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**RULE-BASED  
ACTIVE INVESTING**

**FACTSHEET - OCTOBER 2021**



# NJ BALANCED ADVANTAGE FUND

An open-ended dynamic asset allocation fund

Report As on October 29, 2021

## HOW TO READ A MUTUAL FUND FACTSHEET?

### Fund Manager:

An employee of the asset management company such as a mutual fund or life insurer, who manages investments of the scheme. He is usually part of a larger team of fund managers and research analysts.

### Application Amount for Fresh Subscription:

This is the minimum investment amount for a new investor in a mutual fund scheme.

### Minimum Additional Amount:

This is the minimum investment amount for an existing investor in a mutual fund scheme

### Yield to Maturity:

The Yield to Maturity or the YTM is the rate of return anticipated on a bond if held until maturity. YTM is expressed as an annual rate. The YTM factors in the bond's current market price, par value, coupon interest rate and time to maturity.

### SIP:

Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) works on the principle of making periodic investments of a fixed sum. It works similar to a recurring bank deposits. For instance, an investor may opt for an SIP that invest Rs. 500 every 15th of the month in an equity fund for a period of three years.

### NAV:

The NAV or the net asset value is the total asset value per unit of the mutual fund after deducting all related and permissible expenses. The NAV is calculated at the end of every business day. It is the value at which the investor enters or exits the mutual fund.

### Benchmark:

A group of securities, usually a market index, whose performance is used as a standard or benchmark to measure investment performance of mutual funds, among other investments. Some typical benchmarks include the NIFTY, Sensex, BSE200, BSE500, 10-Year G-Sec.

### Entry Load:

A mutual fund may have a sales charge or load at the time of entry and/or exit to compensate the distributor/agent. Entry load is charged at the time an investor purchases the units of a mutual fund. The entry load is added to the prevailing NAV at the time of investment. For instance, if the NAV is Rs. 100 and the entry load is 1%, the investor will enter the fund at Rs. 101.

Note: SEBI, vide circular dated June 30, 2009 has abolished entry load and mandated that the upfront commission to distributors will be paid by the investor directly to the distributor, based on his assessment of various factors including the service rendered by the distributor.

### Exit Load:

Exit load is charged at the time an investor redeems the units of a mutual fund. The exit load is deducted from the prevailing NAV at the time of redemption. For instance, if the NAV is Rs. 100 and the exit load is 1%, the redemption price would be Rs. 99 per unit.

### Modified Duration:

Modified duration is the price sensitivity and the percentage change in price for a unit change in yield.

### Standard Deviation:

Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the range of an investment's performance. When a mutual fund has a high standard deviation, it means its range of performance is wide, implying greater volatility.

### Sharpe Ratio:

The Sharpe Ratio, named after its founder, the Nobel Laureate William Sharpe, is a measure of risk-adjusted returns. It is calculated using standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk.

### Beta Ratio:

Beta is a measure of an investment's volatility vis-a-vis the market. Beta of less than 1 means that the security will be less volatile than the market. A beta of greater than 1 implies that the security's price will be more volatile than the market.

### AUM:

AUM or assets under management refers to the recent / updated cumulative market value of investments managed by a mutual fund or any investment firm.

### Holdings:

The holdings or the portfolio is a mutual fund's latest or updated reported statement of investments / securities. These are usually displayed in terms of percentage to net assets or the rupee value or both. The objective is to give investors an idea of where their money is being invested by the fund manager.

### Nature of Scheme:

The investment objective and underlying investments determine the nature of the mutual fund scheme. For instance, a mutual fund that aims at generating capital appreciation by investing in stock markets is an equity fund or growth fund. Likewise, a mutual fund that aims at capital preservation by investing in debt markets is a debt fund or income fund. Each of these categories may have sub-categories.

### Rating Profile:

Mutual funds invest in securities after evaluating their creditworthiness as disclosed by the ratings. A depiction of the mutual fund in various investments based on their ratings becomes the rating profile of the fund. Typically, this is a feature of debt funds.

### Total Expense Ratio:

The Expenses of a mutual fund include management fees and all the fees associated with the fund's daily operations. Expense Ratio refers to the annual percentage of a fund's assets that is paid out in expenses.

### Average Maturity:

The average time of maturity of all the debt securities held in a portfolio. It states the weighted average maturity of the assets in the portfolio.

### Portfolio Yield:

The income return on an investment. This refers to the interest or IDCW (previously known as Dividend) received from a security and are usually expressed annually as a percentage based on the investment's cost, its current market value or its face value.

### Risk Free Return:

The theoretical rate of return attributed to an investment with zero risk. The risk-free rate represents the interest on an investor's money that he or she would expect from an absolutely risk-free investment over a specified period of time.

### Portfolio Turnover Ratio:

This is a measure of the fund's trading activity, which is computed by taking the lesser of purchases or sales (excluding all securities with maturities of less than one year) and dividing by average monthly net assets.

### Macaulay duration:

The Macaulay duration is the weighted average term to maturity of the cash flows from a bond. The weight of each cash flow is determined by dividing the present value of the cash flow by the price.

### Tracking Error:

The divergence between the price behavior of a position or portfolio and the price behavior of a benchmark.

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## Investment Objective:

The investment objective of the Scheme is to generate capital appreciation by dynamically allocating its assets between equity and specified debt securities. However, there is no assurance or guarantee that the investment objective of the scheme will be achieved.

## Type of the scheme:

An open-ended dynamic asset allocation fund

## Entry Load: NA

## Exit Load:

If redeemed / switch-out within 30 days of allotment - 1%.

If redeemed / switch-out after 30 days of allotment - Nil

**Benchmark:** NIFTY 50 Hybrid Composite Debt 50:50 Index

**Name of the Fund manager:** Mr. Rishi Sharma  
Managing this fund since inception of the same with total 14 years of experience

**Plans:** Regular Plan and Direct Plan

**Options:** Growth and IDCW

**Date of Allotment:** October 29, 2021

**Performance:** Since the scheme has not completed 1 year performance data not provided.

## Total Expense Ratio @@

Regular Plan 1.88%  
Direct Plan 0.60%

**Monthly Average AUM** INR 505.21 Crores  
**Closing AUM** INR 5,220.30 Crores

## Minimum Investment Amount

INR 500 and multiples of INR 1

## Additional Investment Amount

INR 500 and multiples of INR 1

## NAV

Units were allotted at INR 10/- per unit on October 29, 2021. First NAV was declared on November 1, 2021.

**Note:** Portfolio Beta, Standard Deviation, R Squared and Sharpe Ratio of the Scheme are not computed owing to the short time frame since launch of the Scheme. @ Total Expense Ratio is as on the last business day of the month and includes Additional Expenses and Goods and Service Tax on Management Fees. IDCW history is not available since the scheme's allotment was completed on 29 October, 2021.

**Sectorwise allocation for Equity as on 29 October 21 - Nil**

## PORTFOLIO

ISSUER	INDUSTRY/RATING	NET EXPOSURE % OF NET ASSETS
<b>Equity &amp; Equity Related Instruments</b>		<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Treasury Bill</b>		<b>8.48%</b>
91 Days Tbill	Sovereign	2.85%
182 Days Tbill	Sovereign	1.88%
182 Days Tbill	Sovereign	0.95%
364 Days Tbill	Sovereign	0.94%
364 Days Tbill	Sovereign	0.94%
364 Days Tbill	Sovereign	0.92%
<b>TREPS, Cash &amp; Other Net Current Assets</b>		<b>91.52%</b>
<b>Total Net Assets</b>		<b>100.00%</b>

COMPOSITION BY RATING	% OF NET ASSETS
<b>AAA, SOV &amp; Equivalent</b>	8.48%
<b>Net Current Assets</b>	91.52%

SCHEME	AVERAGE MATURITY	MODIFIED DURATION	YIELD TO MATURITY	MACAULAY DURATION	PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATIO
<b>NJ Balanced Advantage Fund</b>	15 days	15 days	3.32%	13 days	0%

## RISK-O-METER OF THE PORTFOLIO IS LOW RISK

### This product is suitable for investors who are seeking\*:

- Long term capital growth
- Dynamic asset allocation between equity and specified debt securities.

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



## RISK-O-METER OF THE BENCHMARK IS HIGH RISK

