

TATA

PURE EQUITY

(An Open-ended Equity Scheme)

FUND



Expertise that's trusted

Issue of Units of Tata Pure Equity Fund at NAV based Resale price (Face Value Rs. 10/-).

SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT (SID)

Mutual Fund



Tata Mutual Fund

9th floor, Mafatlal Centre,
Nariman Point
Mumbai - 400 021,

AMC



Tata Asset Management Ltd.

9th floor, Mafatlal Centre,
Nariman Point
Mumbai - 400 021,

Trustee



Tata Trustee Company Ltd.

9th floor, Mafatlal Centre,
Nariman Point
Mumbai - 400 021,

The particulars of the Scheme have been prepared in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996, (herein after referred to as SEBI (MF) Regulations) as amended till date, and filed with SEBI, along with a Due Diligence Certificate from the AMC. The units being offered for public subscription have not been approved or recommended by SEBI nor has SEBI certified the accuracy or adequacy of the Scheme Information Document.

The Scheme Information Document sets forth concisely the information about Tata Pure Equity Fund, that a prospective investor ought to know before investing. Before investing, investors should also ascertain about any further changes to this Scheme Information Document after the date of this Document from the Mutual Fund / Investor Service Centres / Website / Distributors or Brokers.

The investors are advised to refer to the Statement of Additional Information (SAI) for details of Tata Mutual Fund, Tax and Legal issues and general information on www.tatamutualfund.com

SAI is incorporated by reference (is legally a part of the Scheme Information Document (SID)). For a free copy of the current SAI, please contact your nearest Investor Service Centre or log on to our website.

The Scheme Information Document should be read in conjunction with the SAI and not in isolation.

This Scheme Information Document is dated 24th November, 2010.

Scheme opened on	:	23rd March, 1998
Scheme closed on	:	6th May, 1998
Scheme re-opened on	:	15th May, 1998

9th floor, Mafatlal Centre, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 021

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HIGHLIGHTS/SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME

Name of the Scheme	Tata Pure Equity Fund (TPEF)
Type of Scheme	An open ended equity scheme.
Investment Objective	The investment objective of the Scheme is to provide income distribution and / or medium to long term capital gains while at all times emphasising the importance of capital appreciation.
Liquidity	The scheme is an open ended scheme. This scheme is open for resale and repurchase of units at NAV based price, with applicable loads, if any on every business day on an ongoing basis.
Benchmark	BSE SENSEX
Transparency of operation / NAV Disclosure	Determination of Net Asset Value (NAV) on all business days.
Load (SIP / STP & non SIP)	Entry Load: Nil Exit Load: 1% of the applicable NAV, if redeemed on or before expiry of 365 days from the date of allotment.
Minimum subscription under each Plan	Dividend Option: Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter. Growth Option: Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter. For additional investment Rs. 1,000/- and multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter
Duration of the Schemes	The scheme, being an open ended scheme, has perpetual duration
Investment Options	Two Options for making investments: Dividend Option (Reinvestment & Payout) and Growth Option.

- A Mutual Fund - sponsored by Tata Sons Limited (TSL) and Tata Investment Corporation Limited (TICL).
- The Scheme is managed by Tata Asset Management Limited (TAML).
- Eligible for investment by banks, financial institutions, bodies corporates, individual investors, etc.
- **Interpretation**

For all purposes of this Scheme Information Document (SID), except as otherwise expressly provided or unless the context otherwise requires:

- The terms defined in this SID includes the plural as well as the singular.
- Pronouns having a masculine or feminine gender shall be deemed to include the other.
- The term "Scheme" refers to both the options i.e. Growth Option and Dividend Option.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. RISK FACTORS

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
- Mutual Funds and securities investments are subject to market risks and there can be no assurance and no guarantee that the Scheme will achieve its objective.
- As with any investment in stocks, shares and securities, the NAV of the Units under this Scheme can go up or down, depending on the factors and forces affecting the capital markets.
- Past performance of the previous Schemes, the Sponsors or its Group / Affiliates / AMC / Mutual Fund is not indicative of and does not guarantee the future performance of the Scheme.
- The sponsors are not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operations of the scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by them towards setting up of the mutual fund.
- Tata Pure Equity Fund is only the name of the Scheme and does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme, its future prospects or the returns. Investors therefore are urged to study the terms of the Offer carefully and consult their tax and Investment Advisor before they invest in the Scheme.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

Scheme Specific Risk Factors:

Risk Associated with overseas investments

- To the extent the assets of the scheme are invested in overseas financial assets, there may be risks associated with currency movements, restrictions on repatriation and transaction procedures in overseas market. Further, the repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in regulations or political circumstances as well as the application to it of other restrictions on investment. In addition, country risks would include events such as introduction of extraordinary exchange controls, economic deterioration, bi-lateral conflict leading to immobilization of the overseas financial assets and the prevalent tax laws of the respective jurisdiction for execution of trades or otherwise.
- The Scheme may also invest in ADRs / GDRs / Other Foreign Securities as permitted by Reserve Bank of India and Securities and Exchange Board of India from time to time. To the extent that some part of the assets of the Schemes may be invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, Indian Rupee equivalent of the net assets, distributions and income may be adversely affected by the changes in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee. The repatriation of capital also may be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls or political circumstances as well as the application to it of other restrictions on investment as applicable.
- As the investment may be made in stocks of different countries, the portfolio shall be exposed to the political, economic and social risks with respect to each country. However, the portfolio manager shall ensure that his exposure to each country is limited so that the portfolio is not exposed to one country. Investments in various economies will also diversify and reduce this risk.
- **Currency Risk:** The schemes may invest in securities denominated in a broad range of currencies and may maintain cash in such currencies. As a consequence, fluctuations in the value of such currencies against the currency denomination of the relevant scheme will have a corresponding impact on the value of the portfolio. Furthermore, investors should be aware that movements in the rate of exchange between the currency of denomination of a fund and their home currency will affect the value of their shareholding when measured in their home currency.
- In respect of the corpus of the Scheme that is invested in overseas mutual fund schemes, investors shall bear the proportionate recurring expenses of such underlying scheme(s), in addition to the recurring expenses of the Scheme. Therefore, the returns attributable to such investments by the Scheme may be impacted or may, at times, be lower than the returns that the investors could obtain by directly investing in the said underlying scheme.

Liquidity and Settlement Risks

The liquidity of the Scheme's investments may be inherently restricted by trading volumes, transfer procedures and settlement periods. From time to time, the Scheme will invest in certain securities of certain companies, industries, sectors, etc. based on certain investment parameters as adopted internally by TAML. While at all times the Asset Management Company will endeavour that excessive holding/investment in certain securities of industries, sectors, etc. by the Scheme is avoided, the funds invested by the Scheme in certain securities of industries, sectors, etc. may acquire a substantial portion of the Scheme's investment portfolio and collectively may constitute a risk associated with non-diversification and thus could affect the value of investments. Reduced liquidity in the secondary market may have an adverse impact on market price and the Scheme's ability to dispose of particular securities, when necessary, to meet the Scheme's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event or during restructuring of the Scheme's investment portfolio. Furthermore, from time to time, the Asset Management Company, the Custodian, the Registrar, any Associate, any Distributor, Dealer, any Company, Corporate Bodies, Trusts, any Retirement and Employee Benefit Funds or any Associate or otherwise, any scheme / mutual fund managed by the Asset Management Company or by any other Asset Management Company may invest in the Scheme. While at all times the Trustee Company and the Asset Management Company will endeavour that excessive holding of Units in the Scheme among a few Unitholders is avoided, however, the funds invested by these aforesaid persons may acquire a substantial portion of the Scheme's outstanding Units and collectively may constitute a majority unitholder in the Scheme. Redemption of Units held by such persons may have an adverse impact on the value of the Units of the Scheme because of the timing of any such redemptions and this may impact the ability of other Unitholders to redeem their respective Units.

Investment Risks

The value of, and income from, an investment in the Scheme can decrease as well as increase, depending on a variety of factors which may affect the values and income generated by the Scheme's portfolio of securities. The returns of the Scheme's investments are based on the current yields of the securities, which may be affected generally by factors affecting capital markets such as price and volume, volatility in the stock markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, foreign investment, changes in Government and Reserve Bank of India policy, taxation, political, economic or other developments, closure of the Stock Exchanges etc. Investors should understand that the investment pattern indicated, in line with prevailing market conditions, is only a hypothetical example as all investments involve risk and there is no assurance that the Scheme's investment objective will be attained or that the Scheme be in a position to maintain the model percentage of investment pattern particularly under exceptional circumstances.

Different types of securities in which the scheme would invest in, as mention in this SID, carry different levels and types of risk. Accordingly the scheme's risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investment pattern. e.g corporate bonds carry a higher amount of risk than Government securities. Further even among corporate bonds, bonds which are AAA rated are comparatively less risky than bonds which are AA rated.

The scheme may use techniques and instruments (as disclosed in the clause "portfolio turnover") for efficient portfolio management and to attempt to hedge or reduce the risk of such fluctuations. However these techniques and instruments if imperfectly used have the risk of the scheme incurring losses due to mismatches particularly in a volatile market. The Fund's ability to use these techniques may be limited by market conditions, regulatory limits and tax considerations (if any). The use of these techniques is dependent on the ability to predict movements in the prices of securities being hedged and movements in interest rates. There exists an imperfect correlation between the hedging instruments and the securities or market sectors being hedged. Besides, the fact that skills needed to use these instruments are different from those needed to select the Fund's / Scheme's securities. There is a possible absence of a liquid market for any particular instrument at any particular time even though the futures and options may be bought and sold on an organised exchange. The use of these techniques involves possible impediments to effective portfolio management or the ability to meet repurchase / redemption requests or other short-term obligations because of the percentage of the Scheme's assets segregated to cover its obligations.

Securities Lending Risks

It may be noted that this activity would have the inherent probability of collateral value drastically falling in times of strong downward market trends, rendering the value of collateral inadequate until such time as that diminution in value is replenished by additional security. It is also possible that the borrowing party and/or the approved intermediary may suddenly suffer severe business setback and become unable to honour its commitments. This, along with a simultaneous fall in value of collateral would render potential loss to the Scheme. Besides, there is also be temporary illiquidity of the securities that are lent out and the scheme will not be able to sell such lent out securities until they are returned.

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As with other modes of extensions of credit, there are risks inherent to 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 entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure can result in the possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of any corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary.

Risks associated with Derivatives

- Derivative products are leverage instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investors. 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 involved 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.
- Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. Derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative add to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price of securities being hedged and interest rate movements correctly. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.
- 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".

B. REQUIREMENT OF MINIMUM INVESTORS IN THE SCHEME

The Scheme/Plan shall have a minimum of 20 investors and no single investor shall account for more than 25% of the corpus of the Scheme/Plan(s). However, in case the Scheme / Plan(s) does not have a minimum of 20 investors in the stipulated period, the provisions of Regulation 39(2)(c) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations would become applicable automatically without any reference from SEBI and accordingly the Scheme / Plan(s) shall be wound up and the units would be redeemed at applicable NAV. The two conditions mentioned above shall be complied with on a calendar quarter basis, on an average basis, as specified by SEBI. If there is a breach of the 25% limit by any investor over the quarter, a rebalancing period of one month would be allowed and thereafter the investor who is in breach of the rule shall be given 15 days notice to redeem his exposure over the 25 % limit. Failure on the part of the said investor to redeem his exposure over the 25 % limit within the aforesaid 15 days would lead to automatic redemption by the Mutual Fund on the applicable Net Asset Value on the 15th day of the notice period. The Fund shall adhere to the requirements prescribed by SEBI from time to time in this regard.

C. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Investors are urged to study the terms of the SID carefully before investing in this Scheme, and to retain this SID for future reference.

Tax Consequences

Redemption by the unitholders due to change in the fundamental attribute (if any, in future) of the scheme or due to any other reason may entail tax consequences for which the Trustees, AMC, Fund their Directors / employees shall not be liable.

Disclosure / Disclaimer

To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors of the Trustee Company, information contained in this SID is in accordance with the SEBI Regulations and facts and does not omit anything likely to have a material impact on the importance of such information.

Neither this SID nor the Units have been registered in any jurisdiction. The distribution of this SID in certain jurisdictions may be restricted or subject to registration requirements and, accordingly, persons who come into possession of this SID are required to inform themselves about, and to observe, any such restrictions. No persons receiving a copy of this SID or any accompanying application form in any such jurisdiction may treat this SID or such application form as constituting an invitation to them to subscribe for Units, nor should they in any event use any such application form, unless in the relevant jurisdiction such an invitation could lawfully be made to them and such application form could lawfully be used without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements. Accordingly, this SID does not constitute an offer or solicitation to anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. It is the responsibility of any persons in possession of this SID and any persons wishing to apply for Units pursuant to this SID to inform themselves of, and to observe, all applicable laws and Regulations of such relevant jurisdiction.

Prospective investors should review / study this SID carefully and in its entirety and should not construe the contents hereof or regard the summaries contained herein as advice relating to legal, taxation, or financial / investment matters and are advised to consult their own professional advisor(s) as to the legal or any other requirements or restrictions relating to the subscription, gifting, acquisition, holding, disposal (sale, transfer, switch or redemption or conversion into money) of Units and to the treatment of income (if any), capitalisation, capital gains, any distribution, and other tax consequences relevant to their subscription, acquisition, holding, capitalisation, disposal (sale, transfer, switch, redemption or conversion into money) of Units within their jurisdiction of nationality, residence, domicile etc. or under the laws of any jurisdiction to which they or any managed funds to be used to purchase/gift Units are subject, and (also) to determine possible legal, tax, financial or other consequences of subscribing / gifting to, purchasing or holding Units before making an application for Units.

No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representations not confirmed in this SID in connection with the New fund offer / Subsequent Offer of Units, and any information or representations not contained herein must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Mutual Fund or the Asset Management Company or the Trustee Company. Statements made in this SID are based on the law and practice currently in force in India and are subject to change therein. Neither the delivery of this SID nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any impression that the information herein continues to remain true and is correct as of any time subsequent to the date hereof.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the SID the provisions of SEBI(Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996 and guidelines thereunder shall be applicable. The Trustee Company would be required to adopt / follow any regulatory changes by SEBI / RBI etc and /or all circulars / guidelines received from AMFI from time to time if and from the date as applicable. The Trustee Company in such a case would be obliged to modify / alter any provisions / terms of the SID during / after the launch of the scheme by following the prescribed procedures in this regard.

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D. DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATION:

1	"Business Day"	Any day on which the Mumbai Head Office of Tata Asset Management Limited is open for business purposes and the Banks in Mumbai/RBI clearing is functional.
2	"Business Hours"	Business hours are from 10.00 A.M. to 3.00 P.M. on any Business Day.
3	"BSE" / "NSE"	Bombay Stock Exchange Limited / National Stock Exchange of India Limited
4	"Calendar Year"	A Calendar Year shall be 12 full English Calendar months commencing from 1st January and ending on 31 st December.
5	"Custodian" or "HDFC Bank Ltd"	HDFC Bank Limited, a bank incorporated in Mumbai with limited liability and includes its successors.
6	"CDSC"	Contingent Deferred Sales Charges permitted under the Regulations for a 'No Load Scheme' to be borne by the Unitholder upon exiting (whether by way of redemption of inter-scheme switching) from the scheme based on the period of holding of units.
7	"Entry Load"	Amount that is paid by the investors at the time of entry / subscription into the scheme
8	"Exit Load"	Amount that is paid by the investors at the time of exit / redemption from the scheme.
	"Derivative Exposure"	<p>SEBI Circular No. Cir / IMD / DF / 11 / 2010 dated August 18, 2010</p> <p>Each position taken in derivatives shall have an associated exposure as defined under. Exposure is the maximum possible loss that may occur on a position. However, certain derivative positions may theoretically have unlimited possible loss. Exposure in derivative positions shall be computed as follows:</p> <p>Long Futures : Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts Short Futures : Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts Option Bought : Option Premium Paid * Lot Size * Number of Contracts</p>
9	"Day"	Any day as per English Calendar viz. 365 days in a year.
10	"Financial Year"	A Financial Year shall be 12 full English Calendar months commencing from 1st April and ending on 31 st March.
11	"Group"	As defined in sub-clause (ef) of clause 2 of MRTP Act, 1961.
12	"IMA"	Investment Management Agreement dated 9th May, 1995, as amended from time to time, between the TTCL & TAML.
13	"Investor"	An investor means any resident or non-resident person whether individual or not (legal entity), who is eligible to subscribe units under the laws of his/her/their country of incorporation, establishment, citizenship, residence or domicile and under the Income Tax Act, 1961 including amendments thereto from time to time and who has made an application for subscribing units under the Scheme. Under normal circumstances, an Unitholder shall be deemed to be the investor.
14	"Net Asset Value" or "NAV"	<p>(a) In case of winding up of the Fund: In respect of an Unit, the amount that would be payable to the holder of that Unit on any date if the fund were to be wound up and its assets distributed on that date (valuing assets and liabilities in accordance with the normal accounting policies of the Fund, but ignoring net distributable income of the current financial year and winding up expenses).</p> <p>(b) Daily for Ongoing Sale/Redemption/ Switch: In respect of a Unit, the amount that would be payable by/to the investor / holder of that Unit on any Valuation date by dividing the net assets of the Scheme by the number of outstanding Units on the Valuation date.</p>
15	"Net Assets"	Net Assets of the Scheme / Plan at any time shall be the value of the Fund's total assets less its liabilities taking into consideration the accruals and the provisions at that time.
16	"NFO"	New Fund Offer
17	"Non- Resident Indian" / NRI	A person resident outside India who is a citizen of India or is a person of Indian origin as per the meaning assigned to the term under Foreign Exchange Management (Investment in firm or proprietary concern in India) Regulations, 2000.
18	"Permissible Investments"	Investments made on account of the Unitholders of the Scheme in securities and assets in accordance with the SEBI Regulations.
19	"Portfolio"	Portfolio at any time shall include all Permissible Investments and Cash.
20	"Regulations"	Regulations imply SEBI Regulations and the relevant rules and provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and participants) Regulations 1996, Public Debt Act 1944, the relevant notifications of the Government of India Ministry of Finance Department of Revenue, (Central Board of Direct Taxes), the Income Tax Act, 1961; Wealth Tax Act, 1957, Gift Tax Act, 1958, Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 as amended from time to time and shall also include any Circulars, Press Releases or Notifications that may be issued by SEBI or the Government of India or the Reserve Bank of India from time to time.

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21	"Resident"	A resident means any person resident in India under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and under the Income Tax Act, 1961, including amendments thereto from time to time.
22	"Scheme"	The offer made by Tata Mutual Fund through this SID, viz., Tata Pure Equity Fund.
23	"SEBI"	Securities & Exchange Board of India established under the Securities & Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.
24	"SEBI Regulations"	The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 as amended from time to time and shall also include any Mutual Fund Regulations, Circulars, Press Releases, or Notifications that may be issued by SEBI or the Government of India to regulate the activities and growth of Mutual funds.
25	"SID"	Scheme Information Document
26	"SAI"	Statement of Additional Information
27	"SIP"	Systematic Investment Plan, a facility to invest systematically (monthly / quarterly / half-yearly / yearly) in the scheme.
28	"SWP"	Systematic Withdrawal Plan, a facility to redeem systematically (monthly / quarterly / half-yearly / yearly) from the scheme.
29	"STP"	Systematic Transfer Plan, a facility to switch money / investment from this scheme to other scheme(s) of Tata Mutual Fund, systematically (monthly / quarterly / half-yearly / yearly)
30	"TAML"	Tata Asset Management Limited, the Asset Management Company (AMC), a company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956) and includes its successors and permitted assigns.
31	"TICL"	Tata Investment Corporation Limited, a sponsor of the TMF and a shareholder of TAML, a company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1913 and includes its successors and permitted assigns.
32	"TMF" or "Fund"	Tata Mutual Fund, a trust established under a Trust Deed dated 9th May, 1995, under the provisions of The Indian Trusts Act, 1882, bearing SEBI registration No. MF/023/95/9.
33	"Total Assets"	Total Assets of the Scheme at any time shall be the total value of the Schemes assets taking into consideration the accruals.
34	"Trust Deed"	The Trust Deed of the Mutual Fund dated 9th May, 1995, as amended from time to time, made between TSL and TICL as the settlors, and TTCL as the Trustee.
35	"TSL"	Tata Sons Limited, a sponsor of TMF and a shareholder of TAML, a company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1913 and includes its successors and permitted assigns.
36	"TTCL or Trustee Company"	Tata Trustee Company Limited, a company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1956 and includes its successors and permitted assigns.
37	"Unitholder"	An Unitholder means any resident or non-resident person whether individual or not (legal entity), who is eligible to subscribe to the Scheme and who has been allotted Units under the Scheme based on a valid application.
38	"Units"	The security representing the interests of the Unitholders in the Scheme. Each Unit represents one undivided share in the assets of the Scheme as evidenced by any letter/ advice or any other statement / certificate / instrument issued by TMF.
39	"Year"	A Year shall be 12 full English Calendar months.

E. DUE DILIGENCE BY THE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The following Due Diligence Certificate has been submitted to SEBI:
It is confirmed that:

- (i) the Scheme Information Document forwarded to SEBI is in accordance with the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and the guidelines and directives issued by SEBI from time to time.
- (ii) all legal requirements connected with the running of the scheme as also the guidelines, instructions, etc., issued by the Government and any other competent authority in this behalf, have been duly complied with.
- (iii) the disclosures made in the Scheme Information Document are true, fair and adequate to enable the investors to make a well informed decision regarding investment in the scheme.
- (iv) the intermediaries named in the Scheme Information Document and Statement of Additional Information are registered with SEBI and their registration is valid, as on date.

For Tata Asset Management Limited

Place: Mumbai
Date: 23rd November, 2010

Upesh K Shah
Head – Compliance, Risk & Audit

II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME

A. TYPE OF THE SCHEME

An open ended equity scheme.

B. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME

The investment objective of the Scheme is to provide income distribution and / or medium to long term capital gains while at all times emphasising the importance of capital appreciation.

How the scheme is different from other existing similar schemes of Tata Mutual Fund:

Scheme Name	Asset Allocation Pattern	Primary Investment Focus	AUM as on 31 st October, 2010 (Rs. Crore)	No. of Folios as on 31 st October, 2010
Tata Contra Fund	70% to 100% investment in Equity and equity related instruments and up to 30% in debt and money market instruments.	Contrarian investment strategy Primary Focus on companies that have been overlooked by the market (for reasons of short term trend) and waiting for the market to give these stocks their real value in course of time. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	116.54	33451
Tata Capital Builder Fund	70% to 100% investment in Equity and equity related instruments and up to 30% in debt and money market instruments.	Primarily focus on investing in equity and equity related instruments of companies across all market capitalization stocks At present we do not have other similar scheme.	148.71	45355
Tata Growth Fund	65% to 100% investment in Equity and equity related instruments and up to 35% in debt and money market instruments.	Primary investment focus on equity and equity related securities of well researched growth oriented companies. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	55.66	19314
Tata Equity Management Fund	65% to 100% investment in Equity and equity related instruments and up to 35% in debt and money market instruments.	The investment focus is in equity & equity related instruments. The fund uses the derivatives route to hedge the equity portfolio & the extent to which the portfolio is hedged is linked to the P/E of the S& P CNX Nifty Index. The extent of hedging of the portfolio is determined based on the month end weighted average P/E ratio of the S& P CNX Nifty Index. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	178.73	64869
Tata Equity Opportunities Fund	65% to 100% investment in Equity and equity related instruments and up to 35% in debt and money market instruments.	Primary focus on investing in equity and equity related instruments of well researched value and growth oriented companies across all market capitalization. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	418.00	60529
Tata Equity P/E Fund	70% to 100% investment in Equity and Equity related – Companies whose rolling P/E at the time of investment is lower than the rolling P/E of the BSE SENSEX up to 30% in other equities and up to 30% in debt instruments.	Primarily at least 70% of the net assets would be invested in equity shares whose rolling P/E ratio on past four quarter earnings for individual companies is less than rolling P/E of the BSE SENSEX stocks. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	719.94	96638
Tata Dividend Yield Fund	70% to 100% investment in High Dividend Yield Equity and Equity related instruments and up to 30% in other equities and debt instruments.	Primarily focus on investing in high dividend yield stocks. Minimum 70% of the net assets shall be invested in stocks having dividend yield higher than dividend yield of BSE SENSEX stocks. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	177.94	28251
Tata Life Sciences and Technology Fund	80% to 100% investment in listed equity & equity related instruments. 15% to 20% investment in debt instruments and 5% to 100% investment in money market instruments.	Primarily investment in equity and equity related companies in Life Sciences and Technology Sectors mainly comprising of Engineering, Telecommunications, Space, Pharmaceuticals, Information Technology, Electronic and Electrical, Agrochemicals, Fertilizers, Fast Moving Consumer Goods and various other Allied Industries, etc. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	63.59	8688

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Scheme Name	Asset Allocation Pattern	Primary Investment Focus	AUM as on 31 st October, 2010 (Rs. Crore)	No. of Folios as on 31 st October, 2010
Tata Mid Cap Fund	65% to 100% investment in Equity and Equity related instruments - Mid Cap stocks. Up to 35% investment in other equity & equity related instruments and debt & money market securities.	Primarily investment in equity and equity related instruments of mid cap companies. Mid Cap companies are those companies that are either included in the CNX Midcap index or one that fall within market cap requirement of CNX Midcap index. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	100.70	29581
Tata Pure Equity Fund	95% to 100% investment in listed equity & equity related instruments and up to 5% in unlisted equities. 5% to 30% investment in Money Market instruments.	Primarily investment in equity and equity related instruments of large market cap companies. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	664.46	106242
Tata Select Equity Fund	Up to 100% investment in listed equity & related instruments and up to 5% investment in unlisted equity and equity related instruments.	Primarily focus on investing in equity and equity related instruments of companies across all market capitalization stocks. As per offer document mandate, the scheme does not invest in few sectors /companies like Liquor, Tobacco, Consumer Goods, Finance and Banking and other Investments in Interest Bearing Securities. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	140.27	12270
Tata Services Industries Fund	70% to 100% investment in Equity & Equity related instruments of companies is service sector. Up to 30% investment in other equities and debt & money market instruments.	Primarily invests in equities of companies involved in Service and Service related sectors. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	133.12	30042
Tata Tax Savings Fund	80% to 100% investment in Equity & related instruments. 10% to 20% investment in listed debt instruments. 5% to 10% investment in unlisted debt instruments and 5% to 100% investment in Money market instruments.	Primarily invest in equity and equity related instruments It is an open ended equity linked saving scheme With a compulsory lock in period of three years from the date of allotment. As per the provisions of section 80C of Income Tax Act, 1961, investments made by the Individuals & HUFs in this scheme (along with other prescribed investments) will qualify for a deduction upto Rs. 1 Lac from Gross Total Income. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	148.87	50182
Tata Infrastructure Fund	70% to 100% investment in Equity & Equity related Instruments of companies in the infrastructure sector. Up to 30% investment in other equities and Debt & money Market instruments.	Primarily focus on equity / equity related instruments of the companies in the Infrastructure sector in India. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	2053.67	8694
Tata Growing Economies Infrastructure Fund Plan A	Investment in Equity and equity related instruments of companies engaged in infrastructure and infrastructure related sectors – in growing economies other than India 51% to 70%, and in India – 30% to 49%. Investment in other equities and Debt & Money Market instruments up to 19%.	Primarily investment in infrastructure and infrastructure related sector companies in growing economies including India. Major part of the investment is in geographies outside India. (*Including the units of overseas mutual funds which in turn invests in infrastructure companies) It will also invest in other (other than infrastructure and infrastructure related sectors) domestic and foreign securities. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	33.00	11704
Tata Growing Economies Infrastructure Fund Plan B	Investment in Equity and equity related instruments of companies engaged in infrastructure and infrastructure related sectors – in India: 65% to 85% and in other growing economies: 15% to 35%. Investment in other equities and Debt & Money Market instruments up to 20%.	Primarily focus towards investment in infrastructure and infrastructure related sector companies in India and other countries whose economy is growing. Major part of investment is in India. It will also invest in the units of overseas mutual funds which in turn invest in infrastructure companies. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	138.59	46904

C. ASSET ALLOCATION AND RISK PROFILE

Under normal circumstances, funds of the Scheme, shall (after providing for all ongoing expenses) generally be invested / the indicative asset allocation shall be as follows considering the objective of the Scheme:

Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)			Risk Profile
	Minimum Upto	Likely Around	Maximum Upto	High/Medium/Low
Equity & Equity Related Instruments (Listed)	-	95	100	High
Equity & Equity Related Instruments (Unlisted)	-	-	5	High
Money Market Instruments	-	5	30	Low to Medium

Investment may be made in derivatives futures/options for hedging and portfolio balancing.

Not more than 25% of the net assets of the scheme shall be deployed in securities lending. The Scheme would limit its exposure, with regards to securities lending, for a single intermediary, to the extent of 5% of the total net assets of the scheme at the time of lending.

The AMC may from time to time for a short term period on defensive consideration invest upto 100% of the funds available in Money Market Instruments, the primary motive being to protect the Net Asset Value of the Scheme and protect unitholders interests so also to earn reasonable returns on liquid funds maintained for redemption/repurchase of units.

Change in Investment Pattern

The Investment Patterns as outlined above are indicative. Investment strategy and pattern may be deviated from time to time, provided such modification is in accordance with the Scheme objective and Regulations as amended from time to time including by way of Circulars, Press Releases, or Notifications issued by SEBI or the Government of India to regulate the activities and growth of Mutual Funds. The asset allocation pattern will be reviewed periodically. In case of any deviation, the AMC will endeavour to achieve a normal asset allocation pattern in a maximum period of 3 months. However, if such modified / deviated portfolio is not rebalanced within a period of three months then justification for such delay will be provided to the trustees.

D. WHERE WILL THE SCHEME INVEST

Investment in Equities and Debt Instruments

The scheme will predominantly invest in equity and equity related instruments. Apart from this the scheme may also invest in debt and money market instruments. Debt and Money Market instruments will include the following:

- Money Market Instruments like Commercial Paper, Certificate of Deposit, short term Deposit, Treasury Bills and short term debt instruments etc. issued by various Corporates, Government - State or Central, Public Sector Undertakings,
- Non convertible portion of Convertible Debentures (Khokas), Non Convertible Debentures,
- Zero Interest Bonds, Deep Discount Bonds, Floating Rate Bonds/Notes,
- Government Securities.

The above list is illustrative and not the exhaustive and may include other securities as may be available / introduced in the market.

Securities Lending by the Mutual Fund

Subject to the SEBI Regulations as applicable from time to time the Fund may, if the Trustee permits, engage in Stock Lending. Stock Lending means the lending of securities to another person or entity for a fixed period of time at a negotiated compensation in order to enhance returns of the scheme portfolio. The securities lent will be returned by the borrower on the expiry of the stipulated period. The AMC will adhere to the following strict internal limits should it engage in Stock Lending.

Not more than 25% of the net assets of the scheme can generally be deployed in stock lending and not more than 5% of the scheme can be can be deployed in Stock lending to any single counterparty. Collateral would always be obtained by the approved intermediary. Collateral value would always be more than the value of the security lent. Collateral can be in form of cash, bank guarantee, and government securities, as may be agreed upon with the approved intermediary, and would also be subject to a mark to market valuation on a daily basis.

Example:

A fund has an equity share of a company which it would wish to hold for a long period of time as a core holding in the portfolio as per the fund manager's plan. In that case the investors would be benefited only to the extent of the rise in the value of the share, from time to time if any, on the exchange. If the fund is enabled to lend the said security to a borrower who would be wanting to take advantage of the market fluctuations in its price, the borrower would return the security to the lender (scheme) at a stipulated time or on demand for a negotiated compensation. The fund's unitholders can enhance their returns to the extent of the compensation it will earn for lending the same. An adequate security or collateral will have to be maintained by the intermediary. This should always be higher than the cost of the security. Thus it is in the interest of the investors that returns can be enhanced by way of stock lending rather than hold the security only for capital appreciation potential.

Thus the scenario under which the fund would participate in stock lending would be :

1. There is a holding of security eg 1 lakh shares of XYZ Ltd in the fund which the fund manager wants to be the core holding of the scheme for approximately 6 to 12 months.
2. There is a borrower (not mutual fund) for the security, (who has taken a short position in the market and needs XYZ Ltd shares to settle it) who is willing to put up a proper collateral for the same.(In all cases higher than the price of the script).
3. The borrower is represented by a proper recognized intermediary.
4. The agreement is to return the security or the amount so negotiated at a particular period of time or on demand.

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Then the security will be lent by the fund and the unitholders would benefit from the additional compensation earned for lending, apart from the capital appreciation which also happens in that stock. Thus, to summarize, stock lending would be done by the scheme only in the following circumstances:

- a) If permitted by trustees and the extent SEBI regulations in that regard, from time to time.
- b) If such activity generates additional returns for the scheme and helps to enhance the scheme returns.
- c) If considering the above, and other factors all considered in totality, such activity is in the interest of unitholders in the scheme.

Securities Lending Risks

It may be noted that this activity would have the inherent probability of collateral value drastically falling in times of strong downward market trends, rendering the value of collateral inadequate until such time as that diminution in value is replenished by additional security. It is also possible that the borrowing party and/or the approved intermediary may suddenly suffer severe business setback and become unable to honour its commitments. This, along with a simultaneous fall in value of collateral would render potential loss to the Scheme. Besides, there is also temporary illiquidity of the securities that are lent out and the scheme will not be able to sell such lent out securities until they are returned.

Investment in Securities of Group Companies:

As per SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996, the Fund shall not make any investments in any un-listed securities of associate/ group companies of the Sponsors. The Fund will also not make investment in privately placed securities issued by associate / group companies of the Sponsors. The Fund may invest not more than 25% of the net assets in listed securities of Group companies.

Investment by the Fund and the Asset Management Company

According to the Clause 4 of Schedule 7 read with Regulation 44(1), of the SEBI (MF) Regulations, 1996, the scheme may invest in another scheme/plan/fund under the management of TAML or any other mutual fund without charging any fees. The aggregate inter-scheme investments made by all schemes/plans/funds under the same management or in schemes under the management of any other asset management company shall not exceed 5% of the net asset value of the mutual fund. The objective of the Scheme in investing in Schemes of TMF or any other Mutual Fund will be primarily to gain better yields in the short term as compared to other short term instruments in the money market.

Please Note:

Clause 4 of Seventh Schedule of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 which restricts investments in mutual funds units upto 5% of the net assets of the Mutual Fund, and prohibits charging of fees, shall not be applicable to investments in mutual funds in foreign countries made in accordance with the guidelines.

TAML (the AMC) may invest in the scheme(s)/plan(s)/fund(s), either in the initial issue or on an ongoing basis, such amount, as they deem appropriate. The AMC shall not be entitled to charge any management fees on this investment in the scheme(s)/plan(s)/fund(S). Investments by the AMC will be in accordance with Regulation 24(3) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations, 1996.

Investment in Foreign Securities

In accordance with the RBI policy announced in October 1997 and the draft guidelines of the SEBI Committee on overseas Investments, it is the Asset Management Company's belief that overseas markets offer new investment and portfolio diversification opportunities into multi-market and multi-currency products. The scheme shall invest in overseas financial assets including GDRs/ ADRs of Indian Companies, Securities issued by Governments of the G7 nations, etc. which in the judgement of the Asset Management Company is eligible for investment as part of the scheme's portfolio and is consistent with the investment strategy. The investment in such overseas Financial Assets shall not exceed the limit as may be imposed by SEBI/ RBI from time to time and shall be within the investment pattern as disclosed in the clause "Investment pattern and Risk Profile". The investment shall also take into consideration the country rating assigned by credit rating agencies of international repute such as Standard and Poor or Moody etc. as investment grade. For potential risks, please refer to the clause on "Investment Risks" under Risk Factors. However, to manage risks associated with foreign currency and interest rate exposure, the Fund may use derivatives for efficient portfolio management including hedging and in accordance with conditions as may be stipulated by the Regulations / Reserve Bank of India.

In line with the investment objective and in accordance with guidelines issued by SEBI vide circular No SEBI/IMD/CIR NO. 7/104753/2007 dated September 26, 2007, the scheme may invest upto 25 % of the net assets in the foreign/overseas securities and such other securities as may be permitted by SEBI/RBI from time to time.

SEBI vide its circular no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No2/122577/08 dated April 08, 2008 has increased the aggregate ceiling for the mutual fund industry to invest in following securities Up to US \$ 7 billion, and within this limit of US \$ 7 billion, individual Mutual Fund can make overseas investments in following securities to a maximum of US \$ 300 million. Following are the securities in which a mutual fund scheme can invest:

SEBI vide circular dt. September 26, 2007 has permitted mutual funds to invest in following types of foreign securities:

- ADRs/GDRs issued by Indian companies or foreign companies, Equity of overseas companies listed on recognized stock exchanges overseas
- Initial and follow on public offering for listing at recognized stock exchange overseas
- Foreign debt securities in the countries with fully convertible currencies, short term as well as long term debt instruments with rating not below investment grade by accredited/registered credit rating agencies
- Money market instruments rated not below investment grade
- Repos in the form of investment, where the counterparty is rated not below investment grade; repos should not however, involve any borrowing of funds by mutual funds
- Government securities where the countries are rated not below investment grade
- Derivatives traded on recognized stock exchanges overseas only for hedging and portfolio balancing with underlying as securities
- Short term deposits with banks overseas where the issuer is rated not below investment grade
- Units/securities issued by overseas mutual funds or unit trusts registered with overseas regulators and investing in (a) aforesaid securities, (b) Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) listed in recognized stock exchanges overseas or (c) unlisted overseas securities (not exceeding 10% of their net assets).

Mutual Funds are also permitted to invest in overseas Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) cumulatively upto US\$ 1 billion with a sub – ceiling of US \$ 50 million for individual Mutual Fund.

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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 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 or any other restriction applicable to it. To manage risk associated with foreign currency and interest rate exposure and for efficient portfolio management, the fund may use derivatives such as cross currency swaps etc. The use of derivatives would be in accordance with the prevailing regulations.

Portfolio of overseas / foreign securities shall be managed by a dedicated Fund Manager. While selecting the securities, the Fund Manager may rely on the inputs received from internal research or research conducted by external agencies in various geographies. The fund may also appoint overseas investment advisors / managers to advise / manage portfolio of foreign securities.

The investment in such Overseas Financial Assets shall not exceed the limit as may be imposed by SEBI/ RBI from time to time.

AMC believes that overseas securities offer new investment and portfolio diversification opportunities into multi-market and multicurrency products. However, such investments also entail additional risks. The Fund may, where necessary, appoint other intermediaries of repute as advisors, sub-managers, or sub custodians for managing and administering such investments. The appointment of such intermediaries shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements, if any, of SEBI.

To manage risk associated with foreign currency and interest rate exposure and for efficient portfolio management, the fund may use derivatives such as cross currency swaps etc. The use of derivatives would be in accordance with the prevailing regulations.

The above investment policies are in conformity with the provisions of various constitutional documents viz. MOA/ AOA of the TAML/ Trustee Company, IMA and the Trust Deed.

The moneys collected under this Scheme shall be invested only in transferable securities in the capital market or in the money market. As per SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996, the Fund shall not make any investments in any un-listed securities of associate/group companies of the Sponsors. The Fund will also not make investment in privately placed securities issued by associate/group companies of the Sponsors. The Fund may invest not more than 25% of the net assets (of all the Schemes of the Fund) in listed securities (equity & debt instruments) of Group companies.

Trading in Derivatives

Subject to SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996, the Scheme may use techniques and instruments such as trading in derivative instruments to hedge the risk of fluctuations in the value of the investment portfolio. In accordance with the guidelines issued by the SEBI, exposure to derivative instruments will be restricted to the limit as specified along with the asset allocation pattern of the respective scheme.

A derivative is an instrument whose value is derived from the value of one or more of the underlying assets which can be commodities, precious metals, bonds, currency, etc. Common examples of Derivative instruments are Interest Rate Swaps, Forward Rate Agreements, Futures, Options, etc.

The Scheme may use techniques and instruments such as trading in derivative instruments to hedge the risk of fluctuations in the value of the investment portfolio. A derivative is an instrument whose value is derived from the value of one or more of the underlying assets which can be commodities, precious metals, bonds, currency, etc. Common examples of Derivative instruments are Interest Rate Swaps, Forward Rate Agreements, Futures, Options, etc. The Scheme may purchase call and put options in securities in which it invests and on securities indices based on securities in which the scheme invests. Through the purchase and sale of futures contracts and purchase of related options on those contracts the Fund would seek to hedge against a decline in securities owned by the Fund or an increase in the prices of securities which the Fund plans to purchase. The Fund would sell futures contracts on securities indices in anticipation of a fall in stock prices, to offset a decline in the value of its equity portfolio. When this type of hedging is successful, the futures contract increase in value while the Fund's investment portfolio declines in value and thereby keep the Fund's net asset value from declining as much as it otherwise would. Similarly, when the Fund is not fully invested, and an increase in the price of equities is expected, the Fund would purchase futures contracts to gain rapid market exposure that may partially or entirely offset increase in the cost of the equity securities it intends to purchase.

Example: Please note that below mentioned are purely for illustration purpose only and actual exposure may vary to a greater extent in line with the regulatory directives.

1. Use of derivatives against an anticipated rise in equity prices

The scheme has a corpus of Rs.100 crores and has invested Rs.85 crores in equity and still has a cash of Rs.15 crores available to invest. The Fund may buy index futures of a value of Rs.15 crores. The scheme may reduce the exposure to the future contract by taking an offsetting position as investments are made in the equities the scheme wants to invest in. Here, if the market rises, the scheme gains by having invested in the index futures.

Event	Gain / (Loss) from derivative position	Gain / (Loss) cash market position	Overall Gain / (Loss) to Scheme
5% rise in equity price	15 * 5% = Rs. 0.75 crores	85 * 5% = Rs. 4.25 crores	Rs. 5 crores
5% fall in equity price	15 * 5% = (Rs. 0.75 crores)	85 * 5% = (Rs. 4.25 crores)	(Rs. 5 crores)

Example 2:- use of derivatives against anticipated fall in equity prices:-

If the Fund has a negative view on the market and would not like to sell stocks as the market might be weak, the scheme of the Fund can go short on index futures. Later, the scheme can sell the stocks and unwind the future positions. A short position in the future would offset the long position in the underlying stocks and this can curtail potential loss in the portfolio.

For e.g. the scheme has a corpus of Rs.100 crores and is fully invested in equities. If fund manager wishes to reduce the equity exposure to Rs. 80 crores in a short time, he would sell index future contracts of Rs. 20 crores.

Event	Gain / (Loss) from derivative position	Gain / (Loss) cash market position	Overall Gain / (Loss) to Scheme
5% fall in equity price	20 * 5% = Rs. 1 crore	80 * 5% = (Rs. 4 crores)	(Rs. 3 crores)
5% rise in equity price	20 * 5% = (Rs.1 crore)	80 * 5% = Rs. 4 crores	Rs. 3 crores

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3. Use of Options against an anticipated rise in equity prices

The scheme has a corpus of Rs.100 crores and has invested Rs.85 crores in equity and still has a cash of Rs.15 crores available to invest. The Fund may buy Call Options of a value of Rs.15 crores. The scheme may reduce the exposure to the Call Option contract by taking an offsetting position as investments are made in the equities the scheme wants to invest in. Here, if the market rises, the scheme gains by having invested in the Call Option.

Event	Gain / (Loss) from derivative position	Gain / (Loss) cash market position	Overall Gain / (Loss) to Scheme
5% rise in equity price	$15 * 5\% = \text{Rs. } 0.75 \text{ crores}^\wedge$	$85 * 5\% = \text{Rs. } 4.25 \text{ crores}$	Rs. 5 crores
5% fall in equity price	$15 * 5\% = (\text{Rs. } 0.75 \text{ crores})^\wedge$	$85 * 5\% = (\text{Rs. } 4.25 \text{ crores})$	(Rs. 5 crores)

Maximum loss on a Derivative (Call Option) position would be the amount paid as premium to buy the Call Options.

[^] Gain / losses on derivative position shall be subject to adjustment of premium paid to buy the call option.

Example 4:- use of Options against anticipated fall in equity prices:-

If the Fund has a negative view on the market and would not like to sell stocks as the market might be weak, the scheme of the Fund can buy Put Option. Later, the scheme can sell the stocks and unwind the Put Option positions. Position in the Put Option would offset the long position in the underlying stocks and this can curtail potential loss in the portfolio.

For e.g. the scheme has a corpus of Rs.100 crores and is fully invested in equities. If fund manager wishes to reduce the equity exposure to Rs. 80 crores in a short time, he would buy put option contracts of Rs. 20 crores.

Event	Gain / (Loss) from derivative position	Gain / (Loss) cash market position	Overall Gain / (Loss) to Scheme
5% fall in equity price	$20 * 5\% = \text{Rs. } 1 \text{ crore}^\wedge$	$80 * 5\% = (\text{Rs. } 4 \text{ crores})$	(Rs. 3 crores)
5% rise in equity price	$20 * 5\% = (\text{Rs. } 1 \text{ crore})^\wedge$	$80 * 5\% = \text{Rs. } 4 \text{ crores}$	Rs. 3 crores

Maximum loss on a Derivative (Put Option) position would be the amount paid as premium to buy the Put Options.

[^] Gain / losses on derivative position shall be subject to adjustment of premium paid to buy the Put option.

The scheme may use derivative instruments like Interest Rate Swaps, Forward Rate Agreements or such other derivative instruments as may be introduced from time to time and as may be permitted under the SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations.

Interest Rate Swaps: An Interest Rate Swap is an agreement whereby two parties agree to exchange periodic interest payments. The amount of interest payments exchanged is based on some predetermined principal, called notional principal amount. The amount each counterparty pays to the other upon periodic interest rate multiplied by the notional principal amount. The only amount that is exchanged between the parties is the interest payment, not the notional principal amount.

Example: Use of IRS

The Plans of the fund are reasonably invested, and the view of the fund manager is interest rates are expected to move up due to certain negative events which have occurred. In such cases the plans can enter into a paid position (IRS) where the plans will pay a fixed rate for a specified maturity and receive the floating rate of interest. This is illustrated below:

Example A: Use of IRS

Assuming the Scheme is having 10% of the portfolio in cash. The fund manager has a view that the interest rate scenario is bearish and call rates are likely to spurt over the next three months. The fund manager would therefore prefer to pay fixed rate of return on his cash, which he is lending in the overnight call market. In other words, he would like to move to a 91 days floating interest rate from overnight fixed rate.

1. Say Notional Amount: Rs. 2 crores
2. Benchmark: NSE MIBOR
3. Tenor: 91 Days
4. Fixed Rate: 9.90%
5. At the end of 91 days;
6. The Scheme pays: fixed rates for 91 days is 9.90%
7. TMF receives: compounded call rate at 10.25% for 91 days.

In practice, however the difference of the two amounts is settled. Here the Scheme receives $\text{Rs. } 2,00,00,000 \times 0.35\% \times 91 / 365 = 17,452$. The players in IRS are scheduled commercial banks, primary dealers, corporate, mutual funds and All India Financial Institutions.

In view of the fund manager interest rates are expected to move down due to certain positive events which have occurred. In such cases the scheme can enter into a received position (IRS) where the scheme will receive a fixed rate for a specified maturity and pay the floating rate of interest. This is illustrated below:

Example B: Use of IRS

Assuming the Scheme is having 10% of the portfolio in cash. The fund manager has a view that the interest rate scenario is soft and call rates are unlikely to spurt over the next three months. The fund manager would therefore prefer to receive a higher rate of return on his cash, which he is lending in the overnight call market. In other words, he would like to move to a 91 days fixed interest rate from overnight floating rate.

1. Say Notional Amount: Rs. 2 crores
2. Benchmark: NSE MIBOR
3. Tenor: 91 Days

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4. Fixed Rate: 10.25%
5. At the end of 91 days;
6. The Scheme pays: compounded call rates for 91 days is 9.90%
7. TMF receives: Fixed rate at 10.25% for 91 days.

In practice, however the difference of the two amounts is settled. Here the Scheme receives Rs. 2,00,00,000 x 0.35% x91 / 365 = 17,452. The players in IRS are scheduled commercial banks, primary dealers, corporate, mutual funds and All India Financial Institutions.

Forward Rate Agreements (FRA):

This is an agreement between two counterparties to pay or to receive the difference between an agreed fixed rate (the FRA rate) and the interest rate prevailing on a stipulated future date based on the notional amount, for an agreed period.

The interest rate benchmarks that are commonly used for floating rate in interest rate swaps are those on various Money Market Instruments. In Indian markets, the benchmark most commonly used is MIBOR.

In view of the fund manager interest rates are expected to move up due to certain negative events which are expected to occur at a specified future date. In such cases the scheme can enter into a paid position (FRA) at a specified date in the future where the scheme will pay a fixed rate for a specified maturity and receive the floating rate of interest at a specified future date. This is illustrated below.

Example 1: Use of FRA - The fund Manager believes in 3 months time the interest rates will be higher and decides to enter into an FRA agreement 3x9 to protect the portfolio return. Say the manager wants to hedge 10% of the portfolio which is for the notional amount of Rs 2 crore where the bank agrees to pay 6% fixed, in case the 6 month OIS rate is greater than 6% the bank will pay the difference to the portfolio manager 3 months hence for 6 months. Say 3 months hence the OIS rate for six months is 6.50%.

This like IRS is cash settled and the bank at the end of three months will pay the portfolio manager the following $(6.50-6.00) \times 181 \times 200,000,00 / (365 \times 100 + 6.50 \times 181) = \text{Rs } 48040.55$ for six months.

The Plans of the fund are in cash, and the view of the fund manager is interest rates are expected to move down due to certain positive events which are expected to occur at a specified future date. In such cases the plans can enter into a received position (FRA) at a specified date in the future where the plans will receive a fixed rate for a specified maturity and pay the floating rate of interest at a specified future date. This is illustrated below.

Example 2: Use of FRA - The fund Manager believes in 3 months time the interest rates will be lower and decides to enter into an FRA agreement 3x9 to protect the portfolio return. Say the manager wants to hedge 10% of the portfolio which is for the notional amount of Rs 2 crore where the bank agrees to pay 6% fixed, in case the 6 month OIS rate is less than 6% the bank will pay the difference to the portfolio manager 3 months hence for 6 months. Say 3 months hence the OIS rate for six months is 5.50%.

This like IRS is cash settled and the bank at the end of three months will pay the portfolio manager the following $(6.00-5.50) \times 181 \times 200,000,00 / (365 \times 100 + 5.50 \times 181) = \text{Rs } 48272.76$ for six months.

Exposure to Derivatives

The scheme will have a maximum derivative net position of 50% of the net assets of the scheme. The limits on equity derivatives exposure per scrip / instrument and derivative positions are given below:

Sr. No.	Derivative	Action	Description	Limit
1	Index Futures	Buy	Buy futures against cash to protect against rising market	To the extent of cash / equivalents in the portfolio. Max limit (50%) of portfolio
2	Index Futures	Sell	Hedging of portfolio against expected market down turn	Up to (100%) of equity portion of the scheme or (50%) of the net assets of the scheme whichever is lower
3	Index Futures – Call	Buy	Buy index calls against cash (existing / expected to protect against rising market	To the extent of cash/equivalents in the portfolio. Max. limit (50%) of portfolio
4	Index Options – Call	Sell	Covered Call Sale-against existing portfolio	Up to (100%) of equity portion of the scheme or (50%) of the net assets of the scheme whichever is lower
5	Index Options – Put	Buy	Buy index puts to hedge existing portfolio	Up to (100%) of equity portion of the scheme or (50%) of the net assets of the scheme whichever is lower
6	Index Options – Put	Sell	Covered Put Sale-Possible top sell index puts against existing / expected cash	To the extent of cash/equivalents in the portfolio. Max. limit (50%) of portfolio;
7	Stock Futures	Buy	Buy against cash to protect against rising share prices	To the extent of cash/equivalents in the portfolio. Max. limit (50%) of portfolio; per scrip limit (10%) of the net asset of the scheme
8	Stock Futures	Sell	Sell against existing stock – Hedging against downside on existing stock in the face of expected volatility in the price	To the extent of the particular scrip holding in the portfolio; Max. limit (50%) of portfolio; per scrip limit (100%) of the holding
9	Stock Options – Call	Buy	Buy against cash to protect against rising share prices	To the extent of cash/equivalents in the portfolio. Max. limit (50%) of portfolio; per scrip limit (10%)
10	Stock Options – Call	Sell	Sell against existing stock	To the extent of the particular scrip holding in the portfolio; Max. limit 50% of portfolio; per scrip limit (100%) of the holding

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Sr. No.	Derivative	Action	Description	Limit
11	Stock Options – Put	Buy	Purchase against existing stock. Hedging against downside on existing stock in the face of expected volatility in the stock price	To the extent of the particular scrip holding in the portfolio; Max. limit (50%) of portfolio; per scrip limit (100%) of the holding
12	Stock Options – Put	Sell	Covered Put Sale against cash	To the extent of cash/equivalents in the portfolio. Max. limit (50%) of portfolio; per scrip limit (10%) of the net assets of the scheme

Note: The per scrip limit disclosed above is as a % of the holding in the scrip and not as a % of the portfolio of the Scheme.

Note: With Effect From October 01, 2010, the above derivative exposure limits shall be subject to following Exposure Limits (to be applicable for all the schemes) as specified by SEBI vide its Circular No. Cir / IMD / DF / 11 / 2010 dated August 18, 2010:

1. *The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme.*
2. *Mutual Funds shall not write options or purchase instruments with embedded written options.*
3. *The total exposure related to option premium paid must not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme.*
4. *Cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days shall be treated as not creating any exposure.*
5. *Exposure due to hedging positions shall not be included in the above mentioned limits subject to the following:*
 - a) *Hedging positions are the derivative positions that reduce possible losses on an existing position in securities and till the existing position remains.*
 - b) *Hedging positions cannot be taken for existing derivative positions. Exposure due to such positions shall have to be added and treated under limits mentioned in Point 1.*
 - c) *Any derivative instrument used to hedge has the same underlying security as the existing position being hedged.*
 - d) *The quantity of underlying associated with the derivative position taken for hedging purposes does not exceed the quantity of the existing position against which hedge has been taken.*
6. *Mutual Funds may enter into plain vanilla interest rate swaps for hedging purposes. The counter party in such transactions has to be an entity recognized as a market maker by RBI. Further, the value of the notional principal in such cases must not exceed the value of respective existing assets being hedged by the scheme. Exposure to a single counterparty in such transactions should not exceed 10% of the net assets of the scheme.*
7. *Exposure due to derivative positions taken for hedging purposes in excess of the underlying position against which the hedging position has been taken, shall be treated under the limits mentioned in point 1.*

In Addition to the above, SEBI has also prescribed following derivative limits:

As per SEBI circulars DNP/Cir-29/2005 dated September 14, 2005, circular No. DNP/CIR-30/2006 dated January 20, 2006 and SEBI/ DNP/Cir-31/2006 dated September 22, 2006 Mutual Funds are allowed to trade in derivatives Mutual Funds can trade in index futures, index options, stock options and stock futures contracts. Earlier Mutual Funds were only allowed to use derivatives for hedging and portfolio balancing.

Presently, the position limits for trading in derivatives by Mutual Fund specified by SEBI are as follows:

Position Limits for Mutual Fund and its scheme

Position limit for Index Options and Index Futures contracts	
Index Options Contract*	On a particular underlying index Rs.500 Crore or 15% of the total open interest of the market in equity Index options contracts, whichever is higher.
Index Futures Contract**	On a particular underlying index Rs.500 Crore or 15% of the total open interest of the market in equity Index futures contracts, whichever is higher.

* This limit would be applicable on open positions in all options contracts on a particular underlying index.

** This limit would be applicable on open positions in all futures contracts on a particular underlying index.

Additional position limit for hedging	
In addition to the position limits as mentioned above, Mutual Funds may take exposure in equity index derivatives subject to the following limits:	Short positions in index derivatives (short futures, short calls and long puts) shall not exceed (in notional value) the Mutual Fund's holding of stocks.
	Long positions in index derivatives (long futures, long calls and short puts) shall not exceed (in notional value) the Mutual Fund's holding of cash, government securities, T-Bills and similar instruments.

Position limit for Stock Options and Stock Futures contracts	
For stocks having applicable market-wise position limit (MWPL) of Rs. 500 crore or more	The combined futures and options position limit shall be 20% of applicable MWPL or Rs. 300 crores, whichever is lower and within which stock futures position cannot exceed 10% of applicable MWPL or Rs. 150 crores, whichever is lower.
For stocks having applicable market-wise position limit (MWPL) less than Rs. 500 crore	The combined futures and options position limit would be 20% of applicable MWPL and futures position cannot exceed 20% of applicable MWPL or Rs. 50 crore which ever is lower.

Position limit for each scheme of a Mutual Fund

The scheme-wise position limit requirements shall be:

1. For stock option and stock futures contracts, the gross open position across all derivative contracts on a particular underlying stock of a scheme of a mutual fund shall not exceed the higher of:
 - 1% of the free float market capitalization (in terms of number of shares). Or
 - 5% of the open interest in the derivative contracts on a particular underlying stock (in terms of number of contracts)
2. This position limits shall be applicable on the combined position in all derivative contracts on an underlying stock at a Stock Exchange.
3. For index based contracts, Mutual Funds shall disclose the total open interest held by its scheme or all schemes put together in a particular underlying index, if such open interest equals to or exceeds 15% of the open interest of all derivative contracts on that underlying index.

Risks associated with Derivatives

- Derivative products are leverage instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investors. 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 involved 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.
- Derivative products are specialised instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. Derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative add to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price of securities being hedged and interest rate movements correctly. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.
- The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments".

The investment policies mentioned in this SID are in conformity with the provisions of various constitutional documents viz. MOA/ AOA of the TAML/Trustee Company, IMA and the Trust Deed. Moneys collected under these Schemes shall be invested only in transferable securities.

E. THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Tata Pure Equity Fund is a diversified equity fund. The overall focus of the fund management is to buy into fundamentally undervalued large cap companies through a process of rigorous research.

The Scheme would invest in companies based on various criteria including sound professional management, track record, industry scenario, growth prospectus, liquidity of the securities, etc. The Scheme will emphasise on well managed, good quality companies with above average growth prospectus.

Investment Strategy and Risk Management:

The Scheme would invest in companies based on various criteria including sound professional management, track record, industry scenario, growth prospectus, liquidity of the securities, etc. The Scheme will emphasise on well managed, good quality companies with above average growth prospectus whose securities can be purchased at a good yield and whose debt securities are concerned investments (wherever possible) will be mainly in securities listed as investments grade by a recognised authority like The Credit Rating and Information Services of India Limited (CRISIL), ICRA Limited (formerly, Investment Information and Credit Rating Agency of India Limited), Credit Analysis and Research Limited (CARE) etc. In case of investments in debt instruments that are not rated, specific approval of the Board will be taken except in case of Government Securities being sovereign bonds. However, in case of investment in unrated securities prior board approval is not necessary if investment in within the parameters as stipulated by the board.

Any change in the asset allocation affecting the investment profile of the scheme shall be effected only in accordance with the provisions of sub-regulation 15A of regulations 18 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996.

Risk mitigation measures for equity investments:

Investment in equity has an inherent market risk which can not be mitigated generally. However following measures have been implemented with an objective to mitigate /control other risks associated with equity investing:

Nature of Risk	Mitigation Measures
Regulatory Risk	Online monitoring of various exposure limits by the Front Office System. Also as a back up, manual controls are also implemented.
Poor Portfolio Quality	Pre approved universe of stocks based on strong fundamental research. New stock addition only with the prior approval of investment committee.
Performance Risk	Periodical review of stock wise profit & loss. Review of scheme performance vis. a vis. Benchmark index as well as peer group.
Liquidity Risk	Periodical review of the liquidity position of each scrip (Market capitalization, average volume in the market vis. a vis. Portfolio Holding)
Concentration Risk	Cap on maximum single sector exposure. Cap on maximum single stock exposure. Exposure to minimum 'X' number of stocks / sectors in a portfolio.

Further, with respect to investments in overseas securities, apart from other risks, there is an inherent risk of currency fluctuation which can not be mitigated. However, the fund will strive to minimize such risk by hedging in the FOREX market as and when permitted.

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Portfolio Turnover

The funds available will be invested in companies which are extensively researched. The fund while at all times emphasising a long term investment approach will also undertake trading with a view to booking short term profits depending on market conditions. The overall portfolio turnover rate is expected to be 80%–100% so as to achieve the optimum balance between long term investing and short term profit booking so as to enable portfolio restructuring when warranted.

F. FUNDAMENTAL ATTRIBUTES

Following are the Fundamental Attributes of the scheme, in terms of Regulation 18 (15A) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations:

(i) Type of a scheme

An open ended equity scheme.

(ii) Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Scheme will be to provide income distribution and/ or (medium to long term capital gains) while at all times emphasising the importance of capital appreciation.

Investment Pattern and Risk Profile:

Under normal circumstances, funds of the Scheme, shall (after providing for all ongoing expenses) generally be invested / the indicative asset allocation shall be as follows considering the objective of the Scheme:

Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)			Risk Profile
	Minimum Upto	Likely Around	Maximum Upto	High/Medium/Low
Equity & Equity Related Instruments (Listed)	-	95	100	High
Equity & Equity Related Instruments (Unlisted)	-	-	5	High
Money Market Instruments	-	5	30	Low to Medium

The AMC may from time to time for a short term period on defensive consideration invest upto 100% of the funds available in money market instruments, the primary motive being to protect the Net Asset Value of the Scheme and protect unitholders interests as also to earn reasonable returns on liquid funds maintained for redemption/repurchase of units.

(iii) Terms of Issue

Repurchase/ Resale is at Net Asset Value (NAV) related prices with repurchase/ resale loads as applicable (within limits) as specified under SEBI Regulations 1996, the repurchase price shall not be lower than 93% of the NAV, the sale price will not be higher than 107% of the NAV and further that the difference between the sale and repurchase price shall not exceed 7% calculated on the sale price.

Listing is not envisaged as the Scheme is an open-ended Scheme, with the Fund providing for sales and repurchase on a continuous basis.

Maximum recurring expenses on the first Rs 100 Crores 2.50% of average weekly net assets (also refer to para on annual recurring expenses in this SID).

In accordance with Regulation 18(15A) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations, the Trustees shall ensure that no change in the fundamental attributes of the Scheme(s) and the Plan(s) / Option(s) thereunder or the trust or fee and expenses payable or any other change which would modify the Scheme(s) and the Plan(s) / Option(s) thereunder and affect the interests of Unitholders is carried out unless:

- (i) A written communication about the proposed change is sent to each Unitholder and an advertisement is given in one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation as well as in a newspaper published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the Mutual Fund is situated; and
- (ii) The Unitholders are given an option for a period of 30 days to exit at the prevailing Net Asset Value without any exit load.

G. SCHEME BENCHMARK

BSE SENSEX

The composition of the aforesaid benchmarks is such that, they are most suited for comparing performance of the respective plans. The Trustees may change the benchmark in future if a benchmark better suited to the investment objective of the scheme is available.

H. Fund Manager

Name	Age (Years)	Qualification	Total Experience (Years)	Other Schemes Under His Management	Experience (Assignments held during last 10 years)
Venugopal M. (For Equity)	38	MBA (Finance), BSC(Mathematics)	18 Years	TBF, TYCF, TPEF, TIFN, TIFS, TEOF, TISF, TSIF, TEMF, TCBF, TMIF, TMPF, TIGIF, TGEIF, TSRTA1, TSRTB1 & TITSF	August 1995 to September 1997 - Gained good understanding of the stock market having worked as dealer at Tata Asset Management Ltd for about two years after which he assumed equity fund management responsibility. Has cleared the certification exam of the BSE Training Institute, for participating in the derivatives market. Has good exposure to large number of industries and companies having done fundamental research over the years. Currently is the Fund Manager of certain equity schemes of Tata Mutual Fund - Reporting to the Managing Director.
Dinesh Da Costa (For Overseas Portfolio)	34	B. Com, CFA, MBA (Finance)	10	TIGIF, TGEIF, TISF, TEOF, TPEF	May 2000 - May 2007, Last designation Head Equities (Rest of Maharashtra) at Dalal & Broacha Stock Broking Ltd - Reporting to the Executive Director. May 2007 till date - As Research Analyst and Fund Manager at Tata Asset Management Limited - Reporting to Sr. Fund. Asset

TBF – Tata Balance Fund, TYCF – Tata Young Citizens’ Fund, TPEF – Tata Pure Equity Fund, TIFN – Tata Index Fund NIFTY Plan, TIFS – Tata Index Fund SENEX Plan, TEOF – Tata Equity Opportunities Fund, TISF – Tata Infrastructure Fund, TSIF – Tata Service Industries Fund, TEMF – Tata Equity Management Fund, TCBF – Tata Capital Builder Fund, TMIF – Tata Monthly Income Fund, TMPF – Tata MIP Plus Fund, TIGIF – Tata Indo-Global Infrastructure Fund, TGEIF – Tata Growing Economies Infrastructure Fund, TSRTA1 / TSRTB1 – Tata Smart Investment Plan 1, TITSF – Tata Infrastructure Tax Saving Fund, TLSTF – Tata Life Sciences & Technology Fund, TGF – Tata Growth Fund, TEQPEF – Tata Equity P/E Fund, TDYF – Tata Dividend Yield Fund, TMCF – Tata Mid Cap Fund, TCF – Tata Contra Fund, TTSTF – Tata Tax Saving Fund, TTAFF1 – Tata Tax Advantage Fund 1.

I. Restrictions on Investments (as per seventh schedule of SEBI {Mutual Funds} Regulations 1996)

1. No Mutual Fund under all its Schemes should own more than 10% of the Companies paid-up capital carrying voting rights.
2. Transfers of investments from one scheme to another scheme in the same mutual fund shall be allowed only if:-
 - (a) such transfers are done at the prevailing market price for quoted instruments on spot basis.
Explanation- “spot basis” shall have same meaning as specified by stock exchange for spot transactions.
 - (b) the securities so transferred shall be in conformity with the investment objective of the scheme to which such transfer has been made.
3. A scheme may invest in another scheme under the same asset management company or any other mutual fund without charging any fees, provided that aggregate interscheme investment made by all schemes under the same management or in schemes under the management of any other asset management company shall not exceed 5% of the net asset value of the mutual fund.
Provided that this clause shall not apply to any fund of funds scheme.
4. Every mutual fund shall buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relevant securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities:
Provided that a mutual fund may engage in short selling of securities in accordance with the framework relating to short selling and securities lending and borrowing specified by the Board:
Provided further that a mutual fund may enter into derivatives transactions in a recognized stock exchange, subject to the framework specified by the Board.”
5. Every mutual fund shall, get the securities purchased or transferred in the name of the mutual fund on account of the concerned scheme, wherever investments are intended to be of long term nature.
6. Pending deployment of funds of a scheme in terms of investment objectives of the scheme, a mutual fund may invest them in short term deposits of schedule commercial banks, subject to such Guidelines as may be specified by the Board.”
7. No mutual fund scheme shall make any investment in;
 - a) any unlisted security of an associate or group company of the sponsor; or
 - b) any security issued by way of private placement by an associate or group company of the sponsor; or
 - c) the listed securities of group companies of the sponsor which is in excess of 25% of the net assets of the schemes.
- 7A) No scheme of a mutual fund shall make any investment in any fund of fund scheme.
8. No Mutual Fund Schemes shall invest more than 10% of its NAV in the equity shares or equity related instruments of any Company including units/securities of Venture Capital Funds.
Provided that, the limit of 10 per cent shall not be applicable for investments in case of index fund or sector or industry specific scheme.
9. A Mutual Fund shall not invest more than 5% of its NAV in unlisted equity shares or equity related instruments including units/securities of Venture Capital Funds in case of open ended schemes.

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These investment limitations / parameters (as expressed / linked to the net asset / net asset value / capital) shall in the ordinary course apply as at the date of the most recent transaction or commitment to invest, and changes do not have to be effected merely because, owing to appreciations or depreciations in value, or by reason of the receipt of any rights, bonuses or benefits in the nature of capital or of any scheme of arrangement or for amalgamation, reconstruction or exchange, or at any repayment or redemption or other reason outside the control of the Fund, any such limits would thereby be breached. If these limits are exceeded for reasons beyond its control, TAML shall adopt as a priority objective the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of the Unitholders.

In addition, certain investment parameters (like limits on exposure to Sectors, Industries, Companies, etc.) may be adopted internally by TAML, and amended from time to time, to ensure appropriate diversification / security for the Fund. The Trustee Company / TAML may alter these above stated limitations from time to time, and also to the extent the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 change, so as to permit the Scheme to make its investments in the full spectrum of permitted investments for mutual funds to achieve its investment objective. As such all investments of the Scheme will be made in accordance with SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, including Schedule VII thereof.

J. PERFORMANCE OF THE SCHEME (As on 31st October, 2010)

Compounded Annualised Returns	Scheme Returns %	Benchmark Returns % BSE SENSEX
Returns for the last 1 year	32.20	26.02
Returns for the last 3 years	5.26	0.33
Returns for the last 5 years	23.82	20.47
Returns since inception (07/05/98)	28.76	13.61

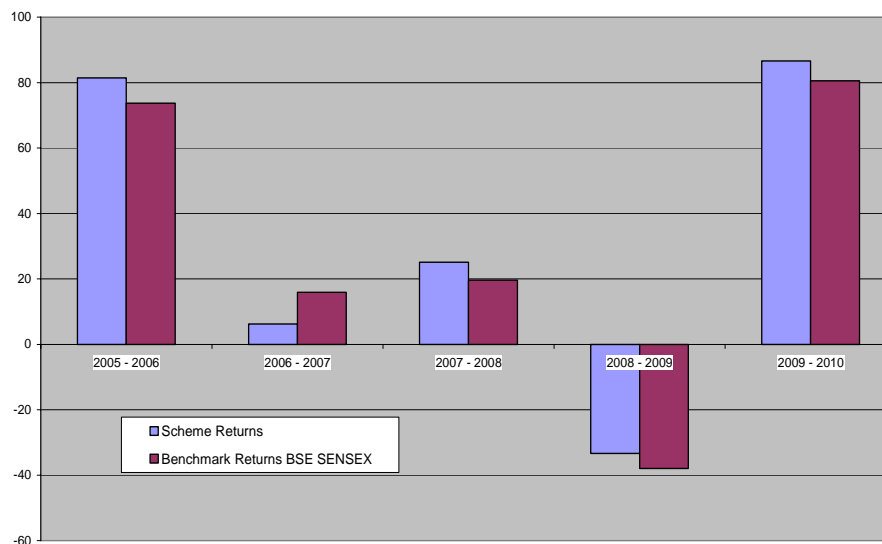
Past performance of the scheme may or may not be sustained in future. Returns are given for growth option.

Absolute Returns For Each Financial Year For The Last 5 Years

Financial Year	Scheme Returns	Benchmark Returns BSE SENSEX
2005 - 2006	81.43	73.73
2006 - 2007	6.23	15.89
2007 - 2008	25.10	19.62
2008 - 2009	-33.35	-37.94
2009 - 2010	86.60	80.54

Past performance of the scheme may or may not be sustained in future. Returns are given for growth option.

Absolute Returns For Each Financial Year For Last 5 Years



III. UNITS AND OFFER

This section provides details you need to know for investing in the scheme.

A. ONGOING OFFER DETAILS

<p>Ongoing Offer Period This is the date from which the scheme will reopen for subscriptions/redemptions after the closure of the NFO period.</p>	<p>Tata Pure Equity Fund (Formerly Known as Tata Twin Option – Pure Equity Option) was launched as an open ended growth scheme on 23rd March, 1998. The scheme initially had two options for investment i.e. Pure Equity Option and a Balanced Option. The Balanced Option was merged with Tata Balanced Fund and the Tata Twin Option (Pure Equity Option) has been renamed as Tata Pure Equity Fund.</p> <p>The units are now offered at NAV based price with applicable loads. Thus making it a diversified equity fund.</p>
<p>Ongoing price for subscription (purchase) / switch-in (from other schemes / plans of the mutual fund) by investors. This is the price you need to pay for purchase/switch-in.</p>	<p>At the applicable NAV.</p>
<p>Ongoing price for redemption (sale) / repurchase / switch outs (to other schemes/plans of the Mutual Fund) by investors. This is the price you will receive for redemptions/switch outs. <i>Example: If the applicable NAV is Rs. 10, exit load is 2% then redemption price will be: Rs. 10 * (1-0.02) = Rs. 9.80</i></p>	<p>At the applicable NAV subject to prevailing exit load, if any.</p> <p>The Fund shall ensure that the Redemption Price is not lower than 93% of the NAV and the Purchase Price is not higher than 107% of the NAV, provided that the difference between the Redemption Price and Purchase Price of the Units shall not exceed the permissible limit of 7% of the Purchase Price, as provided for under the Regulations.</p> <p>The Trustee Company may however, from time to time review and modify the repurchase load for each choice of investment. The Units if partially repurchased would be subtracted from the Unit balance of that Unitholder on “First In First Out” basis i.e. the Units that were offered / allotted first would be the first to be repurchased. In case amount is withdrawn, the same will be converted into Units at the applicable Repurchase price / NAV related price and the number of Units so arrived at will be subtracted from the Unit balance of that Unitholder on “First In First Out” basis. The repurchase would be permitted to the extent of credit balance in the Unitholder’s account.</p> <p>The repurchase cheque will be issued in the name of the first unitholder. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will ensure that the repurchase cheques are despatched within ten business days from the date of processing the repurchase request on repurchase day. In the event of partial repurchase, the Fund shall despatch the revised Account Statement for the balance number of Units still being held by the Unitholder along with the repurchase cheque. Credit balances in the account of a Non- Resident Unitholder on maturity or otherwise, (where RBI final approval and any other approval (if any required) has been obtained) may be repurchased by the Fund by such Unitholder in accordance with the procedure described above and also subject to any procedures laid down by RBI and any other agency. Such repurchase proceeds will be paid by means of a Rupee cheque payable to the NRE/ NRO account of the Unitholder or subject to RBI procedures and approvals, such payment in Indian Rupees will be converted into US Dollars or into any other currency, as may be permitted by RBI, at the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of remittance and will be despatched at the applicants’ risk, or at the request of the applicants’ will be credited to their NRE/ NRO Accounts, details of which are to be furnished in the space provided for this purpose in the Repurchase Form. The Fund will not be liable for any delays or for any loss on account of exchange fluctuations, while converting the rupee amount in US Dollar or any other currency. The Fund (if required) may also make arrangements to obtain RBI approvals on a case-by-case basis on behalf of the Unitholder, subject to the Unitholder providing the Fund with the necessary documents required.</p>
<p>Cut off timing for subscriptions / redemptions and switches This is the time before which your application (complete in all respects) should reach the official points of acceptance.</p>	<p>In respect of valid purchase applications (alongwith the necessary documents and a local cheque or a demand draft payable at par at the place where the application is being submitted) / redemption application accepted at a designated collection centre upto 3 p.m. on a business day by the Mutual Fund, the closing NAV of such day will be applicable.</p> <p>In respect of valid purchase applications (alongwith the necessary documents and a local cheque or a demand draft payable at par at the place where the application is being submitted) / redemption application accepted at a designated collection centre after 3 pm on a business day, the NAV of next business day will be applicable.</p> <p>Outstation cheques/demand drafts will not be accepted.</p> <p>Valid application for “switch out” shall be treated as redemption and for “switch in” shall be treated as purchases and the relevant NAV of “Switch in” and “Switch Out” shall be applicable accordingly.</p>
<p>Where can the applications for redemption and switches be submitted?</p>	<p>The details of official points of acceptance etc. are provided on the back cover page.</p>
<p>Minimum amount for redemption, purchase and switches</p>	<p>The repurchase / switches request can be made for a minimum of Rs. 500/- / 50 units or in multiples of Rs.500/- / 50units thereafter or for all the Units.</p> <p>Minimum Amount for Purchase / switch in: Dividend Option: Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter. Growth Option: Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter. For additional investment Rs. 1,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/-.</p>

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Maximum amount for redemption and switch-outs	<p>(a) The repurchase would be permitted to the extent of credit balance in the Unit holder's account.</p> <p>(b) In case of receipt of the repurchase requests (including repurchase requests carried forward in accordance with this clause) in excess of 15% of the outstanding units at the beginning of any repurchase day, the AMC reserves the right to carry forward excess units, on a prorata basis, to the next repurchase day and such excess units shall be processed at the applicable NAV of next repurchase day. However AMC reserves the right to accept Repurchase Request in Rupees also.</p>
Minimum balance to be maintained and consequences of non maintenance.	<p>The Fund may mandatorily redeem all the Units of any Unitholder:</p> <p>(a) if the value of the account falls below the minimum Account balance of 500 Units due to normal repurchase/switch and the unitholders fails to invest sufficient funds or to purchase sufficient units to bring the value of the account upto the minimum level within 30 days after a written intimation in this regard is sent by the fund to that unitholder; or</p> <p>(b) where the Units are held by a Unitholder in breach of any regulations;</p> <p>(c) The repurchase would be permitted to the extent of credit balance in the Unitholder's account.</p>
Special Products available	<p>a) Systematic Investment Plan (SIP)</p> <p>The investors can benefit by investing specified Rupees amounts at regular intervals. The SIP allows the unitholders to invest a fixed amount of Rupees at regular intervals for purchasing additional units of the scheme at NAV based prices. Investment can be done with the minimum / maximum amount and number of cheques specified by AMC from time to time. The cheques will be presented on the dates mentioned on the cheque and subject to realization. Units will be allotted at the applicable NAV along with applicable load.</p> <p>"SIP facility is available subject to terms and conditions. Please refer to the SIP Enrolment form for terms and conditions before enrolment."</p> <p>b) Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP)</p> <p>This facility available to the unitholders of the scheme enables them to redeem fixed sums or fixed number of units from their unit accounts at periodic intervals. The amount withdrawn under SWP by redemption shall be converted into the Scheme units at the Repurchase price and such units will be subtracted from the unit balance of that unitholder. In case the date falls during a book closure period the immediate next Business day will be considered for this purpose.</p> <p>The Authorised Investor Service Center may terminate SWP on receipt of a notice from the unitholder. It will terminate automatically if all units are liquidated or withdrawn from the account or upon the receipt of notification of death or incapacity of the unitholder.</p> <p>"SWP facility is available subject to terms and conditions. Please refer to the SWP Enrolment form for terms and conditions before enrolment."</p> <p>c) Systematic Transfer Plan (STP)</p> <p>A unitholder may establish a Systematic Transfer Plan (STP) and choose to transfer on a monthly or a quarterly basis from one TMF Scheme to another TMF Scheme on a date prescribed by the Investment Manager. The amount thus withdrawn by redemption shall be converted into units at the applicable NAV on the scheduled day and such units will be subtracted from the unit balance of that unitholder. Unitholders may change the amount, not below the specified minimum, by giving two weeks prior written notice to the registrars. STP may be terminated automatically if the balance falls below the minimum account balance or upon the receipt of notification of death or incapacity of the unitholders by the fund. Rules relating to the plan may be changed from time to time by the Investment Manager.</p> <p>"STP facility is available subject to terms and conditions. Please refer to the STP Enrolment form for terms and conditions before enrolment."</p>
Account Statement	<p>For normal transactions (other than SIP/STP) during ongoing sales and repurchase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AMC shall issue to the investor whose application (other than SIP/STP) has been accepted, an account statement specifying the number of units allotted (within five working days from the date of allotment). • For those unitholders who have provided an e-mail address, the AMC will send the account statement by e-mail. • The unitholder may request for a physical account statement by writing/calling the AMC/ISC/R&T. <p>For SIP / STP transactions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Account Statement for SIP and STP will be despatched once every quarter ending March, June, September and December within 10 working days of the end of the respective quarter. • A soft copy of the Account Statement shall be mailed to the investors under SIP/STP to their e-mail address on a monthly basis, if so mandated. • However, the first Account Statement under SIP/STP shall be issued within 10 working days of the initial investment/transfer. • In case of specific request received from investors, Mutual Funds shall provide the account statement (SIP/STP) to the investors within 5 working days from the receipt of such request without any charges.

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	<p>Annual Account Statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mutual Funds shall provide the Account Statement to the Unitholders who have not transacted during the last six months prior to the date of generation of account statements. The Account Statement shall reflect the latest closing balance and value of the Units prior to the date of generation of the account statement, The account statements in such cases may be generated and issued along with the Portfolio Statement or Annual Report of the Scheme. <p>Alternately, soft copy of the account statements shall be mailed to the investors' e-mail address, instead of physical statement, if so mandated.</p>
Dividend	The dividend warrants shall be dispatched to the unitholders within 30 days of the date of declaration of the dividend.
Redemption	The redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be dispatched to the unitholders within 10 working days from the date of acceptance of redemption or repurchase request. The redemption cheque will be issued in the name of the first unitholder.
Delay in payment of redemption / repurchase proceeds	The Asset Management Company shall be liable to pay interest to the unitholders at such rate as may be specified by SEBI for the period of such delay (presently @ 15% per annum).
Bank Account Details	<p>It shall be mandatory for the Unitholders to mention their bank account numbers in their applications/requests for redemptions. Unitholders are requested to give the full particulars of their Bank Account i.e. nature and number of account, name, Account Number, Nine digit MICR code No. (For Electronic Credit Facility), IFSC code for NEFT a 11 digit number, branch address of the bank at the appropriate space in the application form.</p> <p>Restriction on Acceptance of Third Party Payments for Subscription of units of schemes of Tata Mutual Fund: In pursuance to Best Practice Guidelines issued by Association of Mutual Funds in India [AMFI] Vide Circular No.135/BP/16/10 dated August 16th 2010 for acceptance of Third party cheques, Tata Asset Management Ltd has decided henceforth not to accept subscriptions with Third-Party cheques, For details kindly refer Statement of Additional Information (SAI).</p> <p>Change of Bank Mandate: In order to protect the interest of Unit holders from fraudulent encashment of redemption / dividend cheques, SEBI has made it mandatory for investors to provide their bank details viz. name of bank, branch, address, account type and number, etc. to the Mutual Fund.</p> <p>Applications without complete bank details shall be rejected. The Asset Management Company will not be responsible for any loss arising out of fraudulent encashment of cheques / warrants and / or any delay / loss in transit.</p> <p>Unitholders are free to change their bank details registered with the Mutual Fund subject to adherence with the following procedure: Tata Mutual Fund(TMf) has decided to substitute the process for Change of Bank Mandate(COB) in the 'Bank Details' clause.</p> <p>Documents required for Change of Bank Mandate (COB)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Transaction slip/Request letter from investor; And Cancelled original cheque for New Bank Mandate; And Document proof of existing Bank Mandate presently registered in the TMF folio: (Any one of the following) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cancelled original cheque having account no. and name of the first holder on it; Or Original Bank Statement. True copy can be accepted if original is brought to the branch for verification. Or True copy of Bank Passbook, if the original Passbook is brought to branch for verification. Or In case of closed Bank account, letter from Bank on letter head, duly stamped confirming closure of the account. <p>In the event of a request for change in bank account information being invalid / incomplete / not satisfactory in respect of signature mismatch/document insufficiency/not meeting any requirements more specifically as indicated in clauses above, the request for such change will not be processed. Redemptions / dividend payments, if any, will be processed and the last registered bank account information will be used for such payments to Unitholders. Unitholders may note that requests for change in bank details shall be submitted atleast 10 business days prior to date of redemption / dividend payment. In event of insufficient prior notice for change in the Bank account mandate, the redemption / dividend payment, if any will be processed using last registered bank account Tata Mutual Fund shall not be responsible for any consequence arising out of such action.</p> <p>Unit holders are advised to provide their contact details like telephone numbers, mobile numbers and email IDs to Tata Mutual Fund in writing.</p>

<p>Who can invest</p> <p>This is an indicative list and you are requested to consult your financial advisor to ascertain whether the scheme is suitable to your risk profile.</p>	<p>Eligibility for Application</p> <p>The following persons (subject, wherever relevant to, purchase of Units being permitted under their respective constitutions and relevant State Regulations) are eligible to apply for the purchase of the Units:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult individuals, either singly or more than one (not exceeding three) on first holder basis or jointly on an either or survivor/any one basis. • Parents, or other lawful Guardians on behalf of Minors. • Companies, corporate bodies, public sector undertakings, trusts, wakf boards or endowments, funds, institutions, associations of persons or bodies of individuals and societies (including Co-operative Societies) registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (so long as the purchase of Units is permitted under their respective constitutions). • Mutual Funds (including any Scheme managed by AMC or any Scheme of any other Mutual Fund); (in accordance with Regulation 44(1) read with Clause 4 of Schedule VII, of the Securities & Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996). • Asset Management Company (AMC); (in accordance with Regulation 24(3) of the Securities & Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996). • Partnership firms, in the name of the partners. • Hindu Undivided families (HUF) in the sole name of the Karta. • Financial and Investment Institutions/ Banks. • Army/ Navy / Air Force, para military Units and other eligible institutions. • Religious and Charitable Trusts provided these are allowed to invest as per statute and their by-laws. • Non-resident Indians/ persons of Indian origin residing abroad (NRIs) on a full repatriation basis. • Foreign Institutional Investors registered with SEBI (FIIs). • International Multilateral Agencies approved by the Government of India. <p>Applicants who cannot Invest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any individual who is a Foreign national or any other entity that is not an Indian resident under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, except where registered with SEBI as a FII or FII sub account. • Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs) shall not be allowed to invest in the scheme. These would be firms & societies which are held directly or indirectly but ultimately to the extent of atleast 60% by NRIs & trusts in which atleast 60% of the beneficial interest is similarly held irrevocably by such persons (OCBs). • Non-Resident Indians residing in the United States of America and Canada. <p>The Fund reserves the right to include / exclude new / existing categories of investors to invest in the scheme from time to time, subject to SEBI Regulations and other than prevailing statutory regulations, if any.</p> <p>If a person resident of India at the time of subscription becomes a person resident outside India subsequently, shall have the option to either be paid Redemption value of Units, or continue into the Scheme if he/ she so desires and is otherwise eligible. However, the person who desires to continue in the Scheme shall not be entitled to any interest or any compensation during the period it takes for the Fund to record the change in Address and the Residential Status. Notwithstanding the aforesaid, the Trustee Company reserves the right to close the Unitholder account and to pay the Redemption value of Units, subsequent to his becoming a person resident outside India, should the reasons of expediency, cost, interest of Unitholders and other circumstances make it necessary for the Fund to do so. In such an event, no resident Unitholders who have subsequently become resident outside India shall have a right to claim the growth in capital and/ or income distribution.</p> <p>This scheme has not been registered in any country outside India. To ensure compliance with any Laws, Acts, Enactments, etc. including by way of Circulars, Press Releases, or Notifications of Government of India, the Fund may require/give verification of identity/any special/additional subscription-related information from /of the Unitholders(which may result in delay in dealing with the applications, Units, benefits, distribution, etc./giving subscription details, etc). Each Unitholder must represent and warrant to the Trustee Company/AMC that, among other things, he is able to acquire Units without violating applicable laws. The Trustee Company will not knowingly offer or sell Units to any person to whom such offer or sale would be unlawful, or might result in the Fund incurring any liability or suffering any other pecuniary disadvantages which the Fund might not otherwise incur or suffer. Units may not be held by any person in breach of the law or requirements of any governmental, statutory authority including, without limitation, Exchange Control Regulations. The Trustee company may, compulsorily redeem any Units held directly or beneficially in contravention of these prohibitions. In view of the individual nature of investment portfolio and its consequences, each Unitholder is advised to consult his/her own professional advisor concerning possible consequences of purchasing, holding, selling, converting or otherwise disposing of the Units under the laws of his/her State/country of incorporation, establishment, citizenship, residence or domicile.</p>
<p>Dividend Policy</p>	<p>The income / profits received / earned would be accumulated by the Fund as capital accretion, aimed at achieving medium to long term and also short term capital growth and reflected in the NAV. In the alternative and as may be decided by the Trustee Company along with the Asset Management Company, the profits received / earned and so retained and reinvested may be distributed as Income at appropriate rates (after providing for all relevant ongoing expenses, etc.) and at appropriate intervals as may be decided and will be distributed to the unitholders who hold the units on the record date of declaration of the Income. The Income Distribution warrants shall be despatched within 30 days of the declaration of the Income. Guided by the philosophy of value-oriented returns, the Trustee Company may periodically capitalise net earnings of the Scheme (including interest income and realised gains and losses on the Securities) by way of allotment/credit of bonus Units to the Unitholders Accounts, the intent being to protect the Net Asset Value of the Scheme and Unitholders' interests.</p> <p>The Fund does not assure any targeted annual return / income nor any capitalisation ratio. Accumulation</p>

	<p>of earnings and / or capitalisation of bonus units and the consequent determination of NAV, may be suspended temporarily or indefinitely under any of the circumstances as stated in the clause "Suspension of Ongoing Sale, Repurchase or Switch of Units."</p> <p>Dividend Reinvestment Option : Unitholders under this Option also have the facility of reinvestment of the income so declared, if so desired. Income Distribution Warrants will not be despatched to such Unitholders. The income declared would be reinvested in the Scheme on the immediately following ex-dividend date.</p> <p>Dividend Sweep Facility Under this facility investor can opt for reinvestment of dividend into any other scheme of Tata Mutual Fund. This facility is available only for those investors who have opted for dividend reinvestment facility. This facility is not available to those investors who have opted for dividend payout facility. Under this facility, the net dividend amount (i.e net of statutory levy / taxes if any) will be automatically invested on the ex dividend date into other scheme of TATA Mutual Fund specified by the investor at the applicable NAV of that scheme & accordingly equivalent units will be allotted in lieu of dividend, subject to the terms of the schemes. The minimum and maximum amount is not applicable for this facility. No entry load or exit load will be levied on the units issued in lieu of dividend. AMC reserves the right to modify or withdraw this facility without prior notice.</p> <p>Dividend Sweep facility is not available in those plans where dividend distribution/declaration frequency is daily.</p> <p>Default Option: Investor should appropriately tick the 'option' (dividend or growth) in the application form while investing in the schemes. If option is not indicated by the investor, then by default it will be treated as 'growth option'. Further, if investors chooses 'dividend option' then they should also indicate the sub-option (dividend payout or dividend re-investment) under the 'dividend option' otherwise it will, by default, be treated as 'dividend re-investment' option.</p>
How to Apply	Please refer to the Scheme Additional Information and Application form for the instructions.
Facility for purchasing of the units of the scheme through order routing platform on BSE and NSE	<p>Tata Mutual Fund has signed an agreement with BSE & NSE for allowing transactions in the Scheme through stock exchange platform.</p> <p>The scheme is admitted on the order routing platform of Bombay Stock Exchange Limited ("BSE") and National Stock Exchange of India Limited ("NSE"). Under this facility investors can submit the application for subscription and redemption of units of the scheme through the Stock Exchange platform. The introduction of this facility is pursuant to guidelines issued by SEBI vide circular SEBI/IMD/CIR No.11/183204/2209 dated November 13, 2009 and the Stock Exchanges viz. BSE & NSE.</p> <p>The following are the salient features of the new facility introduced for the benefit of investors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This facility i.e. purchase/redemption of units will be available to both existing and new investors. Switching of units will not be permitted through stock exchange platform. 2. The investors will be eligible to only purchase /redeem units of the scheme. It is subject to change from time to time. 3. All trading members of BSE & NSE who are registered with AMFI as Mutual Fund Advisors and who have signed up with Tata Asset Management Limited and also registered with BSE & NSE as Participants ("AMFI certified stock exchange brokers") will be eligible to offer this facility to investors. In order to facilitate transactions in mutual fund units through the stock exchange infrastructure, BSE has introduced BSE StAR MF Platform and NSE has introduced Mutual Fund Service System (MFSS). 4. The units of eligible Schemes are not listed on BSE & NSE and the same cannot be traded on the Stock Exchange like shares. The window for submission of application for purchase/redemption of units on BSE & NSE will be available between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. or such other timings as may be decided by the Stock Exchanges. 5. TMF has currently entered into an arrangement with BSE & NSE for facilitating transactions in the scheme through the AMFI certified stock exchange brokers. Investors who are interested in transacting in this scheme should register themselves with AMFI certified stock exchange brokers. 6. The eligible AMFI certified stock exchange brokers will be considered as Official Points of Acceptance (OPA) of Tata Mutual Fund as per SEBI circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR No/11/78450/06 dated October 11, 2006. 7. Investors have an option to subscribe/redeem units in physical or dematerialized form on BSE StAR and NSE MFSS system. In case of redemption request received through MFSS/ BSE StAR/DP residual units will continue to remain in the Registrar and Transfer Agents records and the residual units will be redeemed only after investor request to redeem. 8. Investors will be able to purchase/redeem units in the scheme in the following manner : <p>i. Purchase of Units:</p> <p>a. Physical Form (available on BSE StAR & NSE MFSS Platform)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The investor who chooses the physical mode is required to submit all requisite documents along with the purchase application (subject to applicable limits prescribed by BSE/NSE) to the AMFI certified stock exchange brokers. • The AMFI certified stock exchange broker shall verify the application for mandatory details and KYC compliance.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After completion of the verification, the purchase order will be entered in the Stock Exchange system and an order confirmation slip will be issued to investor. • The investor will transfer the funds to the AMFI certified stock exchange brokers. • Allotment details will be provided by the AMFI certified stock exchange brokers to the investor. <p>b. Dematerialized Form (Available on both platforms i.e. NSE MFSS & BSE StAR MF)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The investors who intend to deal in depository mode are required to have a demat account with Central Depository Services Limited (“CDSL”)/ National Securities Depository Limited (“NSDL”) • The investor who chooses the depository mode is required to place an order for purchase of units (subject to applicable limits prescribed by BSE/NSE) with the AMFI certified stock exchange brokers. • The investor should provide their depository account details to the AMFI certified stock exchange brokers. • The purchase order will be entered in the Stock Exchange system and an order confirmation slip will be issued to investor. • The investor will transfer the funds to the AMFI certified stock exchange brokers. <p>ii. Redemption of Units:</p> <p>a. Physical Form (available on BSE StAR & NSE MFSS MF Platform)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The investor who chooses the physical mode is required to submit all requisite documents along with the redemption application (subject to applicable limits prescribed by BSE/NSE, if any) to the AMFI certified stock exchange brokers. Presently there is no cap on redemption request on BSE StAR MF Platform. Transactions are allowed for physical mode along with Demat mode on NSE except for Systematic Investment Plan whereas SIP transactions will be allowed in Demat mode only. • The redemption order will be entered in the Stock Exchange system and an order confirmation slip will be issued to investor. . In case of redemption request received through MFSS/ BSE StAR/DP residual units will continue to remain in the Registrar and Transfer Agents records and the residual units will be redeemed only after investor request to redeem. • The redemption proceeds will be credited to the bank account of the investor, as per the bank account mandate recorded with Tata Mutual Fund and within the timelines as per SEBI regulations as applicable from time to time or it will be sent to the investor in the mode selected by the investor. • Redemption request may also be submitted to any of the Investor service centers. • In case investors desire to convert the physical units into dematerialized form, the dematerialized request will have to be submitted with the Registrar. <p>b. Dematerialized Form (Available on both platforms i.e. NSE MFSS & BSE StAR MF)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The investors who intend to deal in depository mode are required to have a demat account with CDSL/ NSDL and units converted from physical mode to demat mode prior to placing of redemption order. • The investor who chooses the depository mode is required to place an order for redemption (subject to applicable limits prescribed by BSE/NSE) with the AMFI certified stock exchange brokers. The investors should provide their Depository Participant with Depository Instruction Slip with relevant units to be credited to Clearing Corporation pool account. • The redemption order will be entered in the system and an order confirmation slip will be issued to investor. • Presently no limit is applicable for the redemption of units. • The redemption proceeds will be credited to the bank account of the investor, as per the bank account details recorded with the Depository Participant. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Applications for purchase/redemption of units which are incomplete /invalid are liable to be rejected. 2. In case of non-financial requests/ applications such as change of address, change of bank details, etc. investors should approach Investor Service Centres (ISCs) of Tata Mutual Fund if units are held in physical mode and the respective Depository Participant(s) if units are held in demat mode. 3. An account statement will be issued by Tata Mutual Fund to investors who purchase/ redeem their units under this facility in physical mode. In case of investors who intend to deal in units in depository mode, a demat statement will be sent by Depository Participant showing the credit/debit of units to their account. 4. The applicability of NAV will be subject to guidelines issued by SEBI on Uniform cut-off timings for applicability of NAV of Mutual Fund Scheme(s)/Plan(s) as per SEBI circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 11/78450/06 dated October 11, 2006 Currently, the cut-off time is 3.00 p.m. for above mentioned schemes. 5. Investors will have to comply with Know Your Customer (KYC) norms as prescribed by BSE/NSE/CDSL/ NSDL and Tata Mutual Fund to participate in this facility. <p>The Trustee reserves the right to change/modify the features of this facility at a later date.</p>
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B. PERIODIC DISCLOSURES

<p>Net Asset Value</p> <p>This is the value per unit of the scheme on a particular day. You</p>	<p>The Mutual Fund shall declare the Net asset value of the scheme on every business day on AMFI's website www.amfiindia.com by 9.00 pm and also on the AMC's website i.e www.tatamutualfund.com.</p> <p>NAV Information</p>
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can ascertain the value of your investments by multiplying the NAV with your unit balance.	<p>The Scheme's NAV will be available on all Business Days at the Authorised Investor Service Centres. The Fund will endeavour to publish the Scheme's NAV on all business days in atleast 2 daily newspapers (along with repurchase price). In the event NAV cannot be calculated and / or published, such as because of the suspension of RBI Clearing, Bank strikes, during the existence of a state of emergency and / or a breakdown in communications, the Board of Trustees may temporarily suspend determination and / or publication of the NAV of the Units.</p> <p>The spread between the sale and repurchase price will be in accordance with Regulation 49(3) of the Securities & Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. Accordingly, the repurchase price shall not be lower than 93% of the NAV while the sale price shall not be higher than 107% of the NAV and further that the difference between the sale and repurchase price shall not exceed 7% calculated on the Sale price. Please also refer to the Clause on "Unitholder Transaction Expenses".</p>
<p>Half yearly Disclosures: Portfolio / Financial Results</p> <p>This is a list of securities where the corpus of the scheme is currently invested. The market value of these investments is also stated in portfolio disclosures.</p>	<p>The Fund shall before the expiry of one month from the close of each half year, that is as on March 31 and September 30, publish its unaudited financial results in one English daily newspaper having all India circulation and in a newspaper published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the Fund is situated and update the same on AMC's website at www.tatamutualfund.com within 30 days in format prescribed in terms of SEBI's circular dated April 20, 2001 and on AMFI's website at www.amfiindia.com within 30 days from the close of each half year, in the prescribed formats.</p> <p>Further the Fund shall also disclose the half-yearly scheme portfolios on its web site at www.tatamutualfund.com and on AMFI web site (www.amfiindia.com) in the prescribed format before the expiry of one month from the close of each half year.</p> <p>The mutual fund may opt to send the portfolio to all unit holders in lieu of the advertisement.</p>
Half Yearly Results	The mutual fund and Asset Management Company shall before the expiry of one month from the close of each half year that is on 31st March and on 30th September, publish its unaudited financial results in one national English daily newspaper and in a regional newspaper published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the mutual fund is situated.
Annual Report	The Fund will, not later than four months after the close of each financial year (March 31), mail to the Unitholders an abridged scheme wise annual report. Further, the full text of the Annual Report will be available for inspection at the office of the Fund. A copy of the Annual Report will be sent to Unit holders, free of cost, on specific request. The fund shall disclose the Annual Report on its website www.tatamutualfund.com.
Disclosure of Derivatives	The fund shall disclose the details of derivative transaction undertaken by the scheme in various periodic reports in prescribed formats as specified by SEBI vide Circular No. Cir / IMD / DF / 11 / 2010.
Associate Transactions	Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI).
Investor services	<p>The AMC has designated an Investor Relations Officer to look into investor grievances regarding deficiencies, if any, in the services provided by the Registrars or the Investor Service Centres.</p> <p>Name of the Investor Relations Officer: Ms. Latha Rajaraman Address: Tata Asset Management Ltd., 9th Floor, Mafatal Centre, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 21 Tel: (022) 66578282 Email address: kiran@tataamc.com</p> <p>The AMC will have the discretion to change the Investor Relations' Officer depending on operational necessities and in the overall interest of the fund.</p>

Taxation

The information is provided for general information only. However, in view of the individual nature of the implications, each investor is advised to consult his or her own tax advisors with respect to the specific amount of tax and other implications arising out of his or her participation in the scheme.

As per the Explanation to Section 115T of Income Tax Act 1961, an equity oriented fund is defined as a fund whose investible funds are invested in equity shares of domestic companies to the extent of more than 65% of the total proceeds of such fund. The percentage of equity share holding of the fund shall be computed with reference to the annual average of the monthly average of the opening and closing figures.

Following is a tax treatment for income arising from investment in the scheme:

	Resident Investors	Mutual Fund
	Rate of Tax	
Tax on Dividend Distributed	Nil	Nil
Capital Gains:		
Long Term	Nil	NA
Short Term	15%	NA

The above mentioned Tax rates shall be increased by applicable Surcharge @ 7.50%, Education Cess @ 2% and Secondary and Higher Education Cess @ 1%. The surcharge and Cess applicability varies with the category of investors. These Schemes will also attract Securities Transaction Tax (STT) at applicable rates.

Securities Transaction Tax

Securities Transaction Tax ("STT") is applicable on transactions of purchase or sale of units of an equity oriented fund entered into on a recognized stock exchange or on sale of units of equity oriented fund to the Fund. The STT rates as applicable are given in the following table:

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Taxable Securities Transaction	Rates	Payable by
Purchase of a unit of an equity oriented fund, where – The transaction of such purchase is entered into in a recognized stock exchange; and The contract for the purchase of such unit is settled by the actual delivery or transfer of such unit.	0.125%	Purchaser
Sale of a unit of an equity oriented fund, where - The transaction of such sale is entered into in a recognised stock exchange; and The contract for the sale of such unit is settled by the actual delivery or transfer of such unit.	0.125%	Seller
Sale of a unit of an equity oriented fund, where - The transaction of such sale is entered into in a recognised stock exchange; and The contract for the sale of such unit is settled otherwise than by the actual delivery or transfer of such unit.	0.025%	Seller
Sale of unit of an equity oriented fund to the Mutual Fund	0.25%	Seller

The Fund is responsible for collecting the STT from every person who sells the Unit to it at the rate of 0.25%. The STT collected by the Fund during any month will have to be deposited with the Central Government by the seventh day of the month immediately following the said month.

Please Note - If any tax liability arising post redemption on account of change in tax treatment with respect to Dividend Distribution Tax/Capital Gain Tax, by the tax authorities, shall be solely borne by the investors and not by the AMC or Trustee Company.

For further details on taxation please refer to the clause on Taxation in the SAI.

C. COMPUTATION OF NAV

Net Asset Value ("NAV") of the Units shall be determined daily as of the close of each Business Day on which the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) is open.

NAV shall be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Market Value of Scheme's Investments} + \text{Accrued Income} + \text{Receivables} + \text{Other Assets} - \text{Accrued Expenses} - \text{Payables} - \text{Other Liabilities}}{\text{Number of Units Outstanding}}$$

NAV =

The computation of Net Asset Value, valuation of Assets*, computation of applicable Net Asset Value (related price) for ongoing Sale, Redemption, Switch and their frequency of disclosure shall be based upon a formula in accordance with the Regulations and as amended from time to time including by way of Circulars, Press Releases, or Notifications issued by SEBI or the Government of India to regulate the activities and growth of Mutual Funds. The NAVs of the fund shall be rounded off upto four decimals.

* Please refer Para V. of SAI on 'Investment valuation norms for securities & other assets' for details.

Foreign Exchange conversion

On the valuation day, all assets and liabilities in foreign currency will be valued in Indian Rupees at the RBI reference rate as at the close of banking hours on that day in India. The Trustees reserve the right to change the source for determining the exchange rate at a future date after recording the reason for such change.

Foreign Securities

The foreign securities including units of overseas Mutual Fund(s) shall be valued at the last available price files or NAV/Repurchase Price as the case may be) from the stock exchange(s) / mutual fund(s) at the time of NAV calculation.

IV. FEES AND EXPENSES

A. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO) EXPENSES

Tata Pure Equity Fund is a Scheme of Tata Mutual Fund launched in 23rd March, 1998. During the New Fund Offer Period i.e. from 23rd March, 98 to 6th May, 98, the new fund offer expenses were 1.81% of the resources raised. However, being an existing scheme provision of NFO expenses are not applicable for this scheme.

B. ANNUAL SCHEME RECURRING EXPENSES

These are the fees and expenses for operating the scheme. These expenses include Investment Management and Advisory Fee charged by the AMC, Registrar and Transfer Agents' fee, marketing and selling costs etc. as given in the table below:

The AMC has estimated following percentage of the daily average net assets of the scheme will be charged to the scheme as expenses. For the actual current expenses being charged, the investor should refer to the website of the mutual fund.

Particulars	% of Net Assets
Investment Management & Advisory Fee	1.25
Custodial Fees	0.18
Registrar & Transfer Agent Fees including cost related to providing accounts statement, dividend / redemption cheques / warrants etc.	0.25
Marketing & Selling Expenses including Agents Commission and statutory advertisement	0.57

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Brokerage & Transaction Cost pertaining to the distribution of units	0.10
Audit Fees / Fees and expenses of trustees	0.06
Costs related to investor communications	0.06
Costs of fund transfer from location to location	0.03
Other Expenses	0.00
Total Recurring Expenses	2.50

These estimates have been made in good faith as per the information available to the Investment Manager based on past experience and are subject to change inter-se. Types of expenses charged shall be as per the SEBI (MF) Regulations.

The above list of expenses is illustrative only and may include such other expenses as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time.

Investment Management fees charged by TAML shall be 1.25% of the weekly average net assets for net assets upto Rs. 100 crores and 1.00% of the weekly average net assets on the balance amount above Rs. 100 crores. This fee shall be conformity with SEBI Regulations & shall be payable at a frequency as agreed between the AMC and Trustees from time to time. TAML shall not charge any fees on its investment in Units of the Funds/Schemes/Plans in TMF or any other Mutual Fund.

The recurring expenses of the Schemes including management fee shall be as per the limits prescribed under Sub-Regulations (6) of Regulations 52 of the Regulations and shall not exceed the limits prescribed thereunder.

As per the Regulations, the maximum recurring expenses that can be charged to the Scheme shall be subject to a percentage limit of daily average net assets as in the table below:

First Rs. 100 crore	Next Rs. 300 crore	Next Rs. 300 crore	Over Rs. 700 crore
2.50%	2.25%	2.00%	1.75%

The above is the maximum limit under Regulation 52 (6) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. The Fund will strive to reduce the level of these expenses so as to keep them well within the maximum limits allowed by SEBI and any expenditure in excess of the above limits shall be borne by Tata Asset Management Limited and/or Tata Trustee Company Limited. Besides only those expenses as given above under the clause "Annual Scheme Recurring Expenses". shall be charged to the Scheme.

Note:

In case the scheme invests in foreign mutual funds, the fees and expenses charged by the Mutual Fund(s) in foreign countries along with the management fee and recurring expenses charged to the domestic mutual fund(s) shall not exceed the total limits on expenses as prescribed under Regulation 52(6). Where the scheme is investing only a part of the net assets in the foreign mutual fund(s), the same principle shall be applicable for that part of investment.

TAML may enter into a revenue/cost sharing agreement with the overseas mutual fund/overseas investment advisor(s). In case the scheme invests in foreign mutual funds, the fees and expenses charged by the Mutual Fund(s) in foreign countries along with the management fee and recurring expenses charged to the domestic mutual fund(s) shall not exceed the total limits on expenses as prescribed under Regulation 52(6). Where the scheme is investing only a part of the net assets in the foreign mutual fund(s), the same principle shall be applicable for that part of investment.

These estimates have been made in good faith as per the information available to the Investment Manager based on past experience and are subject to change inter-se. Types of expenses charged shall be as per the SEBI (MF) Regulations.

C. LOAD STRUCTURE

Load is an amount which is paid by the investor to subscribe to the units or to redeem the units from the scheme. This amount is used by the AMC to pay commissions to the distributor and to take care of other marketing and selling expenses. 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 (www.tatamutualfund.com) or may call at (1800-209-0101) or your distributor.

Type of Load (SIP & non SIP)	Load chargeable (as %age of NAV)
Entry	Nil
Exit (for Normal & SIP/STP Transactions)	For non SIP transactions: 1% of the applicable NAV if redeemed on or before expiry of 365 days from the date of allotment.

No entry load shall be charged on the units subscribed by any Fund of Fund Schemes.

Bonus units and units issued on reinvestment of dividends shall not be subject to entry and exit load.

All loads including Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (CDSC) for the Scheme shall be maintained in a separate account and may be utilised towards meeting the selling and distribution expenses. Any surplus in this account may be credited to the scheme, whenever felt appropriate by the AMC.

As per SEBI circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 4/ 168230/09 dated June 30, 2009 the exit load or Corporate Deferred Sales Charge (CDSC) charged to the investor, a maximum of 1% of the redemption proceeds shall be maintained in a separate account which shall be used by the AMC to pay commissions to the distributor and take care of other marketing and selling expenses Any balance shall be credited to the scheme immediately. This circular will be applicable wef August 01, 2009.

TATA PURE EQUITY FUND

The AMC reserves the right to change/modify exit / switchover load (including zero load), depending upon the circumstances prevailing at any given time. However any change in the load structure will be applicable on prospective investment only. The AMC may charge an exit load for switch of units from one plan/option to another plan/option within the Scheme and/or any other scheme of TMF depending upon the circumstances prevailing at any given time. The switchover load may be different for different plans/options and the switchover load may be different from the entry and /or exit load charged for sale and/or repurchase units. The load charged could also be different for different options in the plans of the Scheme at the same time and different as regards the amount/tenor of investment, etc.

As per SEBI circular dt. May 23, 2008, the mutual fund at the time of changing the load structure, the mutual funds may consider the following measures to avoid complaints from investors about investment in the schemes without knowing the loads:

- The addendum detailing the changes may be attached to Scheme Information Documents and Key Information Memorandum. The addendum may be circulated to all the distributors/brokers so that same can be attached to all Scheme Information Documents and Key information memoranda already in stock.
- The investor is requested to check the prevailing load structure of the scheme before investing. For any change in load structure arrangement may be made to display the addendum in the Scheme Information Document in the form of a notice in all the investor service centers and distributor/ brokers' office.
- The introduction of the exit load/ CDSC along with the details may be stamped in the acknowledgement slip issued to the investors on submission of the application form and may also be disclosed in the statement of accounts issued after the introduction of such load/CDSC.
- A public notice shall be given in respect of such changed in one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation as well as in a newspaper publishes in the language of region where the Head office of Mutual Fund is situated.

V. RIGHTS OF UNITHOLDERS

Please refer to SAI for details.

VI. PENALTIES, PENDING LITIGATION OR PROCEEDINGS, FINDINGS OF INSPECTIONS OR INVESTIGATIONS FOR WHICH ACTION MAY HAVE BEEN TAKEN OR IS IN THE PROCESS OF BEING TAKEN BY ANY REGULATORY AUTHORITY

This section contains the details of penalties, pending litigation, and action taken by SEBI and other regulatory and Govt. Agencies.

1. All disclosures regarding penalties and action(s) taken against foreign Sponsor(s) may be limited to the jurisdiction of the country where the principal activities (in terms of income / revenue) of the Sponsor(s) are carried out or where the headquarters of the Sponsor(s) is situated. Further, only top 10 monetary penalties during the last three years shall be disclosed. - NIL
2. In case of Indian Sponsor(s), details of all monetary penalties imposed and/ or action taken during the last three years or pending with any financial regulatory body or governmental authority, against Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company; for irregularities or for violations in the financial services sector, or for defaults with respect to share holders or debenture holders and depositors, or for economic offences, or for violation of securities law. Details of settlement, if any, arrived at with the aforesaid authorities during the last three years shall also be disclosed. - NIL
3. Details of all enforcement actions taken by SEBI in the last three years and/ or pending with SEBI for the violation of SEBI Act, 1992 and Rules and Regulations framed there under including debarment and/ or suspension and/ or cancellation and/ or imposition of monetary penalty/adjudication/enquiry proceedings, if any, to which the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company and/ or any of the directors and/ or key personnel (especially the fund managers) of the AMC and Trustee Company were/ are a party. The details of the violation shall also be disclosed. - NIL
4. Any pending material civil or criminal litigation incidental to the business of the Mutual Fund to which the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company and/ or any of the directors and/ or key personnel are a party should also be disclosed separately.
"SEBI has filed a writ petition before the Bombay High Court seeking direction to the Additional Metropolitan Magistrate (the Magistrate) to expedite the case in a criminal complaint (for alleged insider trading) initiated by them earlier against Hindustan Lever Ltd. (HLL) and its five Executive Directors who held such office in March 1996. Thereafter, the Magistrate has taken cognizance of SEBI's complaint and has directed the issue of summons to HLL and the five Executive Directors Mr. S.M. Datta, a director of the Tata Trustee Company Ltd., was one of the five Executive Directors of HLL who are being proceed against."
5. Any deficiency in the systems and operations of the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees/Trustee Company which SEBI has specifically advised to be disclosed in the SID, or which has been notified by any other regulatory agency, shall be disclosed. - NIL

The contents of the Scheme Information Document including figures, data, yields, etc. have been checked and are factually correct.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Scheme Information Document, the provisions of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and the guidelines there under shall be applicable.

Note: The Scheme under this Scheme Information Document was approved by the Trustee Company on 6th January, 1998.

By order

Board of Directors

Tata Asset Management Limited

Place: Mumbai

Date: 24th November, 2010

H. A. Bulsara

Chief Operating Officer

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