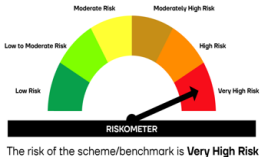
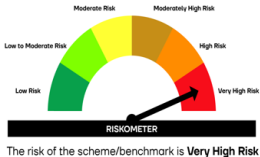


KEY INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

Navi Nifty Smallcap250 Momentum Quality 100 Index Fund

(An open ended scheme replicating/ tracking Nifty Smallcap250 Momentum Quality 100 TRI)

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*:	Scheme Risk-o-meter	As per AMFI Tier I Benchmark- Nifty Smallcap250 Momentum Quality 100 TRI
- To create capital appreciation over long time. - Investment in equity and equity related securities covered by Nifty Smallcap250 Momentum Quality 100 TRI.	 The risk of the scheme/benchmark is Very High Risk	 The risk of the scheme/benchmark is Very High Risk

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

“The above risk-o—meter is based on the scheme portfolio as on September 30, 2025. An addendum may be issued or updated in accordance with provisions of Paragraph 17.4 of SEBI Master circular on Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024, on an ongoing basis on the website <https://navi.com/mutual-fund/downloads/statutory-disclosure>.”

Name of Mutual Fund	Navi Mutual Fund
Name of Asset Management Company	Navi AMC Limited CIN U65990KA2009PLC165296
Name of Trustee Company:	Navi Trustee Limited CIN: U65990WB2009PLC134536
Addresses:	Registered Office: Vaishnavi Tech Square, 7th Floor, Iballur Village, Begur Hobli, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560102
Website	https://navi.com/mutual-fund

This Key Information Memorandum (KIM) sets forth the information, which a prospective investor ought to know before investing. **For further details of the scheme/Mutual Fund, due diligence certificate by the AMC, Key Personnel, investors’ rights & services, risk factors, penalties & pending litigations etc. investors should, before investment, refer to the Scheme Information Document and Statement of Additional Information available free of cost at any of the Investor Service Centers or distributors or from the website <https://navi.com/mutual-fund>**

The Scheme particulars have been prepared in accordance with Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996, as amended till date, and filed with Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The units being offered for public subscription have not been approved or disapproved by SEBI, nor has SEBI certified the accuracy or adequacy of this KIM.

This Key Information Memorandum is dated November 28, 2025.

Investment Objective	The investment objective of the scheme is to achieve return equivalent to Nifty Smallcap250 Momentum Quality 100 Index by investing in stocks of companies comprising Nifty Smallcap250 Momentum Quality 100 TRI, subject to tracking error. "There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved. "																						
Asset Allocation Pattern of the scheme	Under normal circumstances the asset allocation pattern will be: <table><tr><th>Instruments</th><th colspan="2">Indicative allocations (% of total assets)</th></tr><tr><td></td><th>Minimum</th><th>Maximum</th></tr><tr><td>Equities and equity related securities covered by Nifty Smallcap250 Momentum Quality 100 TRI</td><td>95%</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>Debt & Money Market Instruments#</td><td>0%</td><td>5%</td></tr></table> #Investments in Repo in Corporate debt and corporate reverse repo shall be within the limits prescribed as per SEBI circulars and guidelines issued from time to time. The residual portion of 5% in asset allocation is provided for liquidity purposes and hence instruments will be only cash and cash equivalent. The Cumulative Gross Exposure to Equity, Debt, Money market instruments, Derivatives, repo transactions in corporate debt securities etc. and such other securities/assets as may be permitted by the Board from time to time, subject to prior approval from SEBI, if required, should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme in line with clause 12.24 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024. Subject to the SEBI (MF) Regulations and in accordance with clause 12.11 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, and framework for short selling and borrowing and lending of securities notified by SEBI vide circular No MRD/DoP/SE/Dep/Cir-14/2007 dated December 20, 2007, as may be amended from time to time, the Scheme may engage in short selling and borrowing and lending of securities. Securities in which investment is made for the purpose of ensuring liquidity (debt and money market instruments) are those that fall within the definition of liquid assets as provided by SEBI or RBI. Indicative Table (Actual instrument/percentages may vary subject to applicable SEBI circulars) <table><tr><th>Sl.no</th><th>Type of Instrument</th><th>Percentage of Exposure</th><th>Circular References*</th></tr><tr><td>1.</td><td>Securities Lending</td><td>1. Not more than 20% of the net assets of a Scheme can generally be deployed in Stock Lending.</td><td>Paragraph 12.11 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024.</td></tr></table>			Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)			Minimum	Maximum	Equities and equity related securities covered by Nifty Smallcap250 Momentum Quality 100 TRI	95%	100%	Debt & Money Market Instruments#	0%	5%	Sl.no	Type of Instrument	Percentage of Exposure	Circular References*	1.	Securities Lending	1. Not more than 20% of the net assets of a Scheme can generally be deployed in Stock Lending.	Paragraph 12.11 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024.
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1.	Securities Lending	1. Not more than 20% of the net assets of a Scheme can generally be deployed in Stock Lending.	Paragraph 12.11 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024.																				

			2. Not more than 5% of the net assets of a Scheme can generally be deployed in Stock Lending to any single approved intermediary / counterparty.	
	2.	Securitized debt.	The Scheme will not invest in stated security:	Clause 12.15 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
	3.	Credit Default Swaps.	The Scheme will not invest in stated security:	Clause 12.28 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
	4.	Overseas Investments/ADR/GDR	The Scheme will not invest in stated security:	Clause 12.19 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
	5.	Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs)	The Scheme will not invest in stated security:	Clause 12.21 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024
	6.	Structured obligation and Credit enhancement.	The Scheme will not invest in stated security:	
	7.	Debt instruments with special features as stated in paragraph 12.2 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024.	The Scheme will not invest in stated security:	
	8.	Unrated debt instruments	The Scheme will not invest in stated security:	
	9.	Investment in their own Mutual Fund Schemes or Other Mutual fund schemes	The Scheme will not invest in stated security:	
*SEBI circular references (wherever applicable) in support of exposure limits of different types of asset classes in asset allocation shall be provided.				

	Exposure to Derivatives: Exposure to equity derivatives of the index itself or its constituent stocks may be required in certain situations wherein equity shares are unavailable, insufficient or for rebalancing in case of corporate actions for a temporary period etc. The gross position to such derivatives will be restricted to 20% of net assets of equity component. The Scheme shall ensure compliance with the portfolio concentration norms in accordance with provisions as per clause 3.4 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, details whereof are given below: a) The index shall have a minimum of 10 stocks as its constituents. b) For a sectoral/ thematic Index, no single stock shall have more than 35% weight in the index. For other than sectoral/ thematic indices, no single stock shall have more than 25% weight in the index. c) The weightage of the top three constituents of the index, cumulatively, shall not be more than 65% of the Index. d) The individual constituent of the index shall have a trading frequency greater than or equal to 80% and an average impact cost of 1% or less over the previous six months. The updated constituents of the Indices shall be available on the website of such ETF/Index Fund issuers at all points of time. Pending deployment of the funds in securities in terms of investment objective of the Scheme, the AMC may park the funds of the Scheme in short term deposits of the Scheduled Commercial Banks, in terms of clause 12.16, 12.16.1.6, 12.16.1.8 and 12.16.1.9 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024. Tracking Error: In accordance with clause 3.6.3.1 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, the tracking error i.e. the annualized standard deviation of the difference in daily returns between the underlying index or goods and the NAV of the Scheme based on past one year rolling data shall not exceed 2%. In case of unavoidable circumstances in the nature of force majeure, which are beyond the control of the AMCs, the tracking error may exceed 2% and the same shall be brought to the notice of Trustees with corrective actions taken by the AMC, if any. The same shall be disclosed on a daily basis on the websites of AMC and AMFI. The Scheme shall disclose the tracking error based on past one year rolling data, on a daily basis, on the website of respective AMCs and AMFI. Tracking Difference: In accordance with clause 3.6.3.2 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, The annualized difference of daily returns between the index and the NAV of the Scheme. The same shall be disclosed on a monthly basis on the websites of AMC and AMFI. The Scheme, in general, will hold all of the securities that comprise the Underlying Index in the same proportion as the index. Expectation is that, over time, the
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	tracking error of the Scheme relative to the performance of the Underlying Index will be relatively low. The Investment Manager would monitor the tracking error of the Scheme on an ongoing basis and would seek to minimize tracking error to the maximum extent possible. There can be no assurance or guarantee that the Scheme will achieve any particular level of tracking error relative to the performance of the Underlying Index. <u>Change in Asset Allocation Pattern/ Portfolio Rebalancing:</u> Rebalancing due to Passive Breaches: Pursuant to clause 3.6.7 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, and circulars issued thereunder In case of change in constituents of the index due to periodic review, the portfolio of equity ETF/ Index Funds be rebalanced within 7 calendar days. Any transactions undertaken in the scheme portfolio of ETF/ Index Fund in order to meet the redemption and subscription obligations shall be done while ensuring that post such transactions replication of the portfolio with the index is maintained at all points of time. Rebalancing due to Short term defensive consideration: Subject to clause 1.14.1.2 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, and circulars issued thereunder, the asset allocation pattern indicated above may change for a short-term period on defensive considerations, keeping in view market conditions, market opportunities, applicable regulations and political and economic factors. These proportions may vary depending upon the perception of the Fund Manager, the intention being at all times to seek to protect the interests of the Unit holders. Such changes in the investment pattern will be rebalanced within 7 calendar days from the date of deviation and further action may be taken as specified under SEBI Circulars/ AMFI guidelines issued from time to time. Rebalancing in case of involuntary corporate action. In the event of involuntary corporate action, the scheme shall dispose the security not forming part of the underlying index within 7 days from the date of allotment/ Listing. In case of any breaches in asset allocation, the norms as specified in paragraph 2.9 and 3.5.3.11 of SEBI Master circular on Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024 shall be applicable.
Investment Strategy	The investment objective of the scheme is to achieve return equivalent to Nifty Smallcap250 Momentum Quality 100 TRI by investing in stocks of companies comprising the Index, subject to tracking error. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved. The Scheme endeavours to invest in stocks in proportion to the weightages of these stocks in the Nifty Smallcap250 Momentum Quality 100 TRI. The fund will, in general, invest a significant part of its corpus in equities; the surplus amount of the fund, not

	exceeding 5% shall be invested in Cash/Tri-Party Repo, Repo in corporate debt securities & Money Market instruments. The performance of the Scheme may not be commensurate with the performance of the respective benchmark of the Schemes on any given day or over any given period. Such variations are commonly referred to as the tracking error. The Scheme intends to maintain a low tracking error by effectively replicating the portfolio in line with the index. Subject to the SEBI regulations as applicable from time to time, the scheme may participate in securities lending. EQUITY DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS: ● Futures are exchange-traded contracts to sell or buy financial instruments for future delivery at an agreed price. There is an agreement to buy or sell a specified quantity of financial instrument on a designated future date at a price agreed upon by the buyer and seller at the time of entering into a contract. To make trading possible, the exchange specifies certain standardized features of the contract. A futures contract involves an obligation on both the parties to fulfil the terms of the contract. SEBI has permitted futures contracts on indices and individual stocks with maturity of 1 month, 2 months and 3 months on a rolling basis. The futures contracts are settled on last Thursday (or immediately preceding trading day if Thursday is a trading holiday) of each month. Currently, the futures are settled in cash. The final settlement price is the closing price of the underlying stock(s)/ index. ● Option is a contract which provides the buyer of the option (also called holder) the right, without the obligation, to buy or sell a specified asset at the agreed price on or up to a particular date. For acquiring this privilege, the buyer pays premium (fee) to the seller. The seller on the other hand has the obligation to buy or sell specified asset at the agreed price and for this obligation he receives premium. The premium is determined considering number of factors such as the market price of the underlying asset/security, number of days to expiry, risk free rate of return, strike price of the option and the volatility of the underlying asset. Option contracts are of two types, viz: ○ Call Option - The option that gives the buyer the right to buy specified quantity of the underlying asset at the strike price is a call option. The buyer of the call option (known as the holder of call option) can call upon the seller of the option (writer of the option) and buy from him the underlying asset at the agreed price at any time on or before the expiry of the option.
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	The seller (writer of the option) on the other hand has the obligation to sell the underlying asset if the buyer of the call option decides to exercise his option to buy. ○ Put Option - The right to sell is called put option. A Put option gives the holder (buyer) the right to sell specified quantity of the underlying asset at the strike price. The seller of the put option (one who is short put) however, has the obligation to buy the underlying asset at the strike price if the buyer decides to exercise his option to sell. There are two kind of options based on the date of exercise of right. The first is the European Option which can be exercised only on the maturity date. The second is the American Option which can be exercised on or before the maturity date. For detailed derivative strategies, please refer to SAI. Portfolio Turnover: Portfolio Turnover is defined as the lower of purchases or sales as a percentage of the average corpus during the specified period of time. Portfolio Turnover is a term used to measure the volume of trading that occurs in a Scheme's portfolio during a given time period. Navi Nifty Smallcap250 Momentum Quality 100 Index Fund is a passively managed open-ended index scheme. It is therefore expected that there would be a number of subscriptions and redemptions on a daily basis. Generally, turnover will depend upon the extent of purchase and redemption of units and the need to rebalance the portfolio on account of change in the composition, if any, and corporate actions of securities included in Nifty Smallcap250 Momentum Quality 100 TRI. There may be an increase in transaction costs such as brokerage paid, if trading is done frequently. However, it is difficult to estimate with reasonable measure of accuracy, the likely turnover in the portfolio of the Scheme. The Scheme has no specific target relating to portfolio turnover.
Risk Profile of the Scheme	Mutual Fund Units involve investment risks including the possible loss of principal. Please read the SID carefully for details on risk factors before investment. Scheme specific Risk Factors are summarized below: <u>Risks associated with Equity and Equity Related Instruments:</u> Equity and Equity Related Instruments by nature are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis due to macro and micro economic factors. The value of Equity and Equity Related Instruments may fluctuate due to factors affecting the securities markets such as price volatility, volumes traded, interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law/policies of the Government, taxation laws, political, economic or other developments, which may have an adverse impact on individual

	securities, a specific sector or all sectors. Consequently, the NAV of the Units issued under the Scheme may be adversely affected. Equity and Equity Related Instruments listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk; however the Scheme's ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges. In certain cases, 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's portfolio may result, at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, if there is a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme's portfolio. Investments in equity and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risk of losing their investment. Risks of Total Return Dividends are assumed to be reinvested into the Nifty Smallcap250 Momentum Quality 100 TRI after the ex-dividend date of the constituents. However, in practice, the dividend is received with a lag. This can lead to some tracking error. Index Fund Risk The Scheme being an index scheme follows a passive investment technique and shall only invest in Securities comprising one selected index as per investment objective of the Scheme. The Fund Manager would invest in the Securities comprising the underlying index irrespective of the market conditions. If the Securities market declines, the value of the investment held by the Scheme shall decrease. Passive Investments The Scheme is not actively managed. Since the Scheme is linked to index, it may be affected by a general decline in the Indian markets relating to its underlying index. The Scheme as per its investment objective invests in Securities which are constituents of its underlying index regardless of their investment merit. The AMC does not attempt to individually select stocks or to take defensive positions in declining markets. Trading through mutual fund trading platforms of BSE and/ or NSE 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 Mutual Fund has no control. <u>Risks associated with Fixed Income Securities:</u> Interest-Rate Risk: Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, Money Market Instruments and Derivatives run price-risk or interest-rate risk.
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	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: The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security or a swap 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. 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 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 sold prior to their target date of divestment. The unlisted security can go down in value before the divestment date and selling of these securities before the divestment date can lead to losses in the portfolio. Settlement Risk: Fixed income securities run the risk of settlement which can adversely affect the ability of the fund house to swiftly execute trading strategies which can lead to adverse movements in NAV. Risks associated with investing in Tri-Party Repos Segments
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	The mutual fund is a member of securities and Tri-Party Repos segments of the Clearing Corporation of India (CCIL). All transactions of the mutual fund in government securities and in Tri-Party Repos segments 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). The mutual fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL at any given point in time. 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 allocated to the scheme on a pro-rata basis. Tracking Error/Tracking difference Risk The Fund Manager would not be able to invest the entire corpus exactly in the same proportion as in the underlying index due to certain factors such as the fees and expenses of the Scheme, corporate actions, cash balance and changes to the underlying index and regulatory restrictions, lack of liquidity which may result in Tracking Error. Hence it may affect AMC's ability to achieve close correlation with the underlying index of the Scheme. The Scheme's returns may therefore deviate from its underlying index. "Tracking Error" is defined as the standard deviation of the difference between daily returns of the underlying index and the NAV of the Scheme. The Fund Manager would monitor the Tracking Error of the Scheme on an ongoing basis and would seek to minimize the Tracking Error. There can be no assurance or guarantee that the Scheme will achieve any particular level of Tracking Error relative to performance of the underlying Index. <u>Risk Factors relating to Portfolio Rebalancing</u> In the event that the asset allocation of the Scheme deviates from the ranges as provided in the asset allocation table in this SID, then the Fund Manager will rebalance the portfolio of the Scheme to the position indicated in the asset allocation table. <u>Risks associated with Derivatives Transactions</u> Systematic Risk: Systematic Risk is the risk associated with the entire market. Unlike unsystematic risk, it is not linked to a specific security or sector. Systematic risk is a market risk which can be due to macro-economic factors, news events, etc. Mark to Market Risk: This risk is on account of day to day fluctuations in the underlying Security and its derivative instrument, which can adversely impact the portfolio. 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.
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	Interest rate risk: Derivatives carry the risk of adverse changes in the price due to change in interest rates. Basis Risk: When a security is hedged using a Derivative, the change in price of the security and the change in price of the Derivative may not be fully correlated leading to basis risk in the portfolio. Liquidity risk: During the life of the Derivative, the benchmark might become illiquid and might not be fully capturing the interest rate changes in the market, or the selling, unwinding prices might not reflect the underlying assets, rates and indices, leading to loss of value of the portfolio. Model Risk: The risk of mispricing or improper valuation of Derivatives. Trade Execution: Risk where the final execution price is different from the screen price, leading to dilution in the spreads and hence impacting the profitability of the reverse arbitrage strategy. Systemic Risk: For Derivatives, especially OTC ones the failure of one Counter Party can put the whole system at risk and the whole system can come to a halt. The scheme may invest in various derivative products in accordance with and to the extent permitted under the regulations from time to time. Derivatives are financial contracts of pre-determined fixed duration, like stock Futures /options and index futures and options, whose values are derived from the value of an underlying primary financial instrument such as: Equities, Interest rates, Exchange rates and Commodities. Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis which are different from those associated with stocks and other traditional securities. Derivatives are highly leveraged instruments and a small price fluctuation in the underlying can have a larger impact on its value. Thus, its use can lead to disproportionate gains or losses to the portfolio. Execution of derivatives instruments depends on the ability of the fund manager to identify good 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."
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	<u>Risks associated with Short Selling & Securities Lending:</u> Securities Lending is a lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. There are risks inherent in securities lending, including the risk of failure of the other party, in this case the approved intermediary to comply with the terms of the agreement. Such failure can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing thereon. Short-selling is the sale of shares or securities that the seller does not own at the time of trading. Instead, he borrows it from someone who already owns it. Later, the short seller buys back the stock/security he shorted and returns the stock/security to the lender to close out the loan. The inherent risks are Counterparty risk and liquidity risk of the stock/security being borrowed. The security being short sold might be illiquid or become illiquid and covering of the security might occur at a much higher price level than anticipated, leading to losses. <u>Risk factor associated with segregated portfolio</u> Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not be able to liquidate their holding till the time realisable value is recovered. Security comprising of segregated portfolio may realise lower value or may realise zero value. Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognized stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV. <u>Risks factors associated with investments in Repo Transactions in Corporate Bond</u> In repo transactions, securities are sold with the seller agreeing to buy them back at later date. The repurchase price should be greater than the original sale price, the difference effectively representing interest. A repo is economically similar to a secured loan, with the buyer receiving corporate debt securities as collateral to protect against default. The Scheme may invest in repo of corporate debt securities which are subject to the following risks: Counter party Risk: This refers to the inability of the seller to meet the obligation to buy back securities at the contracted price on the contracted date. The Investment Manager will endeavour to manage counterparty risk by dealing only with counterparties, having strong credit profiles, approved by our credit risk analysis team. The exposure to each
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	counterparty will be within the overall approved credit limits. Also, the counterparty risk is to an extent mitigated by taking collateral equivalent in value to the transaction after knocking off a minimum haircut on the intrinsic value of the collateral. In the event of default by the repo counterparty, the scheme shall have recourse to the corporate debt securities. Collateral Risk: Collateral risk arises when the market value of the securities is inadequate to meet the repo obligations. This risk is mitigated by restricting participation in repo transactions only in AA or equivalent and above rated money market and corporate debt securities. Any rating downgrade will tantamount to either an early termination of the repo agreement or a call for fresh margin to meet the minimum haircut requirement. In addition, the Investment manager may apply a higher haircut on the underlying security than mentioned above to adjust for the illiquidity and interest rate risk on the underlying instrument. The adequacy of the collateral will be monitored on a daily basis by considering the daily market value & applying the prescribed haircut. The fund manager shall then arrange for additional collateral from the counterparty, within a period of 1 business day. If the counterparty is not able to top-up either in the form of cash / collateral, it shall tantamount to early termination of the repo agreement. Risk Control The risk control process involves reducing risks through portfolio diversification. This diversification would help achieve the desired level of consistency in returns. The AMC aims to identify securities, which offer superior levels of yield at lower levels of risks. There would be regular rebalancing of the portfolio, taking into account the change in weights of stocks in the Index. Navi Nifty Smallcap250 Momentum Quality 100 TRI being a passive investment carries lesser risk as compared to active fund management. The portfolio follows the index and therefore the level of stock concentration in the portfolio and its volatility would be the same as that of the index, subject to tracking error. Thus, there is no additional element of volatility or stock concentration on account of fund manager decisions. While these measures are expected to mitigate the above risks to a large extent, there can be no assurance that these risks would be completely eliminated. For details on risk factors and risk mitigation measures, please refer SID.
Plans/Options	The Scheme has two Plans: Regular and Direct. Each Plan offers a Growth Option. Direct Plan is only for the investor who purchase/subscribe Units in the Scheme directly with the Fund (i.e., Investments not routed through AMFI Registration number (ARN) Holder. Investments under Direct Plan can be made through various modes offered by

	the Fund for investing directly with the Fund {except Stock Exchange Platform(s) and all other Platform(s) where investors' applications for subscription of units are routed through Distributors. <table><tr><th>Scenario</th><th>Broker Code mentioned by the investor</th><th>Plan mentioned by the investor</th><th>Default Plan to be captured</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Direct</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Regular</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Mentioned</td><td>Direct</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Direct</td><td>Not Mentioned</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Direct</td><td>Regular</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>Mentioned</td><td>Regular</td><td>Regular Plan</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>Mentioned</td><td>Not Mentioned</td><td>Regular Plan</td></tr></table> Default Option: Growth All plans and options available for offer under the Scheme shall have a common portfolio but separate NAVs, as applicable, shall be applied among Plans and Options For detailed disclosure on default plans and options, kindly refer SAI.				Scenario	Broker Code mentioned by the investor	Plan mentioned by the investor	Default Plan to be captured	1	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Direct Plan	2	Not mentioned	Direct	Direct Plan	3	Not mentioned	Regular	Direct Plan	4	Mentioned	Direct	Direct Plan	5	Direct	Not Mentioned	Direct Plan	6	Direct	Regular	Direct Plan	7	Mentioned	Regular	Regular Plan	8	Mentioned	Not Mentioned	Regular Plan
Scenario	Broker Code mentioned by the investor	Plan mentioned by the investor	Default Plan to be captured																																					
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4	Mentioned	Direct	Direct Plan																																					
5	Direct	Not Mentioned	Direct Plan																																					
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7	Mentioned	Regular	Regular Plan																																					
8	Mentioned	Not Mentioned	Regular Plan																																					
Applicable NAV (after the scheme opens for subscriptions and redemptions)	The AMC will calculate the NAVs for all the Business Days. The Net Asset Value of the scheme shall be calculated on daily basis and disclosed in the manner specified by SEBI. The Asset Management Company ("AMC") shall update the NAVs on its website (https://navi.com/mutual-fund) and of the Association of Mutual Funds in India ("AMFI") (www.amfiindia.com) before 11.00 p.m. every Business Day.																																							
Minimum Application Amount/ Number of Units	Purchase Rs. 100/- and in multiples of Re 1/- thereafter	Additional Purchase Rs. 100/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter	Redemption Minimum Redemption - Rs. 10/- or 1 Unit or account balance whichever is lower. Switch Out- Rs. 100/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter																																					
Dispatch of Redemption Request	Under normal circumstances the AMC shall endeavour to dispatch the Redemption proceeds within 01 Business Day from date of receipt of request from the Unit holder. As per SEBI Regulations, the Mutual Fund shall dispatch redemption proceeds within 03 Business Days of receiving a valid redemption request.																																							

Benchmark Index	Nifty Smallcap250 Momentum Quality 100 TRI					
Dividend Policy	Not Applicable					
Name of the Fund Manager	The Scheme shall be managed by Mr. Ashutosh Shirwaikar					
Name of the Trustee Company	Navi Trustee Limited					
Performance of the scheme:	Compounded Annualised Returns	Scheme Returns % (Regular Growth)	Benchmark Returns %	Scheme Returns % (Direct Growth)	Benchmark Returns %	
	Returns for the last 1 years	-	-	-	-	
	Returns for the last 3 years	-	-	-	-	
	Returns for the last 5 years	-	-	-	-	
	Returns since inception	11.71%	-6.54%	12.12%	-6.54%	
<i>Expense structure for Direct & Regular Plan may vary.</i> <i>Past performance may or may not be sustained in future.</i> Benchmark: Nifty Smallcap250 Momentum Quality 100 Index <i>Allotment date: March 25, 2025</i> <i>Returns are compounded annualized. The performance of the dividend plan for the investor would be net of dividend distribution tax, as applicable. The returns are calculated for Regular Plan- Growth Option and Direct Plan-Growth Option.</i>						
Absolute Returns for each financial year for the last 5 years	Not applicable as the scheme has not completed 1 year.					
Additional Scheme Related Disclosures	i. Scheme's portfolio holdings (top 10 holdings by issuer and fund allocation towards various sectors) is available at https://navi.com/mutual-fund/downloads/statutory-disclosure ii. Disclosure of name and exposure to Top 7 issuers, stocks, groups and sectors as a percentage of NAV of the scheme is available at https://navi.com/mutual-fund/downloads/statutory-disclosure iii. Portfolio Turnover Rate: 0.45 times					
Expenses of the Scheme	Continuous Offer -At Applicable NAV					
Load Structure	Exit Load is an amount which is paid by the investor to redeem the units from the scheme. Load amounts are variable and are subject to change from time to time. For the current applicable structure, please refer to the website of the AMC https://navi.com/mutual-fund or may call at 1800 203 2131 or your distributor. As per Clause 10.4 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Fund dated June 27, 2024, there shall be no entry Load for all Mutual Fund Schemes.					

	Exit Load: NIL <table border="1" data-bbox="547 275 1500 441"> <tr> <th data-bbox="547 275 734 315">Type of Load</th><th data-bbox="734 275 1500 315">Load Chargeable (as a % to NAV)</th></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="547 315 734 441">Exit Load</td><td data-bbox="734 315 1500 441">Nil Redemption of units would be done on First in First out Basis (FIFO).</td></tr> </table> The above mentioned load structure shall be equally applicable to the special products such as STP, switches, etc. offered by the AMC. The switch of investments from Regular Plan to Direct Plan shall be subject to applicable exit load if any. Further, no exit load shall be levied in case of switches from Direct Plan to Regular Plan. The entire Exit Load (net of Goods & Service Tax (GST)), charged, shall be credited to the Scheme. The Investor is requested to check the prevailing Load structure of the Scheme before investing. For any change in Load structure, AMC will issue an addendum and display it on the website/Investor Service Centers. In accordance with Paragraph 10.8 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Fund dated June 27, 2024 to bring about parity among all class of unit holders, no distinction among unit holders would be made based on the amount of subscription while charging exit loads. Under the Scheme, the AMC/Trustee reserves the right to change / modify the Load structure if it so deems fit in the interest of smooth and efficient functioning of the Mutual Fund. The AMC/Trustee reserves the right to introduce / modify the Load depending upon the circumstances prevailing at that time subject to maximum limits as prescribed under the Regulations. Any imposition or enhancement of Load in future shall be applicable on prospective investments only. However, AMC shall not charge any load on issue of bonus units and units allotted on reinvestment of dividend for existing as well as prospective investors. The Trustee/AMC reserves the right to change the load structure subject to the limits prescribed under the Regulations. Any change in Load structure shall be only on a prospective basis i.e. any such changes would be chargeable only for Redemptions from prospective purchases (applying first in first out basis).	Type of Load	Load Chargeable (as a % to NAV)	Exit Load	Nil Redemption of units would be done on First in First out Basis (FIFO).
Type of Load	Load Chargeable (as a % to NAV)				
Exit Load	Nil Redemption of units would be done on First in First out Basis (FIFO).				
Recurring expenses	The AMC has estimated that up to 1.00% of the daily net assets of the Scheme. For the actual current expenses being charged, the investor may refer to the website of the Mutual Fund https://navi.com/mutual-fund. Further, the disclosure of Total Expense Ratio (TER) on a daily basis shall also be made on the website of AMFI (www.amfiindia.com).				

The Mutual Fund would update the current expense ratios on the website at least three Business days prior to the effective date of the change.

For the actual current expenses being charged, the Investor should refer to the website of the AMC (<https://navi.com/mutual-fund/downloads/statutory-disclosure>).

Expense Head	% of daily net assets
Investment Management and Advisory Fees	Up to 1.00
Trustee fees	
Audit fees	
Custodian fees	
RTA Fees	
Marketing & Selling expense including agent commission	
Cost related to investor communications	
Cost of fund transfer from location to location	
Cost of providing account statements and dividend redemption cheques and warrants	
Costs of statutory Advertisements	
Cost towards investor education & awareness (at least 1 - bps)	
Brokerage & transaction cost over and above 12 bps for cash and 5 bps for derivative market trades respectively ¹	
Goods & Service Tax (GST) on expenses other than investment and advisory fees ²	
Goods & Service Tax (GST) on brokerage and transaction cost ²	
Other Expenses	
Maximum total expense ratio (TER) permissible under Regulation 52 (6)	Up to 1.00
Additional expenses for gross new inflows from specified cities	Upto 0.30%

Direct Plan shall have a lower expense ratio excluding distribution expenses, commission, etc. as compared to Regular Plan and no commission for distribution of Units will be paid/ charged under Navi Nifty Smallcap250 Momentum Quality 100 Index Fund - Direct Plan.

These estimates have been made in good faith as per information available to the AMC and the total expenses may be more than as specified in the table above. However, as per the Regulations, the total recurring expenses that can be charged to the Scheme in this SID shall be subject to the applicable guidelines. The purpose of the above table is to assist the investor in understanding the various costs and expenses that an investor in the Scheme will bear.

	The Scheme can charge expenses within overall maximum limits prescribed under SEBI (MF) Regulations, without any internal cap allocated to any of the expense heads specified in the above table. Pursuant to clause 2.3, 5.6.2 and 10.1.3 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024, and SEBI (Mutual Funds) Second Amendment Regulations, 2012, and SEBI (Mutual Funds) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations 2018 following additional costs or expenses may be charged to the scheme, namely: • The AMC may charge Goods and Services tax on investment and advisory fees to the scheme of the Fund in addition to the maximum limit of total expenses ratio as prescribed in Regulation 52 of the Regulations, whereas Goods and Services tax on other than investment and advisory fees, if any, shall be borne by the scheme within the maximum limit as per regulation 52 of the Regulations. With reference to SEBI's letter no. SEBI/HO/ IMD/ IMD-SEC-3/ P/ OW/ 2023/ 5823/ 1 dated February 24, 2023, and AMFI Circular No. CIR/ ARN-23/ 2022-23 March 07, 2023, the B-30 incentive structure for new inflows has been kept in abeyance with effect from March 01, 2023 till the incentive structure is appropriately re-instated by SEBI with necessary safeguards. 1 basis points on daily net assets within the maximum limit of overall expense Ratio shall be annually set apart for investor education and awareness initiatives. All Scheme related expenses including commission paid to distributors, by whatever name it may be called and in whatever manner it may be paid, shall necessarily be paid from the Scheme only within the regulatory limits and not from the books of the AMC, its Associate, Sponsor, Trustee or any other entity through any route subject to the clarifications as per clause 3.3.5 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 on Total Expense Ratio (TER) as amended from time to time. Further, the brokerage and transaction cost incurred for the purpose of execution shall be charged to the schemes as provided under Regulation 52 (6A) up to 12 bps and 5 bps for cash market transactions and derivatives transactions respectively. Any payment towards brokerage & transaction costs, over and above the said 12 bps and 5 bps for cash market transactions and derivatives transactions respectively may be charged to the Scheme within the maximum limit of Total Expense Ratio (TER) as prescribed under Regulation 52 of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. Goods and Services tax on brokerage and transaction cost paid for execution of trade, if any, shall be within the limit prescribed under regulation 52 of the Regulations.
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	Expenses shall be charged / borne in accordance with the Regulations prevailing from time to time. Illustration of impact of expense ratio on scheme's returns: <table> <tr> <th>Particulars</th><th>Regular Plan</th><th>Direct Plan</th></tr> <tr> <td>Amount Invested at the beginning of the year</td><td>10,000</td><td>10,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Returns before Expenses</td><td>1500</td><td>1500</td></tr> <tr> <td>Expenses other than Distribution Expenses</td><td>150</td><td>150</td></tr> <tr> <td>Distribution Expenses</td><td>50</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr> <td>Returns after Expenses at the end of the Year</td><td>1300</td><td>1350</td></tr> <tr> <td>Returns in Percentage (%)</td><td>13.00</td><td>13.50</td></tr> </table>		Particulars	Regular Plan	Direct Plan	Amount Invested at the beginning of the year	10,000	10,000	Returns before Expenses	1500	1500	Expenses other than Distribution Expenses	150	150	Distribution Expenses	50	-	Returns after Expenses at the end of the Year	1300	1350	Returns in Percentage (%)	13.00	13.50
Particulars	Regular Plan	Direct Plan																					
Amount Invested at the beginning of the year	10,000	10,000																					
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Expenses other than Distribution Expenses	150	150																					
Distribution Expenses	50	-																					
Returns after Expenses at the end of the Year	1300	1350																					
Returns in Percentage (%)	13.00	13.50																					
Tax treatment for the Investors (Unitholders)	Investor will be advised to refer to the details in the Statement of Additional Information and also independently refer to their tax advisor/s.																						
Daily Net Asset Value (NAV) Publication	The Asset Management Company ("AMC") shall update the NAVs on its website https://navi.com/mutual-fund and of the Association of Mutual Funds in India ("AMFI") (www.amfiindia.com) before 11.00 p.m. every Business Day.																						
For Investor Grievances please contact	Name and Address of Registrar Computer Age Management Services Limited (CAMS) Address: MRC Nagar, Raja Annamalai Puram, Chennai, Tamil Nadu- 600028 Tel: 044 6109 4339 Website: https://www.camsonline.com/	Customer Service Cell of AMC: Ms. Sadiqa Banu, Investor Relations Officer, Navi AMC Limited. Toll free/Tel No: 1800 203 2131 /81475 44555, Email : mf@navi.com Address: Vaishnavi Tech Square, 7th Floor, Iballur Village, Begur, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560102 For any grievances with respect to transactions through stock exchange mechanism.																					
Unitholders' Information	The AMC shall send an allotment confirmation specifying the units allotted by way of email and / or SMS within 5 Business Days of receipt of valid application / transaction to the Unitholders registered e-mail address and /or mobile number (whether units are held in demat mode or in account statement form). A consolidated Account Statement and Monthly CAS shall be issued to investors that have opted for delivery via electronic mode (e-CAS) by the twelfth (12th) day from the month end, detailing all the transactions across all schemes of Navi Mutual Fund and to investors that have opted for delivery via physical mode by the fifteenth (15th) day from the month end. The CAS will be dispatched by email to all the investors whose email addresses are registered with the Depositories and AMCs/MF-RTAs. However, where an investor does not wish to receive CAS through email, option shall be given to the investor to receive the CAS in physical form at the address registered with the Depositories and the																						

	AMCs/MF-RTAs. The depositories shall also intimate the investor on quarterly basis through the SMS mode specifying the email id on which the CAS is being sent. If there is any transaction in any of the demat accounts of the investor or in any of his mutual fund folios, then CAS shall be sent to that investor through email on monthly basis. In case there is no transaction in any of the mutual fund and demat accounts then CAS with holding details shall be sent to the investors by email on half yearly basis. The depositories shall dispatch the CAS to investors that have opted for delivery via electronic mode, on or before the eighteenth (18th) day of April and October and to investors that have opted for delivery via physical mode, on or before the twenty-first (21st) day of April and October. However, where an investor does not wish to receive CAS through email, option shall be given to the investor to receive the CAS in physical form at the address registered with the Depositories and the AMCs/MF-RTAs In the event the account has more than one registered holder, the first named Unit holder shall receive the CAS/ account statement. The transactions viz. purchase redemption, switch, etc., carried out by the Unit holders shall be reflected in the CAS on the basis of Permanent Account Number (PAN). The CAS shall not be received by the Unit holders for the folio(s) not updated with PAN details. The Unit holders are therefore requested to ensure that the folio(s) are updated with their PAN. In case of a specific request received from the Unit holders, the AMC will provide an account statement (reflecting transactions of the Fund) to the investors within 5 Business Days from the receipt of such request, by mail/email. The Unit holder without any charges may request for a physical account statement by writing to/calling the AMC/ISC/RTA. The Mutual Fund/AMC shall dispatch an account statement within 5 Business Days from the date of the receipt of request from the Unit holder. Half-yearly CAS shall be issued at the end of every six months (i.e. September/ March) on or before 21st day of succeeding month, to all investors providing the prescribed details across all schemes of mutual funds and securities held in dematerialized form across demat accounts, if applicable. The statement of holding of the beneficiary account holder for units held in demat will be sent by the respective DPs periodically. The Account Statement shall state that the net investment as gross subscription, if any and specify the no. of units allotted against the net investment.
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	CAS for investors having Demat account: • Investors having MF investments and holding securities in Demat account shall receive a single Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) from the Depository. • Consolidation of account statement shall be done on the basis of Permanent Account Number (PAN). In case of multiple holding, it shall be PAN of the first holder and pattern of holding. The CAS shall be generated on a monthly basis. • If there is any transaction in any of the Demat accounts of the investor or in any of his mutual fund folios, depositories shall send the CAS within ten days from the month end. In case, there is no transaction in any of the mutual fund folios and demat accounts then CAS with holding details shall be sent to the investor on half yearly basis. • In case an investor has multiple accounts across two depositories, the depository with whom the account has been opened earlier will be the default depository. • No Account Statements will be issued by the AMC to Unit holders who hold units in dematerialized mode. For Units in dematerialised mode, the Account Statements may be obtained by the Investor from the depository participants with whom the investor holds the DP account. The dispatch of CAS by the depositories would constitute compliance by the AMC/ the Mutual Fund with the requirement under Regulation 36(4) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations. <u>Monthly Portfolio Disclosure:</u> The Mutual Fund shall disclose the Portfolio of the Scheme as on the last day of the month on its website https://navi.com/mutual-fund on or before the tenth day of the succeeding month in the prescribed format. <u>Half yearly Disclosures: Portfolio / Financial Results:</u> The Mutual Fund shall provide a complete statement of the Scheme portfolio within ten days from the close of each half year (i.e. 31st March and 30th September), in the manner specified by SEBI. The Portfolio Statement will also be displayed on the website of the AMC and AMFI. Paragraph 5.3 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Fund dated June 27, 2024, the AMC shall within one month from the close of each half year, that is on 31st March and on 30th September, host a soft copy of its unaudited financial results on its website: https://navi.com/mutual-fund and publish a notice regarding availability of the same in at least one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation and in a newspaper having wide circulation published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the mutual fund is situated. <u>Annual Report:</u>
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	The Scheme wise annual report or an abridged summary thereof shall be provided to all Unit holders not later than four months (or such other period as may be specified by SEBI from time to time) from the date of closure of the relevant accounting year (i.e. 31st March each year) in the manner specified by SEBI. The mutual fund shall provide physical copy of the abridged summary of the Annual Report without any cost, if a request through any mode is received from a unitholder. The full annual report shall be available for inspection at the Head Office of the Mutual Fund and a copy shall be made available to the Unit holders on request on payment of nominal fees, if any. Scheme wise annual report shall also be displayed on the website of the AMC https://navi.com/mutual-fund and Association of Mutual Funds in India (www.amfiindia.com). A link of the scheme annual report or abridged summary shall be displayed prominently on the website of the Fund and shall also be displayed on the website of Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI).
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