies in the capital markets. Reduction in mis-pricing opportunities between the cash market and Future and Options market may lead to lower level of activity affecting the returns. As the Scheme proposes to execute arbitrage transactions in various markets simultaneously, this may result in high portfolio turnover and, consequently, high transaction cost.
- There may be instances, where the price spread between cash and derivative market is insufficient to meet the cost of carry. In such situations, the Fund Manager due to lack of opportunities in the derivative market, may not be able to outperform liquid / money market funds.
- Under certain conditions, the Fund Manager may not be able to hold simultaneous positions in the cash and derivative market, due to poor liquidity in the future/ spot market. However, the Scheme will endeavor to take exposure in those stocks where there is sufficient liquidity in the cash and derivative market, thereby minimizing the risk to square off the transaction. This could limit the universe of stocks the Scheme can invest.
- In case of a large redemption, the Scheme may need to reverse the spot-futures transaction before the date of futures' settlement. This eventuality may lead to the basis risk.

- While reversing the spot-futures transaction on the Futures & Options settlement day on the Stock Exchange, there could be a risk of volume-weighted-average-price of the market being different from the price at which the actual reversal is processed. This may result in basis risk.

Risks associated with investments in Equities

- Equity and equity related securities may be volatile and hence are prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The liquidity of investments made in the Scheme may be restricted due to trading volumes and settlement periods. Settlement periods may get extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme portfolio would result at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme portfolio or it may result into actual loss in terms of impact cost. Also, the value of the Scheme investments may be affected by interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law / policies of the government, taxation laws and geopolitical, economic or other developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors.
- Investments in equity and equity related securities involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the equity Schemes unless are prepared to take the risk of losing their investment.
- Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently less liquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to investors, including put options. The AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities within the regulatory limit. The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected negatively if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The price of unlisted security may go down before the divestment date and selling these securities before the divestment date may lead to losses in the portfolio.

Risks associated with investments in Fixed Income Securities

- Interest-Rate Risk: Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and fixed income derivatives 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 depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.
- Re-investment Risk: Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.
- Basis Risk: Basis risk arises due to an unidentical price movement of the derivative vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged.
- Spread Risk: In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread

may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.

- **Liquidity Risk:** The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become less liquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.

- **Credit Risk:** This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and is considered to be the safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government securities. Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.

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

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

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

- **Risks associated with unrated instruments:** Investments in unrated instruments are subject to the risk associated with investments in any other fixed income securities, as referred above. However, investments in unrated instruments are considered to be subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than rated instruments.

- **Duration Risk:** Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying invested money market / debt instruments due to movement/change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration, expressed in years, is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Usually Individual duration of the fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is the weighted average of such individual instrument duration. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio

is also generally associated with greater volatility vis-a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.

- **Performance Risk:** Performance risk refers to the risk of a scheme being unable to generate returns matching / above the returns of the scheme's benchmark. It would also mean the scheme underperforming against its peer set of other mutual fund schemes having similar portfolios, scheme classification, objective, benchmark and asset allocation. These risks could arise due to a variety of market and economic activities, government policies, global economic changes, currency fluctuations, tax policies, political changes, corporate actions and investors' behaviour.

Risks associated with Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) and Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT)

1. **Risk of lower than expected distributions:** The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

- success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers
- economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact
- valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets
- force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable
- debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets
- fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets
- ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets
- changes in applicable laws and Regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets
- amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets
- insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.
- taxation and other regulatory factors

2. **Price-Risk:** The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

3. **Interest-Rate Risk:** Generally, there would be inverse relationship between the interest rates and the price of units i.e. when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

4. Liquidity Risk: This refers to the ease with which REIT/InvIT units can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Risks associated with investments in Derivatives

- Market Risk: Derivatives are traded in the market and are exposed to losses due to change in the prices of the underlying and/or other assets and, change in market conditions and factors. The volatility in prices of the underlying may impact derivative instruments differently than its underlying.
- Liquidity Risk: This risk arises from the inability to sell derivatives at prices that reflect the underlying assets/ rates/ indices, lack of availability of derivative products across different maturities and with various risk appetite.
- Valuation Risk: This is the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives due to inadequate trading data with good volumes.
- Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged.
- Operational / Systemic Risk: This is the risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and Over The Counter (OTC) participants for the derivatives trading.
- Exposure Risk: An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements can lead to losses. An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a plain investment transaction.
- Systemic Risk: The risk inherent in the capital market due to macro-economic factors like Inflation, GDP, Global events.
- Implied Volatility: This estimated volatility of an underlying security's price that is captured in its derivatives price. This may lead to market participating overstating or understating the price of the derivative instrument by a significant amount.

Risks attached with the use of derivatives

Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. It requires not only understanding the stocks and bonds but the derivatives as a whole. Derivatives require the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may be in the best interest of the investors but not always turn out to be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security

could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Scheme.

Risk factors associated with repo transactions in Corporate Debt Securities

Counterparty Risk:

This refers to the inability of the seller to meet the obligation to buy back securities at the contracted price. Fund Manager will endeavor to manage counterparty risk by dealing only with counterparties having strong credit profiles assessed through in-house credit analysis and / or with regulated entities. In the event of default by the repo counterparty, the Scheme will have recourse to the corporate debt securities given as collateral to recover the investment by selling the collateral in the market. However, selling of collateral will also be subject to liquidity risk in the market and the Scheme may incur impact cost at the time of selling the collateral.

Collateral Risk:

Collateral risk arises when the market value of the securities is inadequate to meet the repo obligations or there is downward migration in rating of collateral. Further if the rating of collateral goes below the minimum required rating during the term of repo or collateral becomes ineligible for any reason, counterparty will be expected to substitute the collateral. In case of failure to do so, the AMC / Scheme will explore the option for early termination of the trade.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio

The unitholders may note that no redemption and subscription shall be allowed in segregated portfolio. However, in order to facilitate exit to unitholders in segregated portfolio, the AMC shall enable listing of units of segregated portfolio on the recognized stock exchange. The risks associated in regard to the segregated portfolio are as follows:

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

Risks associated with 'Right to limit redemptions'

Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Right to Limit Redemptions" for further details including the procedure to be followed while imposing restriction on redemptions.

Risk associated with potential change in Tax structure

An equity oriented fund has been defined under the Income Tax Act as a scheme of a mutual fund where the investible funds are invested in equity shares of domestic companies to the extent of more than 65 per cent of the total assets of such fund. The percentage of equity shareholding of the fund shall be computed with reference to the annual average of the monthly averages of the opening and closing figures. As per the asset allocation, under normal circumstances, the Scheme shall invest minimum 65% of its total assets in Equity and Equity Related instruments. However, if the arbitrage opportunities in the market are not available / negligible or returns are lower than alternative investment opportunities as per the asset allocation pattern, then the Fund Manager may choose to follow an alternate asset allocation with a lower equity exposure for a prolonged period. In such a case, the Scheme may be regarded as a debt oriented fund as per extant Income Tax laws and consequently may not enjoy its tax advantage available to an equity oriented fund and may be subject to tax as a debt oriented fund in that particular financial year. In view of the forgoing and individual nature of tax consequences, each Unit holder is advised to consult his / her own professional tax advisor.

Risks associated with investing in Tri-party Repo (TREPS) through CCIL

The Mutual Fund is a member of securities segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL). All transactions of the Mutual Fund in government securities and in Tri-party Repo trades are settled centrally through the infrastructure and settlement systems provided by CCIL; thus reducing the settlement and counterparty risks considerably for transactions in the said segments. The members are required to contribute an amount as communicated by CCIL from time to time to the default fund maintained by CCIL as a part of the default waterfall (a loss mitigating measure of CCIL in case of default by any member in settling transactions routed through CCIL). CCIL shall maintain two separate Default Funds in respect of its Securities Segment, one with a view to meet losses arising out of any default by its members from outright and repo trades and the other for meeting losses arising out of any default by its members from Triparty Repo trades. The Mutual Fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL at any given point in time i.e. in the event that the default waterfall is triggered and the contribution of the Mutual Fund is called upon to absorb settlement/default losses of another member by CCIL, the Scheme may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund. Further, it maybe noted that, CCIL periodically prescribes a list of securities eligible for contributions as collateral by members. Presently, all Central Government securities and Treasury bills are accepted as collateral by CCIL. The risk factors may undergo change in case the CCIL notifies securities other than Government of India securities as eligible for contribution as collateral.

Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s)

In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through stock exchange platform(s), allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend

upon the order processing / settlement by the stock exchange(s) and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control.

Mahindra Manulife Income Plus Arbitrage Active FOF

RISK FACTORS

i. STANDARD RISK FACTORS

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsors are not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

ii. SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

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

The movement of NAV of the scheme is directly linked to the performance of the underlying schemes. Any risks associated with the underlying schemes like price movement of portfolio constituents, derivative investments, securities lending, changes in credit rating, trading volumes, settlement periods, price/interest rate risk, volatility & liquidity in money markets, basis risk, spread risk, re-investment risk, etc. shall impact the overall returns of the scheme. Investments in Arbitrage Fund will have all the risks associated with schemes including performance of underlying securities, derivative investments, trading volumes, settlement periods, volatility, basis risk, spread risk, re-investment risk, etc. The investors should refer to the Scheme Information Documents and the related addendum for the scheme specific risk factors and their special considerations of the underlying arbitrage funds.

- The investors should refer to the Scheme Information Documents and the related addendum for the scheme specific risk factors and special consideration of the respective Underlying Schemes.
- Since the Scheme proposes to invest in underlying schemes, the Scheme's performance will depend upon the performance of the underlying schemes and any significant underperformance in even one of the underlying schemes may adversely affect the performance of the Scheme.
- Any change in the investment policies or the fundamental attributes of the underlying schemes may affect the performance of the Scheme.
- The investors of the Scheme shall bear the recurring expenses of the Scheme in addition to the expenses of the underlying schemes. Hence the investor under the Scheme may receive lower pre-tax returns than what they may receive if they had invested directly in the underlying schemes in the same proportions.

- The Portfolio disclosure of the Scheme will be limited to providing the particulars of the underlying schemes where the Scheme has invested and will not include the investments made by the underlying schemes.
- Portfolio rebalancing which shall be done whenever necessary may result in higher transaction costs.
- The Scheme's performance may be impacted by exit loads or other redemption charges that may be charged at the time of redemption from the Underlying Schemes. Since the incidence of exit loads on investments made by the Scheme in Underlying Schemes of the Fund is based on first-in, first-out principle, it is anticipated that the impact of such exit loads/redemption charges could be minimal during the normal course of functioning of the Scheme.
- Liquidity Risk - The scheme's ability to meet redemption requests depends upon the liquidity of the underlying schemes. If these schemes face liquidity constraints, it may impact the FoF's redemption process.
- Taxation Risk - Tax implications for the scheme may differ from the direct investments in Equity and Debt Funds. Investors should understand the tax treatment of their investments in the scheme as this may affect the post-tax returns of the scheme for the investors.

The scheme and its underlying schemes may be subject to all or some of the following risks:

1. Risks associated with investments in equity and equity related securities/instruments:

- Equity and equity related securities may be volatile and hence are prone to price fluctuations on daily basis. The liquidity of investments made in the Scheme may be restricted due to trading volumes and settlement periods. Settlement periods may get extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme portfolio would result at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme portfolio or it may result into actual loss in terms of impact cost. Also, the value of the Scheme investments may be affected by interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law / policies of the government, taxation laws and geopolitical, economic or other developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors.
- Investments in equity and equity related securities involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the equity Schemes unless they can prepare to take the risk of losing their investment.
- Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently less liquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to investors, including put options. The AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities within the regulatory limit. The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected negatively if they are required to be sold prior

to their target date 30 of divestment. The price of unlisted security may go down before the divestment date and selling these securities before the divestment date may lead to losses in the portfolio.

2. Risks associated with investments in Debt and Money Market Instruments:

- Interest-Rate Risk: Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and fixed income derivatives 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 depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.
- Re-investment Risk: Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.
- Basis Risk: Basis risk arises due to an unidentical price movement of the derivative vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged.
- Spread Risk: In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become less liquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.
- Credit Risk: This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and considered to be the safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government securities. Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.
- Liquidity Risk on account of unlisted securities: The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The unlisted security can go down in value before the divestment date and selling of these securities before the divestment date can lead to losses in the portfolio.
- Counterparty Risk: This is the risk of failure of counterparty to a transaction to deliver securities against consideration received or to pay consideration against securities delivered, in full or in part or as per the agreed specification. There could be losses to the Scheme in case of a counterparty default.
- Settlement Risk: Fixed income securities run the risk of settlement which can adversely affect the ability of the fund house to swiftly execute trading strategies which can lead to adverse movements in NAV.

- **Duration Risk:** Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying invested money market / debt instruments due to movement/change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration, expressed in years, is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Usually Individual duration of the fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is the weighted average of such individual instrument duration. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis-a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.

Performance Risk: Performance risk refers to the risk of a scheme being unable to generate returns matching / above the returns of the scheme's benchmark. It would also mean the scheme underperforming against its peer set of other mutual fund schemes having similar portfolios, scheme classification, objective, benchmark and asset allocation. These risks could arise due to a variety of market and economic activities, government policies, global economic changes, currency fluctuations, tax policies, geopolitical changes, corporate actions and investors' behaviour.

3. Risks associated with Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) and Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT):

i. **Risk of lower than expected distributions:** The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/INVIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

- success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers
- economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact
- valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets
- force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable
- debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets
- fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets
- ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets
- changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets
- amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets
- insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.
- taxation and other regulatory factors

ii. Price-Risk: The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

iii. Interest-Rate Risk: Generally, there would be inverse relationship between the interest rates and the price of units i.e. when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

iv. Liquidity Risk: This refers to the ease with which REIT/InvIT units can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

4. Risks associated with investments in Derivatives:

- Market Risk: Derivatives are traded in the market and are exposed to losses due to change in the prices of the underlying and/or other assets and, change in market conditions and factors. The volatility in prices of the underlying may impact derivative instruments differently than its underlying.

- Liquidity Risk: This risk arises from the inability to sell derivatives at prices that reflect the underlying assets/ rates/ indices, lack of availability of derivative products across different maturities and with various risk appetite.

- Valuation Risk: This is the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives due to inadequate trading data with good volumes.

- Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for example, when a bond is hedged using a derivative, the change in price of the bond and the change in price of the derivative may not be fully correlated leading to basis risk in the portfolio. The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio. Example: Where swaps are used to hedge an underlying fixed income security, basis risk could arise when the fixed income yield curve moves differently from that of the swap benchmark curve or if there is a mismatch in the tenor of the swap and the fixed income security.

- Credit Risk: The Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will default in its obligations and is generally small as in a derivative transaction there is generally no exchange of the principal amount.

- Operational / Systemic Risk: This is the risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and Over The Counter (OTC) participants for the derivatives trading.

- Counterparty Risk: Counterparty risk is the risk that losses will be incurred due to the default by the counterparty for OTC derivatives.

- Exposure Risk: An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements

can lead to losses. An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a plain investment transaction.

- Interest Rate Risk: This risk arises from the movement of interest rates in adverse direction. As with all the debt securities, changes in the interest rates will affect the valuation of the portfolios.
- Systemic Risk: The risk inherent in the capital market due to macro-economic factors like Inflation, GDP, Global events.
- Implied Volatility: The estimated volatility of an underlying security's that is captured in its derivatives price. This may lead to market participating overstating or understating the price of the derivative instrument by a significant amount.

5. Risks attached with the use of derivatives:

Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. It requires not only understanding the stocks and bonds but the derivatives as a whole.

Derivatives require the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly.

Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may be in the best interest of the investors but not always turn out profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Scheme.

6. Risks associated with investment in Foreign Securities:

The value of an investment in a foreign issuer's securities may depend on general global economic factors or specific economic and political factors relating to the country or countries in which the foreign issuer operates. To the extent the assets of the Scheme are invested in overseas financial assets, there may be risk associated with fluctuation in foreign exchange rates, restriction on repatriation of capital and earnings under the exchange control regulations and transaction procedure in overseas market. The repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls, political circumstances, bi-lateral conflicts or prevalent tax laws. Since the Scheme would invest only partially in foreign securities, there may not be readily available and widely accepted benchmarks to measure performance of such Scheme. To manage risks associated with foreign currency and interest rate exposure, the Fund may use derivatives for efficient portfolio management and hedging and portfolio rebalancing and in accordance with conditions as may be stipulated under the Regulations and by RBI from time to time. The Scheme may have to pay applicable taxes on gains from such investment. Investment in foreign securities carries

currency risk. Currency risk is a form of risk that arises from the change in price of one currency against other. The exchange risk associated with a foreign denominated instrument is a key element in foreign investment. This risk flows from differential monetary policy and growth in real productivity, which results in differential inflation rates. The risk arises because currencies may move in relation to each other. The Scheme will be investing in overseas markets as per the asset allocation of the scheme and headroom available to the Mutual Fund. However, the said limits/headroom shall be guided by the SEBI/RBI circulars/guidelines issued in this regard from time to time. In case of exhaustion of the overall limits of the Scheme/Fund (as applicable) or in other cases as directed by SEBI/RBI, the scheme may limit or temporary suspend the further subscriptions of the Scheme in overseas market

7. Risk associated with Securities Lending:

As with other modes of extensions of credit, there are risks inherent to securities lending. During the period the security is lent, the Scheme may not be able to sell such security and in turn cannot protect from the falling market price of the said security. Under the current securities lending and borrowing mechanism, the Scheme can call back the securities lent any time before the maturity date of securities lending contract. However, this will be again the function of liquidity in the market and if there are no lenders in the specified security, the Scheme may not be able to call back the security and in the process, the Scheme will be exposed to price volatility. Moreover, the fees paid for calling back the security may be more than the lending fees earned by Scheme at the time of lending the said security and this could result in loss to the Scheme.

8. Risks associated with 'Right to limit redemptions':

Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Right to Limit Redemptions" for further details including the procedure to be followed while imposing restriction on redemptions.

9. Risks associated with investing in Tri-party Repo (TREPS) through CCIL:

The Mutual Fund is a member of securities segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL). All transactions of the Mutual Fund in Government securities and in Tri-party Repo trades are settled centrally through the infrastructure and settlement systems provided by CCIL; thus reducing the settlement and counterparty risks considerably for transactions in the said segments. The members are required to contribute an amount as communicated by CCIL from time to time to the default fund maintained by CCIL as a part of the default waterfall (a loss mitigating measure of CCIL in case of default by any member in settling transactions routed through CCIL). CCIL shall maintain two separate Default Funds in respect of its Securities Segment, one with a view to meet losses arising out of any default by its members from outright and repo

trades and the other for meeting losses arising out of any default by its members from Triparty Repo trades. The Mutual Fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL at any given point in time i.e. in the event that the default waterfall is triggered and the contribution of the Mutual Fund is called upon to absorb settlement/default losses of another member by CCIL, the Scheme may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund. Further, it may be noted that, CCIL periodically prescribes a list of securities eligible for contributions as collateral by members. Presently, all Central Government securities and Treasury bills are accepted as collateral by CCIL. The risk factors may undergo change in case the CCIL notifies securities other than Government of India securities as eligible for contribution as collateral.

10. Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s): In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through BSE and / or NSE, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by BSE and / or NSE and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control. Further, there is no guarantee about sufficient liquidity of units of the Scheme on stock exchange platforms(s).

11. Risks associated with Segregated Portfolio:

The unitholders may note that no redemption and subscription shall be allowed in segregated portfolio. However, in order to facilitate exit to unitholders in segregated portfolio, the AMC shall enable listing of units of segregated portfolio on the recognized stock exchange. The risks associated in regard to the segregated portfolio are as follows:

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

12. Risk factors associated with repo transactions in Corporate Debt Securities

Counterparty Risk: This refers to the inability of the seller to meet the obligation to buy back securities at the contracted price. Fund Manager will endeavor to manage counterparty risk by dealing only with counterparties having strong credit profiles assessed through in-house credit analysis and / or with regulated entities. In the event of default by the repo counterparty, the Scheme will have recourse to the corporate debt securities given as collateral to recover the investment by selling the collateral in the market. However, selling of collateral will also be subject to liquidity risk in the market and the Scheme may incur impact cost at the time of selling the collateral.

Collateral Risk: Collateral risk arises when the market value of the securities is inadequate to meet the repo obligations or there is downward migration in rating of collateral. Further if the rating of collateral goes below the minimum required rating during the term of repo or collateral becomes ineligible for any reason, counterparty will be expected to substitute the collateral. In case of failure to do so, the AMC / Scheme will explore the option for early termination of the trade.

Mahindra Manulife Liquid Fund

RISK FACTORS

i. STANDARD RISK FACTORS

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsors is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

ii. SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

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

Risks associated with investments in Fixed Income Securities

- Interest-Rate Risk: Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and fixed income derivatives 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 depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.
- Re-investment Risk: Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.
- Basis Risk: Basis risk arises due to an unidentical in the price movement of the derivative vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged.
- Spread Risk: In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become less liquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.
- Credit Risk: This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security

may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and considered to be the safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government securities. Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.

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

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

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

- **Risks associated with unrated instruments**: - Investments in unrated instruments are subject to the risk associated with investments in any other fixed income securities, as referred above. However, investments in unrated instruments are considered to be subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than rated instruments.

- **Duration Risk**: - Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying invested money market / debt instruments due to movement/change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration, expressed in years, is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Usually Individual duration of the fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is the weighted average of such individual instrument duration. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis-a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.

- **Performance Risk**: - Performance risk refers to the risk of a scheme being unable to generate returns matching / above the returns of the scheme's benchmark. It would also mean the scheme underperforming against its peer set of other mutual fund schemes having similar portfolios, scheme classification, objective, benchmark and asset allocation. The performance risk is a function of various variables which include interest rate movement and the associated price movement of the invested debt/money market instruments, the duration risk, the credit quality movement and the liquidity of the invested instruments. These risks could arise due to a variety of

market and economic activities, government policies, global economic changes, currency fluctuations, tax policies, political changes, corporate actions and investors' behaviour.

Risks associated with investments in Securitized Debt

The Scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as Asset Backed Securities (ABS) or Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS). ABS are securitized debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from various loans including automobile loans, personal loans, loans against consumer durables, etc. MBS are securitized debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of residential / commercial properties. At present in Indian market, following types of loans are securitized:

1. Auto Loans (cars / commercial vehicles /two wheelers)
2. Residential Mortgages or Housing Loans
3. Consumer Durable Loans
4. Personal Loans
5. Corporate Loans

In terms of specific risks attached to securitization, each asset class would have different underlying risks. Residential Mortgages generally have lower default rates than other asset classes, but repossession becomes difficult. On the other hand, repossession and subsequent recovery of commercial vehicles and other auto assets is fairly easier and better compared to mortgages. Asset classes like personal loans, credit card receivables are unsecured and in an economic downturn may witness higher default. A corporate loan/receivable, depend upon the nature of the underlying security for the loan or the nature of the receivable and the risks correspondingly fluctuate.

The rating agencies define margins, over collateralization and guarantees to bring risk in line with similar AAA rated securities. The factors typically analyzed for any pool are as follows:

a. Assets securitized and Size of the loan: This indicates the kind of assets financed with the loan and the average ticket size of the loan. A very low ticket size might mean more costs in originating and servicing of the assets.

b. Diversification: Diversification across geographical boundaries and ticket sizes might result in lower delinquency.

c. Loan to Value Ratio: Indicates how much % value of the asset is financed by borrower's own equity. The lower this value the better it is. This suggests that where the borrowers own contribution of the asset cost is high; the chances of default are lower.

d. Average seasoning of the pool: This indicates whether borrowers have already displayed repayment discipline. The higher the number, the more superior it is. The other main risks pertaining to Securitized debt are as follows:

- Prepayment Risk: This arises when the borrower pays off the loan sooner than expected. When interest rates decline, borrowers tend to pay off high interest loans with money borrowed at a lower interest rate, which shortens the average maturity of ABSs. However, there is some prepayment risk even if interest rates rise, such as when an owner pays off a mortgage when the house is sold or an auto loan is paid

off when the car is sold.

- **Reinvestment Risk:** Since prepayment risk increases when interest rates decline, this also introduces reinvestment risk, which is the risk that the principal can only be reinvested at a lower rate.

Risks associated with investments in Derivatives

- **Market Risk:** Derivatives are traded in the market and are exposed to losses due to change in the prices of the underlying and/or other assets and, change in market conditions and factors. The volatility in prices of the underlying may impact derivative instruments differently than its underlying.
- **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for example, when a bond is hedged using a derivative, the change in price of the bond and the change in price of the derivative may not be fully correlated leading to basis risk in the portfolio. The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio. Example: Where swaps are used to hedge an underlying fixed income security, basis risk could arise when the fixed income yield curve moves differently from that of the swap benchmark curve or if there is a mismatch in the tenor of the swap and the fixed income security.
- **Credit Risk:** The Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will default in its obligations and is generally small as in a derivative transaction there is generally no exchange of the principal amount.
- **Liquidity Risk:** This risk arises from the inability to exit derivatives positions at prices that reflect the underlying assets/ rates/ indices, lack of availability of derivative products across different maturities and with various risk appetite.
- **Valuation Risk:** This is the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives due to inadequate trading data with good volumes.
- **Operational / Systemic Risk:** This is the risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and Over The Counter (OTC) participants for the derivatives trading.
- **Counterparty Risk:** Counterparty risk is the risk that losses will be incurred due to the default by the counterparty for OTC derivatives.
- **Exposure Risk:** An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements can lead to losses. An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a plain investment transaction.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** This risk arises from the movement of interest rates in adverse direction. As with all the debt securities, changes in the interest rates will affect the valuation of the portfolios.

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

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

Risk factors with respect to imperfect hedging

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

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

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

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

Risk factors associated with repo transactions in Corporate Debt Securities

Counterparty Risk: This refers to the inability of the seller to meet the obligation to buy back securities at the contracted price. Fund Manager will endeavor to manage counterparty risk by dealing only with counterparties having strong credit profiles assessed through in-house credit analysis and / or with regulated entities. In the event of default by the repo counterparty, the Scheme will have recourse to the corporate debt securities given as collateral to recover the investment by selling the collateral in the market. However, selling of collateral will also be subject to liquidity risk in the market and the Scheme may incur impact cost at the time of selling the collateral.

Collateral Risk: Collateral risk arises when the market value of the securities is inadequate to meet the repo obligations or there is downward migration in rating of collateral. Further if the rating of collateral goes below the minimum required rating during the term of repo or collateral becomes ineligible for any reason, counterparty will be expected to substitute the collateral. In case of failure to do so, the AMC / Scheme will explore the option for early termination of the trade.

Risks associated with 'Right to limit redemptions'

Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Right to Limit Redemptions" for further details including the procedure to be followed while imposing restriction on redemptions.

Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s)

In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through BSE and / or NSE, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by BSE and / or NSE and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control. Further, there is no guarantee about sufficient liquidity of units of the Scheme on stock exchange platforms(s).

Backstop facility in form of investment in CDMDF:

CDMDF is set up as a scheme of the Trust registered as an Alternative Investment Fund ('AIF') in accordance with the SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012 ("AIF Regulations"). The objective of the CDMDF is to help to develop the corporate debt market by providing backstop facility to instill confidence amongst the market participants in the corporate debt/bond market during times of market dislocation and to enhance the secondary market liquidity. In times of market dislocation, CDMDF shall purchase and hold eligible corporate debt securities from the participating investors (i.e., specified debt-oriented MF schemes to begin with) and sell as markets recover. The CDMDF will thus act as a key enabler for facilitating liquidity in the corporate debt market and to respond quickly in times of market dislocation. The trigger and period for which the backstop facility will be open shall be as decided by SEBI. Thus, this backstop facility will help Fund Manager(s) of the Scheme to better generate liquidity during market dislocation to help the Scheme fulfill liquidity obligations under stress situation. In accordance with the requirement of regulation 43A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with Chapter 16A on 'Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes and AMCs in units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund' of SEBI Master Circular, the Scheme shall invest 25 bps of its AUM as on December 31, 2022, in the units of the Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF'). An incremental contribution to CDMDF shall be made every six months to ensure 25 bps of the Scheme's AUM is invested in units of CDMDF. However, if AUM decreases, there shall be no return or redemption from CDMDF. Contribution made to CDMDF, including the appreciations on the same, if any, shall be locked-in till winding up of the CDMDF. Investors are requested to read the detailed disclosure on investment of the Scheme in the CDMDF as listed in point "A. Where will the Scheme Invest" under sub-section "II - Information about the scheme" in Section II.

Mahindra Manulife Ultra Short to Short Term Fund

RISK FACTORS

i. STANDARD RISK FACTORS

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsors is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

ii. SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

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

Risks associated with investments in Fixed Income Securities

- Interest-Rate Risk: Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and fixed income derivatives 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 depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.
- Re-investment Risk: Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.
- Basis Risk: Basis risk arises due to an unidentical difference in the price movement of the derivative vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged.
- Spread Risk: In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become less liquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.
- Credit Risk: This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security

may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and is the safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government securities. Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.

- **Liquidity Risk** on account of unlisted securities: The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The unlisted security can go down in value before the divestment date and selling of these securities before the divestment date can lead to losses in the portfolio.
- **Counterparty Risk**: - This is the risk of failure of counterparty to a transaction to deliver securities against consideration received or to pay consideration against securities delivered, in full or in part or as per the agreed specification. There could be losses to the Scheme in case of a counterparty default.
- **Settlement Risk**: Fixed income securities run the risk of settlement which can adversely affect the ability of the fund house to swiftly execute trading strategies which can lead to adverse movements in NAV.
- **Risks associated with unrated instruments**: - Investments in unrated instruments are subject to the risk associated with investments in any other fixed income securities, as referred above. However, investments in unrated instruments are considered to be subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than rated instruments.
- **Duration Risk**: - Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying invested money market / debt instruments due to movement/change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration, expressed in years, is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Usually Individual duration of the fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is the weighted average of such Individual instrument duration. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis-a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.
- **Performance Risk** - Performance risk refers to the risk of a scheme being unable to generate returns matching / above the returns of the scheme's benchmark. It would also mean the scheme underperforming against its peer set of other mutual fund schemes having similar portfolios, scheme classification, objective, benchmark and asset allocation. The performance risk is a function of various variables which include interest rate movement and the associated price movement of the invested debt/money market instruments, the duration risk, the credit quality movement and the liquidity of the invested instruments. These risks could arise due to a variety of

market and economic activities, government policies, global economic changes, currency fluctuations, tax policies, political changes, corporate actions and investors' behaviour.

Risks associated with investments in Securitized Debt

The Scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as Asset Backed Securities (ABS) or Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS). ABS are securitized debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from various loans including automobile loans, personal loans, loans against consumer durables, etc. MBS are securitized debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of residential / commercial properties.

At present in Indian market, following types of loans are securitized:

1. Auto Loans (cars / commercial vehicles /two wheelers)
2. Residential Mortgages or Housing Loans
3. Consumer Durable Loans
4. Personal Loans
5. Corporate Loans

In terms of specific risks attached to securitization, each asset class would have different underlying risks. Residential Mortgages generally have lower default rates than other asset classes, but repossession becomes difficult. On the other hand, repossession and subsequent recovery of commercial vehicles and other auto assets is fairly easier and better compared to mortgages. Asset classes like personal loans, credit card receivables are unsecured and in an economic downturn may witness higher default. A corporate loan/receivable, depend upon the nature of the underlying security for the loan or the nature of the receivable and the risks correspondingly fluctuate. The rating agencies define margins, over collateralization and guarantees to bring risk in line with similar AAA rated securities. The factors typically analyzed for any pool are as follows:

a. Assets securitized and Size of the loan: This indicates the kind of assets financed with the loan and the average ticket size of the loan. A very low ticket size might mean more costs in originating and servicing of the assets.

b. Diversification: Diversification across geographical boundaries and ticket sizes might result in lower delinquency.

c. Loan to Value Ratio: Indicates how much % value of the asset is financed by borrower's own equity. The lower this value the better it is. This suggests that where the borrowers own contribution of the asset cost is high; the chances of default are lower.

d. Average seasoning of the pool: This indicates whether borrowers have already displayed repayment discipline. The higher the number, the more superior it is. The other main risks pertaining to Securitized debt are as follows:

- Prepayment Risk: This arises when the borrower pays off the loan sooner than expected. When interest rates decline, borrowers tend to pay off high interest loans with money borrowed at a lower interest rate, which shortens the average maturity of ABSs. However, there is some prepayment risk even if interest rates rise, such as when an owner pays off a mortgage when the house is sold or an auto loan is paid

off when the car is sold.

- **Reinvestment Risk:** Since prepayment risk increases when interest rates decline, this also introduces reinvestment risk, which is the risk that the principal can only be reinvested at a lower rate.

Risks associated with investments in Derivatives.

- **Market Risk:** Derivatives are traded in the market and are exposed to losses due to change in the prices of the underlying and/or other assets and, change in market conditions and factors. The volatility in prices of the underlying may impact derivative instruments differently than its underlying.
- **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for example, when a bond is hedged using a derivative, the change in price of the bond and the change in price of the derivative may not be fully correlated leading to basis risk in the portfolio. The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security might become less active or may cease to of value of the portfolio. Example: Where swaps are used to hedge an underlying fixed income security, basis risk could arise when the fixed income yield curve moves differently from that of the swap benchmark curve or if there is a mismatch in the tenor of the swap and the fixed income security.
- **Credit Risk:** The Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will default in its obligations and is generally small as in a derivative transaction there is generally no exchange of the principal amount.
- **Liquidity Risk:** This risk arises from the inability to exit derivatives positions at prices that reflect the underlying assets/ rates/ indices, lack of availability of derivative products across different maturities and with various risk appetite.
- **Valuation Risk:** This is the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives due to inadequate trading data with good volumes.
- **Operational / Systemic Risk:** This is the risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and Over The Counter (OTC) participants for the derivatives trading.
- **Counterparty Risk:** Counterparty risk is the risk that losses will be incurred due to the default by the counterparty for OTC derivatives.
- **Exposure Risk:** An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements can lead to losses. An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a plain investment transaction.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** This risk arises from the movement of interest rates in adverse direction. As with all the debt securities, changes in the interest rates will affect the valuation of the portfolios.

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

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

Risk factors with respect to imperfect hedging

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

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

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

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

Risk factors associated with repo transactions in Corporate Debt Securities

Counterparty Risk: This refers to the inability of the seller to meet the obligation to buy back securities at the contracted price. Fund Manager will endeavor to manage counterparty risk by dealing only with counterparties having strong credit profiles assessed through in-house credit analysis and / or with regulated entities. In the event of default by the repo counterparty, the Scheme will have recourse to the corporate debt securities given as collateral to recover the investment by selling the collateral in the market. However, selling of collateral will also be subject to liquidity risk in the market and the Scheme may incur impact cost at the time of selling the collateral.

Collateral Risk: Collateral risk arises when the market value of the securities is inadequate to meet the repo obligations or there is downward migration in rating of collateral. Further if the rating of collateral goes below the minimum required rating during the term of repo or collateral becomes ineligible for any reason, counterparty will be expected to substitute the collateral. In case of failure to do so, the AMC / Scheme will explore the option for early termination of the trade.

Risks associated with Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) and Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT)

1. Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/INVIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

- success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers
- economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact
- valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets
- force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable
- debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets
- fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets
- ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets
- changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets
- amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets
- insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.
- taxation and other regulatory factors

2. Price-Risk: The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

3. Interest-Rate Risk: Generally, there would be inverse relationship between the interest rates and the price of units i.e. when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

4. Liquidity Risk: This refers to the ease with which REIT/InvIT units can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio

The unitholders may note that no redemption and subscription shall be allowed in segregated portfolio. However, in order to facilitate exit to unitholders in segregated portfolio, the AMC shall enable listing of units of segregated portfolio on the recognized stock exchange. The risks associated in regard to the segregated portfolio are as follows:

- The investors holding units of the segregated portfolio may not be able to

liquidate their holdings till the time of recovery of money from the issuer.

- The security comprising the segregated portfolio may not realize any value
- Listing of units of the segregated portfolio on a recognized stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units of the segregated portfolio on the stock exchange.

The trading price of units on the stock exchange may be significantly lower than the prevailing Net Assets Value (NAV) of the segregated portfolio.

Risks associated with 'Right to limit redemptions'

Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Right to Limit Redemptions" for further details including the procedure to be followed while imposing restriction on redemptions.

Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s)

In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through BSE and / or NSE, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by BSE and / or NSE and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control. Further, there is no guarantee about sufficient liquidity of units of the Scheme on stock exchange platforms(s).

Backstop facility in form of investment in CDMDF: CDMDF is set up as a scheme of the Trust registered as an Alternative Investment Fund ('AIF') in accordance with the SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012 ("AIF Regulations"). The objective of the CDMDF is to help to develop the corporate debt market by providing backstop facility to instill confidence amongst the market participants in the corporate debt/bond market during times of market dislocation and to enhance the secondary market liquidity. In times of market dislocation, CDMDF shall purchase and hold eligible corporate debt securities from the participating investors (i.e., specified debt-oriented MF schemes to begin with) and sell as markets recover. The CDMDF will thus act as a key enabler for facilitating liquidity in the corporate debt market and to respond quickly in times of market dislocation. The trigger and period for which the backstop facility will be open shall be as decided by SEBI. Thus, this backstop facility will help Fund Manager(s) of the Scheme to better generate liquidity during market dislocation to help the Scheme fulfill liquidity obligations under stress situation. In accordance with the requirement of regulation 43A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with Chapter 16A on 'Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes and AMCs in units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund' of SEBI Master Circular, the Scheme shall invest 25 bps of its AUM as on December 31, 2022, in the units of the Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF'). An incremental contribution to CDMDF shall be made every six months to ensure 25 bps of the Scheme's AUM is invested in units of CDMDF. However, if AUM decreases, there shall be no return or redemption from CDMDF. Contribution made to CDMDF, including the appreciations on the same, if any, shall be locked-in

till winding up of the CDMDF. Investors are requested to read the detailed disclosure on investment of the Scheme in the CDMDF as listed in point "A. Where will the Scheme Invest" under sub-section "II - Information about the scheme" in Section II.

Mahindra Manulife Dynamic Term Fund

RISK FACTORS

i. STANDARD RISK FACTORS

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsors is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

ii. SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

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

Risks associated with investments in Fixed Income Securities

- Interest-Rate Risk: Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and fixed income derivatives 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 depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.
- Re-investment Risk: Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.
- Basis Risk: Basis risk arises due to an identifiical difference in the price movement of the derivative vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged.
- Spread Risk: In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become less liquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.
- Credit Risk: This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security

may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and is the safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government securities.

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

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

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

- **Risks associated with unrated instruments**: - Investments in unrated instruments are subject to the risk associated with investments in any other fixed income securities, as referred above. However, investments in unrated instruments are considered to be subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than rated instruments.

- **Duration Risk**: - Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying invested money market / debt instruments due to movement/change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration, expressed in years, is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Usually, individual duration of the fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is the weighted average of such individual instrument duration. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis-a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.

- **Performance Risk** - Performance risk refers to the risk of a scheme being unable to generate returns matching / above the returns of the scheme's benchmark. It would also mean the scheme underperforming against its peer set of other mutual fund schemes having similar portfolios, scheme classification, objective, benchmark and asset allocation. The performance risk is a function of various variables which include interest rate movement and the associated price movement of the invested debt/money market instruments, the duration risk, the credit quality movement and the liquidity of the invested instruments. These risks could arise due to a variety of market and economic activities, government policies, global economic changes, currency fluctuations, tax policies, political changes, corporate actions and investors' behaviour.

Risks associated with Structured Obligations/ Credit Enhancements

Counterparty Risk

This is the risk of failure of counterparty to a transaction to deliver securities against consideration received or to pay consideration against securities delivered, in full or in part or as per the agreed specification. Counterparty risk also includes (not limited to) non-performance of the servicer, the designated bank, swap counterparties, guarantor, etc. There could be losses to the Scheme in case of a counterparty default.

Counterparty risk associated with credit enhancement:

Credit enhancement can be provided by guarantee or cash collateral. For instance, in case of guarantee, the investors are exposed to the credit quality risk of corporate entity providing the guarantee. Similarly, if the cash collateral is the fixed deposit of a financial institution, the investor is exposed to the credit risk associated with that financial institution.

Credit Risk

This is the risk associated with the issuer, defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. The price of a security may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer.

Market Risk

Market Risk arises on account of factors external to structured transactions. Prepayment of loans, movement in interest rates, and other macro-economic factors are type of market risk. Market risk may also arise because of a possible impairment in the market value of the underlying collateral/security.

Legal Risk

Legal risk may arise in a situation where if the underlying borrower or guarantor goes bankrupt, there is a possibility that the bankruptcy court may attach the receivables/security, and may decide that the cash flows should not be specifically earmarked to the investors in the structured transaction.

Collateral Risk

Collateral in form of equity shares have an embedded risk of sharp price volatility which may potentially lead to erosion in value of collateral affecting the ability of the fund to recover capital and interest obligations. Further underlying liquidity of the equity shares may vary leading to a lower recovery and a higher impact cost of liquidation. Also there is a possibility of guarantor going insolvent which also can impact the recovery value of exposure. In case of other assets provided recovery value and enforce ability of asset can also be a risk factor which can lower the recovery value.

Risks associated with investments in Securitized Debt

The Scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as Asset Backed Securities (ABS) or Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS). ABS are securitized debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from various loans including

automobile loans, personal loans, loans against consumer durables, etc. MBS are securitized debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of residential / commercial properties.

At present in Indian market, following types of loans are securitized:

1. Auto Loans (cars / commercial vehicles /two wheelers)
2. Residential Mortgages or Housing Loans
3. Consumer Durable Loans
4. Personal Loans
5. Corporate Loans

In terms of specific risks attached to securitization, each asset class would have different underlying risks. Residential Mortgages generally have lower default rates than other asset classes, but repossession becomes difficult. On the other hand, repossession and subsequent recovery of commercial vehicles and other auto assets is fairly easier and better compared to mortgages. Asset classes like personal loans, credit card receivables are unsecured and in an economic downturn may witness higher default. A corporate loan/receivable, depend upon the nature of the underlying security for the loan or the nature of the receivable and the risks correspondingly fluctuate.

The rating agencies define margins, over collateralization and guarantees to bring risk in line with similar AAA rated securities. The factors typically analyzed for any pool are as follows:

- a. Assets securitized and Size of the loan: This indicates the kind of assets financed with the loan and the average ticket size of the loan. A very low ticket size might mean more costs in originating and servicing of the assets.
- b. Diversification: Diversification across geographical boundaries and ticket sizes might result in lower delinquency.
- c. Loan to Value Ratio: Indicates how much % value of the asset is financed by borrower's own equity. The lower this value the better it is. This suggests that where the borrowers own contribution of the asset cost is high; the chances of default are lower.
- d. Average seasoning of the pool: This indicates whether borrowers have already displayed repayment discipline. The higher the number, the more superior it is. The other main risks pertaining to Securitized debt are as follows:

- Prepayment Risk: This arises when the borrower pays off the loan sooner than expected. When interest rates decline, borrowers tend to pay off high interest loans with money borrowed at a lower interest rate, which shortens the average maturity of ABSs. However, there is some prepayment risk even if interest rates rise, such as when an owner pays off a mortgage when the house is sold or an auto loan is paid off when the car is sold.
- Reinvestment Risk: Since prepayment risk increases when interest rates decline, this also introduces reinvestment risk, which is the risk that the principal can only be reinvested at a lower rate.

Risks associated with Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) and Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT)

1. Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/InvIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

- success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers
- economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact
- valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets
- force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable
- debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets
- fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets
- ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets
- changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets
- amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets
- insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REITs/InvITs such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.
- taxation and other regulatory factors

2. Price-Risk: The valuation of the REITs/InvITs units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (e.g. real estate) in which the REITs/InvITs operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

3. Interest-Rate Risk: Generally, there would be inverse relationship between the interest rates and the price of units i.e. when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

4. Liquidity Risk: This refers to the ease with which REITs/InvITs units can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Risks associated with investments in Derivatives

- Market Risk: Derivatives are traded in the market and are exposed to losses due to change in the prices of the underlying and/or other assets and, change in market conditions and factors. The volatility in prices of the underlying may impact derivative instruments differently than its underlying.
- Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the

underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for example, when a bond is hedged using a derivative, the change in price of the bond and the change in price of the derivative may not be fully correlated leading to basis risk in the portfolio. The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio. Example: Where swaps are used to hedge an underlying fixed income security, basis risk could arise when the fixed income yield curve moves differently from that of the swap benchmark curve or if there is a mismatch in the tenor of the swap and the fixed income security.

- Credit Risk: The Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will default in its obligations and is generally small as in a derivative transaction there is generally no exchange of the principal amount.
- Liquidity Risk: This risk arises from the inability to exit derivatives positions at prices that reflect the underlying assets/ rates/ indices, lack of availability of derivative products across different maturities and with various risk appetite.
- Valuation Risk: This is the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives due to inadequate trading data with good volumes.
- Operational / Systemic Risk: This is the risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and Over The Counter (OTC) participants for the derivatives trading.
- Counterparty Risk: Counterparty risk is the risk that losses will be incurred due to the default by the counterparty for OTC derivatives.
- Exposure Risk: An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements can lead to losses. An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a plain investment transaction.
- Interest Rate Risk: This risk arises from the movement of interest rates in adverse direction. As with all the debt securities, changes in the interest rates will affect the valuation of the portfolios.

Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

Risk factors with respect to imperfect hedging

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

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

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

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

Risk factors associated with repo transactions in Corporate Debt Securities:

Counterparty Risk: This refers to the inability of the seller to meet the obligation to buy back securities at the contracted price. Fund Manager will endeavor to manage counterparty risk by dealing only with counterparties having strong credit profiles assessed through in-house credit analysis and / or with regulated entities. In the event of default by the repo counterparty, the Scheme will have recourse to the corporate debt securities given as collateral to recover the investment by selling the collateral in the market. However, selling of collateral will also be subject to liquidity risk in the market and the Scheme may incur impact cost at the time of selling the collateral.

Collateral Risk: Collateral risk arises when the market value of the securities is inadequate to meet the repo obligations or there is downward migration in rating of collateral. Further if the rating of collateral goes below the minimum required rating during the term of repo or collateral becomes ineligible for any reason, counterparty will be expected to substitute the collateral. In case of failure to do so, the AMC / Scheme will explore the option for early termination of the trade.

Risks associated with 'Right to limit redemptions'

Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Right to Limit Redemptions" for further details including the procedure to be followed while imposing restriction on redemptions.

Risks associated with investing in Tri-party Repo (TREPS) through CCIL

The Mutual Fund is a member of securities segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL). All transactions of the Mutual Fund in government securities and in Tri-party Repo trades are settled centrally through the infrastructure and settlement systems provided by CCIL; thus reducing the settlement and counterparty risks considerably for transactions in the said segments. The members are required to contribute an amount as communicated by CCIL from time to time to the default fund maintained by CCIL as a part of the default waterfall (a loss mitigating measure of CCIL in case of default by any member in settling transactions routed through CCIL). CCIL shall maintain two separate Default Funds in respect of its Securities Segment, one with a view to meet losses arising out of any default by its members from outright and repo trades and the other for meeting losses arising out of any default by its members from Triparty Repo trades. The Mutual Fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL at any given point in time i.e. in the event that the default waterfall is triggered and the contribution of the Mutual Fund is called upon to absorb settlement/default losses of another member by CCIL, the Scheme may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund. Further, it may be noted that, CCIL periodically prescribes a list of securities eligible for contributions as collateral by members. Presently, all Central Government securities and Treasury bills are accepted as collateral by CCIL. The risk factors may undergo change in case the CCIL notifies securities other than Government of India securities as eligible for contribution as collateral.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio

The unitholders may note that no redemption and subscription shall be allowed in segregated portfolio. However, in order to facilitate exit to unitholders in segregated portfolio, the AMC shall enable listing of units of segregated portfolio on the recognized stock exchange. The risks associated in regard to the segregated portfolio are as follows:

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

Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s)

In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through BSE and / or NSE, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by BSE and / or NSE and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control. Further, there is no guarantee about sufficient liquidity of units of the Scheme on stock exchange platform(s).

Backstop facility in form of investment in CDMDF: CDMDF is set up as a scheme of the Trust registered as an Alternative Investment Fund ('AIF') in accordance with the SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012 ("AIF Regulations"). The objective of the CDMDF is to help to develop the corporate debt market by providing backstop facility to instill confidence amongst the market participants in the corporate debt/bond market during times of market dislocation and to enhance the secondary market liquidity. In times of market dislocation, CDMDF shall purchase and hold eligible corporate debt securities from the participating investors (i.e., specified debt-oriented MF schemes to begin with) and sell as markets recover. The CDMDF will thus act as a key enabler for facilitating liquidity in the corporate debt market and to respond quickly in times of market dislocation. The trigger and period for which the backstop facility will be open shall be as decided by SEBI. Thus, this backstop facility will help Fund Manager(s) of the Scheme to better generate liquidity during market dislocation to help the Scheme fulfill liquidity obligations under stress situation. In accordance with the requirement of regulation 43A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with Chapter 16A on 'Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes and AMCs in units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund' of SEBI Master Circular, the Scheme shall invest 25 bps of its AUM as on December 31, 2022, in the units of the Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF'). An incremental contribution to CDMDF shall be made every six months to ensure 25 bps of the Scheme's AUM is invested in units of CDMDF. However, if AUM decreases, there shall be no return or redemption from CDMDF. Contribution made to CDMDF, including the appreciations on the same, if any, shall be locked-in till winding up of the CDMDF. Investors are requested to read the detailed disclosure on investment of the Scheme in the CDMDF as listed in point "A. Where will the Scheme Invest" under sub-section "II - Information about the scheme" in Section II.

Mahindra Manulife Overnight Fund

RISK FACTORS

i. STANDARD RISK FACTORS

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsors is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

ii. SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

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

Risks associated with investments in Fixed Income Securities

- Interest-Rate Risk: Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and fixed income derivatives 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 depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.
- Re-investment Risk: Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.
- Basis Risk: Basis risk arises due to an unidentical in the price movement of the derivative vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged.
- Spread Risk: In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become less liquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.
- Credit Risk: This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security

may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and is considered to be the safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government securities. Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.

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

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

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

- **Risks associated with unrated instruments**: - Investments in unrated instruments are subject to the risk associated with investments in any other fixed income securities, as referred above. However, investments in unrated instruments are considered to be subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than rated instruments.

- **Duration Risk**: - Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying invested money market / debt instruments due to movement/change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration, expressed in years, is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Usually, individual duration of the fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is the weighted average of such individual instrument duration. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis-a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.

- **Performance Risk** - Performance risk refers to the risk of a scheme being unable to generate returns matching / above the returns of the scheme's benchmark. It would also mean the scheme underperforming against its peer set of other mutual fund schemes having similar portfolios, scheme classification, objective, benchmark and asset allocation. The performance risk is a function of various variables which include interest rate movement and the associated price movement of the invested debt/money market instruments, the duration risk, the credit quality movement and the liquidity of the invested instruments. These risks could arise due to a variety of

market and economic activities, government policies, global economic changes, currency fluctuations, tax policies, political changes, corporate actions and investors' behaviour.

Risk factors associated with repo transactions in Corporate Debt Securities

Counterparty Risk: This refers to the inability of the seller to meet the obligation to buy back securities at the contracted price. Fund Manager will endeavor to manage counterparty risk by dealing only with counterparties having strong credit profiles assessed through in-house credit analysis and / or with regulated entities. In the event of default by the repo counterparty, the Scheme will have recourse to the corporate debt securities given as collateral to recover the investment by selling the collateral in the market. However, selling of collateral will also be subject to liquidity risk in the market and the Scheme may incur impact cost at the time of selling the collateral.

Collateral Risk: Collateral risk arises when the market value of the securities is inadequate to meet the repo obligations or there is downward migration in rating of collateral. Further if the rating of collateral goes below the minimum required rating during the term of repo or collateral becomes ineligible for any reason, counterparty will be expected to substitute the collateral. In case of failure to do so, the AMC / Scheme will explore the option for early termination of the trade.

Risks associated with 'Right to limit redemptions'

Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Right to Limit Redemptions" for further details including the procedure to be followed while imposing restriction on redemptions.

Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s)

In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through BSE and / or NSE, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by BSE and / or NSE and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control. Further, there is no guarantee about sufficient liquidity of units of the Scheme on stock exchange platforms(s).

Mahindra Manulife Ultra Short Term Fund

RISK FACTORS

i. STANDARD RISK FACTORS

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsors is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

ii. SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

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

Risks associated with investments in Fixed Income Securities

- Interest-Rate Risk: Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and fixed income derivatives 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 depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.
- Re-investment Risk: Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.
- Basis Risk: Basis risk arises due to an unidentical in the price movement of the derivative vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged.
- Spread Risk: In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become less liquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.
- Credit Risk: This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security

may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and is considered to be the safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government securities. Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.

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

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

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

- **Risks associated with unrated instruments**: - Investments in unrated instruments are subject to the risk associated with investments in any other fixed income securities, as referred above. However, investments in unrated instruments are considered to be subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than rated instruments.

- **Duration Risk**: - Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying invested money market / debt instruments due to movement/change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration, expressed in years, is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Usually, individual duration of the fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is the weighted average of such individual instrument duration. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis-a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.

- **Performance Risk** - Performance risk refers to the risk of a scheme being unable to generate returns matching / above the returns of the scheme's benchmark. It would also mean the scheme underperforming against its peer set of other mutual fund schemes having similar portfolios, scheme classification, objective, benchmark and asset allocation. The performance risk is a function of various variables which include interest rate movement and the associated price movement of the invested debt/money market instruments, the duration risk, the credit quality movement and the liquidity of the invested instruments. These risks could arise due to a variety of

market and economic activities, government policies, global economic changes, currency fluctuations, tax policies, political changes, corporate actions and investors' behaviour.

Risks associated with Structured Obligations

Counterparty Risk

This is the risk of failure of counterparty to a transaction to deliver securities against consideration received or to pay consideration against securities delivered, in full or in part or as per the agreed specification. Counterparty risk also includes (not limited to) non-performance of the servicer, the designated bank, swap counterparties, guarantor, etc. There could be losses to the Scheme in case of a counterparty default.

Credit Risk

This is the risk associated with the issuer, defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. The price of a security may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer.

Market Risk

Market Risk arises on account of factors external to structured transactions. Prepayment of loans, movement in interest rates, and other macro-economic factors are type of market risk. Market risk may also arise because of a possible impairment in the market value of the underlying collateral/security.

Legal Risk

Legal risk may arise in a situation where if the underlying borrower or guarantor goes bankrupt, there is a possibility that the bankruptcy court may attach the receivables/security, and may decide that the cash flows should not be specifically earmarked to the investors in the structured transaction.

Risks associated with investments in Securitized Debt

The Scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as Asset Backed Securities (ABS) or Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS). ABS are securitized debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from various loans including automobile loans, personal loans, loans against consumer durables, etc. MBS are securitized debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of residential / commercial properties.

At present in Indian market, following types of loans are securitized:

1. Auto Loans (cars / commercial vehicles /two wheelers)
2. Residential Mortgages or Housing Loans
3. Consumer Durable Loans
4. Personal Loans
5. Corporate Loans

In terms of specific risks attached to securitization, each asset class would have different underlying risks. Residential Mortgages generally have lower default rates than other asset classes, but repossession becomes difficult. On the other hand, repossession and subsequent recovery of commercial vehicles and other auto

assets is fairly easier and better compared to mortgages. Asset classes like personal loans, credit card receivables are unsecured and in an economic downturn may witness higher default. A corporate loan/receivable, depend upon the nature of the underlying security for the loan or the nature of the receivable and the risks correspondingly fluctuate. The rating agencies define margins, over collateralization and guarantees to bring risk in line with similar AAA rated securities. The factors typically analyzed for any pool are as follows:

a. Assets securitized and Size of the loan: This indicates the kind of assets financed with the loan and the average ticket size of the loan. A very low ticket size might mean more costs in originating and servicing of the assets.

b. Diversification: Diversification across geographical boundaries and ticket sizes might result in lower delinquency.

c. Loan to Value Ratio: Indicates how much % value of the asset is financed by borrower's own equity. The lower this value the better it is. This suggests that where the borrowers own contribution of the asset cost is high; the chances of default are lower.

d. Average seasoning of the pool: This indicates whether borrowers have already displayed repayment discipline. The higher the number, the more superior it is. The other main risks pertaining to Securitized debt are as follows:

- Prepayment Risk: This arises when the borrower pays off the loan sooner than expected. When interest rates decline, borrowers tend to pay off high interest loans with money borrowed at a lower interest rate, which shortens the average maturity of ABSs. However, there is some prepayment risk even if interest rates rise, such as when an owner pays off a mortgage when the house is sold or an auto loan is paid off when the car is sold.

- Reinvestment Risk: Since prepayment risk increases when interest rates decline, this also introduces reinvestment risk, which is the risk that the principal can only be reinvested at a lower rate.

Risks associated with Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) and Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT)

1. Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/INVIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

- success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers
- economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact
- valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets
- force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable
- debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets
- fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets
- ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets

- changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets
- amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets
- insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.
- taxation and other regulatory factors

2. Price-Risk: The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

3. Interest-Rate Risk: Generally, there would be inverse relationship between the interest rates and the price of units i.e. when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

4. Liquidity Risk: This refers to the ease with which REIT/InvIT units can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Risks associated with investments in Derivatives

- Market Risk: Derivatives are traded in the market and are exposed to losses due to change in the prices of the underlying and/or other assets and, change in market conditions and factors. The volatility in prices of the underlying may impact derivative instruments differently than its underlying.
- Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for example, when a bond is hedged using a derivative, the change in price of the bond and the change in price of the derivative may not be fully correlated leading to basis risk in the portfolio. The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio. Example: Where swaps are used to hedge an underlying fixed income security, basis risk could arise when the fixed income yield curve moves differently from that of the swap benchmark curve or if there is a mismatch in the tenor of the swap and the fixed income security.
- Credit Risk: The Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will default in its obligations and is generally small as in a derivative transaction there is generally no exchange of the principal amount.
- Liquidity Risk: This risk arises from the inability to exit derivatives positions at prices that reflect the underlying assets/ rates/ indices, lack of availability of

derivative products across different maturities and with various risk appetite.

- **Valuation Risk:** This is the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives due to inadequate trading data with good volumes.
- **Operational / Systemic Risk:** This is the risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and Over The Counter (OTC) participants for the derivatives trading.
- **Counterparty Risk:** Counterparty risk is the risk that losses will be incurred due to the default by the counterparty for OTC derivatives.
- **Exposure Risk:** An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements can lead to losses. An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a plain investment transaction.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** This risk arises from the movement of interest rates in adverse direction. As with all the debt securities, changes in the interest rates will affect the valuation of the portfolios. Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. For details of various derivative strategies/examples of use of derivatives, please refer SAI of the Fund.

Risk factors with respect to imperfect hedging

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

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

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

Correlation weakening and consequent risk of regulatory breach: SEBI Regulations mandates minimum correlation criterion of 0.9 (calculated on a 90-day basis) between the portfolio being hedged and the derivative instrument used for hedging. In cases where the correlation falls below 0.9, a rebalancing period of 5 working days has been permitted. Inability to satisfy this requirement to restore the correlation level to the stipulated level, within the stipulated period, due to

difficulties in rebalancing would lead to a lapse of the exemption in gross exposure computation. The entire derivative exposure would then need to be included in gross exposure, which may result in gross exposure in excess of 100% of net asset value.

Risk factors associated with repo transactions in Corporate Debt Securities:

Counterparty Risk: This refers to the inability of the seller to meet the obligation to buy back securities at the contracted price. Fund Manager will endeavor to manage counterparty risk by dealing only with counterparties having strong credit profiles assessed through in-house credit analysis and / or with regulated entities. In the event of default by the repo counterparty, the Scheme will have recourse to the corporate debt securities given as collateral to recover the investment by selling the collateral in the market. However, selling of collateral will also be subject to liquidity risk in the market and the Scheme may incur impact cost at the time of selling the collateral.

Collateral Risk: Collateral risk arises when the market value of the securities is inadequate to meet the repo obligations or there is downward migration in rating of collateral. Further if the rating of collateral goes below the minimum required rating during the term of repo or collateral becomes ineligible for any reason, counterparty will be expected to substitute the collateral. In case of failure to do so, the AMC / Scheme will explore the option for early termination of the trade.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio

The unitholders may note that no redemption and subscription shall be allowed in segregated portfolio. However, in order to facilitate exit to unitholders in segregated portfolio, the AMC shall enable listing of units of segregated portfolio on the recognized stock exchange. The risks associated in regard to the segregated portfolio are as follows:

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

Risks associated with 'Right to limit redemptions'

Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Right to

Limit Redemptions” for further details including the procedure to be followed while imposing restriction on redemptions.

Risks associated with investing in Tri-party Repo (TREPS) through CCIL

The Mutual Fund is a member of securities segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL). All transactions of the Mutual Fund in government securities and in Tri-party Repo trades are settled centrally through the infrastructure and settlement systems provided by CCIL; thus reducing the settlement and counterparty risks considerably for transactions in the said segments. The members are required to contribute an amount as communicated by CCIL from time to time to the default fund maintained by CCIL as a part of the default waterfall (a loss mitigating measure of CCIL in case of default by any member in settling transactions routed through CCIL). CCIL shall maintain two separate Default Funds in respect of its Securities Segment, one with a view to meet losses arising out of any default by its members from outright and repo trades and the other for meeting losses arising out of any default by its members from Triparty Repo trades. The Mutual Fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL at any given point in time i.e. in the event that the default waterfall is triggered and the contribution of the Mutual Fund is called upon to absorb settlement/default losses of another member by CCIL, the Scheme may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund. Further, it maybe noted that, CCIL periodically prescribes a list of securities eligible for contributions as collateral by members. Presently, all Central Government securities and Treasury bills are accepted as collateral by CCIL. The risk factors may undergo change in case the CCIL notifies securities other than Government of India securities as eligible for contribution as collateral.

Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s)

In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through BSE and / or NSE, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by BSE and / or NSE and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control. Further, there is no guarantee about sufficient liquidity of units of the Scheme on stock exchange platforms(s).

Backstop facility in form of investment in CDMDF:

CDMDF is set up as a scheme of the Trust registered as an Alternative Investment Fund (‘AIF’) in accordance with the SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012 (‘AIF Regulations’). The objective of the CDMDF is to help to develop the corporate debt market by providing backstop facility to instill confidence amongst the market participants in the corporate debt/bond market during times of market dislocation and to enhance the secondary market liquidity. In times of market dislocation, CDMDF shall purchase and hold eligible corporate debt securities from the participating investors (i.e., specified debt-oriented MF schemes to begin with) and sell as markets recover. The CDMDF will thus act as a key enabler for facilitating liquidity in the corporate debt market and to respond quickly in times of market dislocation. The trigger and period for which the backstop facility will be open shall be as decided by SEBI. Thus, this backstop facility will help Fund

Manager(s) of the Scheme to better generate liquidity during market dislocation to help the Scheme fulfill liquidity obligations under stress situation. In accordance with the requirement of regulation 43A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with Chapter 16A on 'Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes and AMCs in units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund' of SEBI Master Circular, the Scheme shall invest 25 bps of its AUM as on December 31, 2022, in the units of the Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF'). An incremental contribution to CDMDF shall be made every six months to ensure 25 bps of the Scheme's AUM is invested in units of CDMDF. However, if AUM decreases, there shall be no return or redemption from CDMDF. Contribution made to CDMDF, including the appreciations on the same, if any, shall be locked-in till winding up of the CDMDF. Investors are requested to read the detailed disclosure on investment of the Scheme in the CDMDF as listed in point "A. Where will the Scheme Invest" under sub-section "II - Information about the scheme" in Section II.

Mahindra Manulife Short Term Fund

RISK FACTORS

i. STANDARD RISK FACTORS

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsors is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

ii. SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

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

Risks associated with investments in Fixed Income Securities

- Interest-Rate Risk: Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and fixed income derivatives 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 depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.
- Re-investment Risk: Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.
- Basis Risk: Basis risk arises due to an unidentical difference in the price movement of the derivative vis-à-vis that of the security being hedged.
- Spread Risk: In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
- Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become less liquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.
- Credit Risk: This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security

may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and is the safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government securities. Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.

- **Liquidity Risk** on account of unlisted securities: The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they are required to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The unlisted security can go down in value before the divestment date and selling of these securities before the divestment date can lead to losses in the portfolio.
- **Counterparty Risk**: - This is the risk of failure of counterparty to a transaction to deliver securities against consideration received or to pay consideration against securities delivered, in full or in part or as per the agreed specification. There could be losses to the Scheme in case of a counterparty default.
- **Settlement Risk**: Fixed income securities run the risk of settlement which can adversely affect the ability of the fund house to swiftly execute trading strategies which can lead to adverse movements in NAV.
- **Risks associated with unrated instruments**: - Investments in unrated instruments are subject to the risk associated with investments in any other fixed income securities, as referred above. However, investments in unrated instruments are considered to be subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than rated instruments.
- **Duration Risk**: - Duration risk refers to the movement in price of the underlying invested money market / debt instruments due to movement/change in interest rates over different durations of maturity of instruments. In a portfolio of debt assets, the duration risk is measured by the average duration of the portfolio. Duration, expressed in years, is used as a measure of the sensitivity of the fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Usually Individual duration of the fixed income instruments in the portfolio is calculated and the portfolio duration is the weighted average of such Individual instrument duration. A longer portfolio duration is associated with greater price fluctuations. A rise in interest rates could normally lead to decrease in prices and generally negatively affects portfolios having longer duration vis-a-vis portfolios having shorter duration. A fall in interest rate generally benefits portfolio having longer duration. A longer duration portfolio is also generally associated with greater volatility vis-a-vis a shorter duration portfolio.
- **Performance Risk** - Performance risk refers to the risk of a scheme being unable to generate returns matching / above the returns of the scheme's benchmark. It would also mean the scheme underperforming against its peer set of other mutual fund schemes having similar portfolios, scheme classification, objective, benchmark and asset allocation. The performance risk is a function of various variables which include interest rate movement and the associated price movement of the invested debt/money market instruments, the duration risk, the credit quality movement and the liquidity of the invested instruments. These risks could arise due to a variety of

market and economic activities, government policies, global economic changes, currency fluctuations, tax policies, political changes, corporate actions and investors' behaviour.

Risks associated with Structured Obligations/ Credit Enhancements

Counterparty Risk

This is the risk of failure of counterparty to a transaction to deliver securities against consideration received or to pay consideration against securities delivered, in full or in part or as per the agreed specification. Counterparty risk also includes (not limited to) non-performance of the servicer, the designated bank, swap counterparties, guarantor, etc. There could be losses to the Scheme in case of a counterparty default.

Counterparty risk associated with credit enhancement:

Credit enhancement can be provided by guarantee or cash collateral. For instance in case of guarantee, the investors are exposed to the credit quality risk of corporate entity providing the guarantee. Similarly, if the cash collateral is the fixed deposit of a financial institution, the investor is exposed to the credit risk associated with that financial institution.

Credit Risk

This is the risk associated with the issuer, defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. The price of a security may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer.

Market Risk

Market Risk arises on account of factors external to structured transactions. Prepayment of loans, movement in interest rates, and other macro-economic factors are type of market risk. Market risk may also arise because of a possible impairment in the market value of the underlying collateral/security.

Legal Risk

Legal risk may arise in a situation where if the underlying borrower or guarantor goes bankrupt, there is a possibility that the bankruptcy court may attach the receivables/security, and may decide that the cash flows should not be specifically earmarked to the investors in the structured transaction.

Collateral Risk

Collateral in form of equity shares have an embedded risk of sharp price volatility which may potentially lead to erosion in value of collateral affecting the ability of the fund to recover capital and interest obligations. Further underlying liquidity of the equity shares may vary leading to a lower recovery and a higher impact cost of liquidation. Also there is a possibility of guarantor going insolvent which also can impact the recovery value of exposure. In case of other assets provided recovery value and enforce ability of asset can also be a risk factor which can lower the recovery value.

Risks associated with investments in Securitized Debt

The Scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as Asset Backed Securities (ABS) or Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS). ABS are securitized debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from various loans including automobile loans, personal loans, loans against consumer durables, etc. MBS are securitized debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of residential / commercial properties.

At present in Indian market, following types of loans are securitized:

1. Auto Loans (cars / commercial vehicles /two wheelers)
2. Residential Mortgages or Housing Loans
3. Consumer Durable Loans
4. Personal Loans
5. Corporate Loans

In terms of specific risks attached to securitization, each asset class would have different underlying risks. Residential Mortgages generally have lower default rates than other asset classes, but repossession becomes difficult. On the other hand, repossession and subsequent recovery of commercial vehicles and other auto assets is fairly easier and better compared to mortgages. Asset classes like personal loans, credit card receivables are unsecured and in an economic downturn may witness higher default. A corporate loan/receivable, depend upon the nature of the underlying security for the loan or the nature of the receivable and the risks correspondingly fluctuate. The rating agencies define margins, over collateralization and guarantees to bring risk in line with similar AAA rated securities. The factors typically analyzed for any pool are as follows:

a. Assets securitized and Size of the loan: This indicates the kind of assets financed with the loan and the average ticket size of the loan. A very low ticket size might mean more costs in originating and servicing of the assets.

b. Diversification: Diversification across geographical boundaries and ticket sizes might result in lower delinquency.

c. Loan to Value Ratio: Indicates how much % value of the asset is financed by borrower's own equity. The lower this value the better it is. This suggests that where the borrowers own contribution of the asset cost is high; the chances of default are lower.

d. Average seasoning of the pool: This indicates whether borrowers have already displayed repayment discipline. The higher the number, the more superior it is. The other main risks pertaining to Securitized debt are as follows:

- Prepayment Risk: This arises when the borrower pays off the loan sooner than expected. When interest rates decline, borrowers tend to pay off high interest loans with money borrowed at a lower interest rate, which shortens the average maturity of ABSs. However, there is some prepayment risk even if interest rates rise, such as when an owner pays off a mortgage when the house is sold or an auto loan is paid off when the car is sold.

- Reinvestment Risk: Since prepayment risk increases when interest rates decline, this also introduces reinvestment risk, which is the risk that the principal can only be reinvested at a lower rate.

Risks associated with Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) and Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT)

1. Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/INVIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

- success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers
- economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact
- valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets
- force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable
- debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets
- fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets
- ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets
- changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of dividends by portfolio assets
- amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets
- insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the REIT/InvIT such as fire, natural disasters, accidents.
- taxation and other regulatory factors

2. Price-Risk: The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

3. Interest-Rate Risk: Generally, there would be inverse relationship between the interest rates and the price of units i.e. when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

4. Liquidity Risk: This refers to the ease with which REIT/InvIT units can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Risks associated with investments in Derivatives

- Market Risk: Derivatives are traded in the market and are exposed to losses due to change in the prices of the underlying and/or other assets and, change in market conditions and factors. The volatility in prices of the underlying may impact

derivative instruments differently than its underlying.

- **Basis Risk:** This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for example, when a bond is hedged using a derivative, the change in price of the bond and the change in price of the derivative may not be fully correlated leading to basis risk in the portfolio. The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio. Example: Where swaps are used to hedge an underlying fixed income security, basis risk could arise when the fixed income yield curve moves differently from that of the swap benchmark curve or if there is a mismatch in the tenor of the swap and the fixed income security.
- **Credit Risk:** The Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will default in its obligations and is generally small as in a derivative transaction there is generally no exchange of the principal amount.
- **Liquidity Risk:** This risk arises from the inability to exit derivatives positions at prices that reflect the underlying assets/ rates/ indices, lack of availability of derivative products across different maturities and with various risk appetite.
- **Valuation Risk:** This is the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives due to inadequate trading data with good volumes.
- **Operational / Systemic Risk:** This is the risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and Over The Counter (OTC) participants for the derivatives trading.
- **Counterparty Risk:** Counterparty risk is the risk that losses will be incurred due to the default by the counterparty for OTC derivatives.
- **Exposure Risk:** An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements can lead to losses. An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a plain investment transaction.
- **Interest Rate Risk:** This risk arises from the movement of interest rates in adverse direction. As with all the debt securities, changes in the interest rates will affect the valuation of the portfolios. Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

Risk factors with respect to imperfect hedging

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

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

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

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

Risk factors associated with repo transactions in Corporate Debt Securities

Counterparty Risk: This refers to the inability of the seller to meet the obligation to buy back securities at the contracted price. Fund Manager will endeavor to manage counterparty risk by dealing only with counterparties having strong credit profiles assessed through in-house credit analysis and / or with regulated entities. In the event of default by the repo counterparty, the Scheme will have recourse to the corporate debt securities given as collateral to recover the investment by selling the collateral in the market. However, selling of collateral will also be subject to liquidity risk in the market and the Scheme may incur impact cost at the time of selling the collateral.

Collateral Risk: Collateral risk arises when the market value of the securities is inadequate to meet the repo obligations or there is downward migration in rating of collateral. Further if the rating of collateral goes below the minimum required rating during the term of repo or collateral becomes ineligible for any reason, counterparty will be expected to substitute the collateral. In case of failure to do so, the AMC / Scheme will explore the option for early termination of the trade.

Risks associated with investment in Foreign Securities

The value of an investment in a foreign issuer's securities may depend on general global economic factors or specific economic and political factors relating to the country or countries in which the foreign issuer operates. To the extent the assets of the Scheme are invested in overseas financial assets, there may be risk associated with fluctuation in foreign exchange rates, restriction on repatriation of capital and earnings under the exchange control regulations and transaction procedure in overseas market. The repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls, political

circumstances, bi-lateral conflicts or prevalent tax laws. Since the Scheme would invest only partially in Foreign Securities, there may not be readily available and widely accepted benchmarks to measure performance of such Scheme. To manage risks associated with foreign currency and interest rate exposure, the Fund may use derivatives for efficient portfolio management and hedging and portfolio rebalancing and in accordance with conditions as may be stipulated under the Regulations and by RBI from time to time. The Scheme may have to pay applicable taxes on gains from such investment. Investment in Foreign Securities carries currency risk. Currency risk is a form of risk that arises from the change in price of one currency against other. The exchange risk associated with a foreign denominated instrument is a key element in foreign investment. This risk flows from differential monetary policy and growth in real productivity, which results in differential inflation rates. The risk arises because currencies may move in relation to each other. The Scheme will be investing in overseas markets as per the asset allocation of the scheme and headroom available to the Mutual Fund. However, the said limits/headroom shall be guided by the SEBI/RBI circulars/guidelines issued in this regard from time to time. In case of exhaustion of the overall limits of the Scheme/Fund (as applicable) or in other cases as directed by SEBI/RBI, the scheme may limit or temporary suspend the further subscriptions of the Scheme in overseas market.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio The unitholders may note that no redemption and subscription shall be allowed in segregated portfolio. However, in order to facilitate exit to unitholders in segregated portfolio, the AMC shall enable listing of units of segregated portfolio on the recognized stock exchange. The risks associated in regard to the segregated portfolio are as follows:

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

Risks associated with 'Right to limit redemptions'

Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Right to Limit Redemptions" for further details including the procedure to be followed while imposing restriction on redemptions.

Risks associated with investing in Tri-party Repo (TREPS) through CCIL

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

the Mutual Fund in government securities and in Tri-party Repo trades are settled centrally through the infrastructure and settlement systems provided by CCIL; thus reducing the settlement and counterparty risks considerably for transactions in the said segments. The members are required to contribute an amount as communicated by CCIL from time to time to the default fund maintained by CCIL as a part of the default waterfall (a loss mitigating measure of CCIL in case of default by any member in settling transactions routed through CCIL). CCIL shall maintain two separate Default Funds in respect of its Securities Segment, one with a view to meet losses arising out of any default by its members from outright and repo trades and the other for meeting losses arising out of any default by its members from Triparty Repo trades. The Mutual Fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL at any given point in time i.e. in the event that the default waterfall is triggered and the contribution of the Mutual Fund is called upon to absorb settlement/default losses of another member by CCIL, the Scheme may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund. Further, it may be noted that, CCIL periodically prescribes a list of securities eligible for contributions as collateral by members. Presently, all Central Government securities and Treasury bills are accepted as collateral by CCIL. The risk factors may undergo change in case the CCIL notifies securities other than Government of India securities as eligible for contribution as collateral.

Risks Factors associated with transaction in Units through stock exchange(s)
In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through BSE and / or NSE, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing / settlement by BSE and / or NSE and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control. Further, there is no guarantee about sufficient liquidity of units of the Scheme on stock exchange platforms(s).

Backstop facility in form of investment in CDMDF:

CDMDF is set up as a scheme of the Trust registered as an Alternative Investment Fund ('AIF') in accordance with the SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012 ("AIF Regulations"). The objective of the CDMDF is to help to develop the corporate debt market by providing backstop facility to instill confidence amongst the market participants in the corporate debt/bond market during times of market dislocation and to enhance the secondary market liquidity. In times of market dislocation, CDMDF shall purchase and hold eligible corporate debt securities from the participating investors (i.e., specified debt-oriented MF schemes to begin with) and sell as markets recover. The CDMDF will thus act as a key enabler for facilitating liquidity in the corporate debt market and to respond quickly in times of market dislocation. The trigger and period for which the backstop facility will be open shall be as decided by SEBI. Thus, this backstop facility will help Fund Manager(s) of the Scheme to better generate liquidity during market dislocation to help the Scheme fulfill liquidity obligations under stress situation. In accordance with the requirement of Regulation 43A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with Chapter 16A on 'Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes and AMCs in units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund' of SEBI Master Circular, the Scheme

shall invest 25 bps of its AUM as on December 31, 2022, in the units of the Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF'). An incremental contribution to CDMDF shall be made every six months to ensure 25 bps of the Scheme's AUM is invested in units of CDMDF. However, if AUM decreases, there shall be no return or redemption from CDMDF. Contribution made to CDMDF, including the appreciations on the same, if any, shall be locked-in till winding up of the CDMDF. Investors are requested to read the detailed disclosure on investment of the Scheme in the CDMDF as listed in point "A. Where will the Scheme Invest" under sub-section "II - Information about the scheme" in Section II.