TATA FIXED INCOME PORTFOLIO FUND

(An Open-ended Debt Scheme)

TATA MUTUAL FUND

Expertise that's trusted

Issue of Units of Tata Fixed Income Portfolio Fund at NAV based Resale price (Face Value Rs. 10/-).

SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT (SID)

Mutual Fund

Tata Mutual Fund
Fort House,
221, Dr. D. N. Road,
Mumbai - 400 001

AMC

Tata Asset Management Ltd.
Fort House,
221, Dr. D. N. Road,
Mumbai - 400 001

Trustee

Tata Trustee Company Ltd.
Fort House,
221, Dr. D. N. Road,
Mumbai - 400 001

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 scheme namely Tata Fixed Income Portfolio Fund Scheme A1, Tata Fixed Income Portfolio Fund Scheme A2, Tata Fixed Income Portfolio Fund Scheme A3, Tata Fixed Income Portfolio Fund Scheme B2, Tata Fixed Income Portfolio Fund Scheme B3, Tata Fixed Income Portfolio Fund Scheme C2, Tata Fixed Income Portfolio Fund Scheme C3 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 25th March, 2010.

NFO FOR SCHEME A1, A2, A3, B2, B3, C2, C3 OPENED ON:	30/11/2007	NFO FOR SCHEME A1 CLOSED ON	28/12/2007
		NFO FOR SCHEME A2 CLOSED ON	04/12/2007
		NFO FOR SCHEME A3 CLOSED ON	13/12/2007
		NFO FOR SCHEME B2 CLOSED ON	06/12/2007
		NFO FOR SCHEME B3 CLOSED ON	24/12/2007
		NFO FOR SCHEME C2 CLOSED ON	26/12/2007
		NFO FOR SCHEME C3 CLOSED ON	18/12/2007

Fort House, 221 Dr. D. N. Road, Mumbai - 400 001
Tel: (022) 66578282 Fax: (022) 22613782 Website: www.tatamutualfund.com E-mail: kiran@tataamc.com

TATA FIXED INCOME PORTFOLIO FUND

HIGHLIGHTS / SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME

Name of the Scheme	Tata Fixed Income Portfolio Fund (TFIPF) Tata Fixed Income Portfolio Fund consists three different schemes Viz. Scheme A (monthly), B (Quarterly) & C (Half Yearly). There are three series under each scheme with a portfolio of different maturity profile. Each series has two plans i.e. Regular Plan and Institutional Plan, both plans will have common portfolio.
Type of Scheme	An open ended debt scheme.
Investment Objective	**Scheme A1** Investment objective of the scheme is to generate returns and / or capital appreciation along with minimisation of interest rate risk. In order to achieve its investment objective, the scheme will invest predominantly in a portfolio of Debt & Money market instruments. In order to control the interest rate risk, average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 30 days. **Scheme A2** Investment objective of the scheme is to generate returns and / or capital appreciation along with minimisation of interest rate risk. In order to achieve its investment objective, the scheme will invest predominantly in a portfolio of Debt & Money market instruments. In order to control the interest rate risk, average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 60 days. **Scheme A3** Investment objective of the scheme is to generate returns and / or capital appreciation along with minimisation of interest rate risk. In order to achieve its investment objective, the scheme will invest predominantly in a portfolio of Debt & Money market instruments. In order to control the interest rate risk, average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 90 days. **Scheme B2** Investment objective of the scheme is to generate returns and / or capital appreciation along with minimisation of interest rate risk. In order to achieve its investment objective, the scheme will invest predominantly in a portfolio of Debt & Money market instruments. In order to control the interest rate risk, average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 150 days. **Scheme B3** Investment objective of the scheme is to generate returns and / or capital appreciation along with minimisation of interest rate risk. In order to achieve its investment objective, the scheme will invest predominantly in a portfolio of Debt & Money market instruments. In order to control the interest rate risk, average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 180 days. **Scheme C2** Investment objective of the scheme is to generate returns and / or capital appreciation along with minimisation of interest rate risk. In order to achieve its investment objective, the scheme will invest predominantly in a portfolio of Debt & Money market instruments. In order to control the interest rate risk, average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 240 days. **Scheme C3** Investment objective of the scheme is to generate returns and / or capital appreciation along with minimisation of interest rate risk. In order to achieve its investment objective, the scheme will invest predominantly in a portfolio of Debt & Money market instruments. In order to control the interest rate risk, average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 270 days.
Liquidity	The scheme is an open ended scheme and open for resale and repurchase of units at NAV based price with applicable loads, if any, on all business days on an ongoing basis.
Benchmark	CRISIL Liquid Fund Index
Transparency of operation / NAV Disclosure	Determination of Net Asset Value (NAV) on all business days. The NAV of the scheme will be available at all investor service centre of the AMC. The AMC shall also endeavour to have the NAV published in 2 daily newspapers. The AMC will also declare the Net asset value of the scheme on every business day on AMFI's website www.amfiindia.com and also on the AMC's website i.e www.tatamutualfund.com.

Load	**Entry Load**	**NA**	
	Scheme	**Exit Load**	**No Load period for the Schemes**
	A1	If redeemed during last two business days of any month - Nil If redeemed on any other business day - 0.25%	On a monthly basis - Last two business days of all subsequent months every year.
	A2	If redeemed during first two business days of any month - Nil If redeemed on any other business day - 0.25%	On a monthly basis - First two business days of all subsequent months every year.
	A3	If redeemed on 11th or 12th business day of any month - Nil If redeemed on any other business day - 0.25%	On a monthly basis - 11th & 12th business day of all subsequent months every year.
	B2	If redeemed during last two business days of May, August, November or February month - Nil If redeemed on any other business day - 0.50%	On a quarterly basis – Last two business days of May, August, November and February months every year.
	B3	If redeemed during last two business days of June, September, December or March month - Nil If redeemed on any other business day - 0.50%	On a quarterly basis – Last two business days of June, September, December and March months every year.

	C2	If redeemed during 15th or 16th business day of October month or April month - Nil If redeemed on any other business day - 0.75%	On a half yearly basis - 15th & 16th business day of October and April months every year.
	C3	If redeemed during 15th or 16th business day of November month or May month - Nil If redeemed on any other business day - 0.75%	On a half yearly basis - 15th day of May 2008 & 16th business day of November and May months every year.
	For applicability of load structure and NAV, switch-in will be considered as subscription and switch-out will be considered as redemption. On an ongoing basis switch-in from equity schemes of TMF to any schemes of Tata Fixed Income Portfolio Fund will not be allowed. As per SEBI specified limits; the repurchase price shall not be lower than 93 % of the NAV and sale price shall not be higher than 107% of NAV.		
Minimum subscription under each Plan	**Regular Plan:** Dividend Option / Growth Option: Rs.10,000/- and in multiples of Re.1/- thereafter. For additional investment Rs. 1000/- and in multiple of Re. 1/- thereafter. **Institutional Plan:** Dividend Option / Growth Option: Rs.1,00,00,000/- and in multiples of Re.1/- thereafter. For additional investment Rs. 1000/- and in multiple of Re. 1/- thereafter.		
Duration of the Schemes	The scheme, being an open ended scheme, has perpetual duration.		
Investment Options	**Options for making investments for Regular Plan and Institutional Plan:** Scheme A: Monthly* Dividend option and Growth option Scheme B: Monthly* & Quarterly* dividend option and Growth Option Scheme C: Monthly* & Half Yearly* Dividend option and Growth option. *Dividend option will have two facilities: Reinvestment & payout facility. Note: Dividend distribution will be subject to availability of distributable surplus and at the discretion of the trustees from time to time.		

- 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 Options (Reinvestment & Payout)

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 Fixed Income Portfolio Fund Scheme A1, A2 and A3, Tata Fixed Income Portfolio Fund Scheme B2 and B3 and Tata Fixed Income Portfolio Fund Scheme C2 and C3 are only the names of the Schemes 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.
- The scheme may invest in long term debt securities which bears the interest rate risk. Volatility of interest rate may impact the scheme adversely.
- Investors / Unitholders in this Scheme are not being offered a guaranteed or assured rate of return and the actual returns that would be available to an Investor / Unitholder will be based on the actual NAV which may go up or down depending on the market conditions.

Scheme Specific Risk Factors:

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 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.

Risk Associated with Securitised Debt

Scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage backed securities (MBS). Asset Backed Securities (ABS) are securitized debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from automobile loans, personal loans, loans against consumer durables, etc. Mortgage backed securities (MBS) are securitized debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of residential / commercial properties. ABS/MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying pool of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS/MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS/MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. If the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceed the credit enhancement provided, ABS/MBS holders will suffer credit losses. ABS/MBS are also normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk as compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt. At present in Indian market, following types of loans are amortised:

- Auto Loans (cars / commercial vehicles /two wheelers)
- Residential Mortgages or Housing Loans
- Consumer Durable Loans
- Personal Loans

The main risks pertaining to each of the asset classes above are described below:
Auto Loans (cars / commercial vehicles /two wheelers)

- The underlying assets (cars etc) are susceptible to depreciation in value whereas the loans are given at high loan to value ratios. Thus, after a few months, the value of asset becomes lower than the loan outstanding. The borrowers, therefore, may sometimes tend to default on loans and allow the vehicle to be repossessed.
- These loans are also subject to model risk. ie if a particular automobile model does not become popular, loans given for financing that model have a much higher likelihood of turning bad. In such cases, loss on sale of repossession vehicles is higher than usual.
- Commercial vehicle loans are susceptible to the cyclicality in the economy. In a downturn in economy, freight rates drop leading to higher defaults in commercial vehicle loans. Further, the second hand prices of these vehicles also decline in such economic environment.

Housing Loans

- Housing loans in India have shown very low default rates historically. However, in recent years, loans have been given at high loan to value ratios and to a much younger borrower classes. The loans have not yet gone through the full economic cycle and have not yet seen a period of declining property prices. Thus the performance of these housing loans is yet to be tested and it need not conform to the historical experience of low default rates.

Consumer Durable Loans

- The underlying security for such loans is easily transferable without the bank's knowledge and hence repossession is difficult.
- The underlying security for such loans is also susceptible to quick depreciation in value. This gives the borrowers a high incentive to default.

Personal Loans

- These are unsecured loans. In case of a default, the bank has no security to fall back on.
- The lender has no control over how the borrower has used the borrowed money.

Further, all the above categories of loans have the following common risks:

- All the above loans are retail, relatively small value loans. There is a possibility that the borrower takes different loans using the same income proof and thus the income is not sufficient to meet the debt service obligations of all these loans.
- In India, there is no ready database available regarding past credit record of borrowers. Thus, loans may be given to borrowers with poor credit record.
- In retail loans, the risks due to frauds are high.

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.

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.

Interest Rate Risk

As with debt instruments, changes in interest rate may affect the Scheme's net asset value. Generally the prices of instruments increase as interest rates decline and decrease as interest rates rise. Prices of long-term securities fluctuate more in response to such interest rate changes than short-term securities. Indian debt and government securities markets can be volatile leading to the possibility of price movements up or down in fixed income securities and thereby to possible movements in the NAV.

Credit Risk

Credit risk or Default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e. the issuer will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security). Because of this risk corporate debentures are sold at a higher yield above those offered on Government Securities which are sovereign obligations and free of credit risk. Normally, the value of fixed income securities will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit risk as well as any actual event of default. The greater the credit risk, the greater the yield required for someone to be compensated for the increased risk.

Reinvestment Risk

This risk refers to the difference in the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the schemes are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows are reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

Risk Factors Concerning Floating Rate Debt Instruments And Fixed Rate Debt Instruments Swapped For Floating Rate Return

1. Basis Risk (Interest Rate Movement): During the life of floating rate security or a swap the underlying benchmark index may become less active and may not capture the actual movement in interest rates or at times the benchmark may cease to exist. These type of events mayresult in loss of value in the portfolio.
2. Spread Risk: In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. However depending upon the market conditions the spreads may move adversely or favourably leading to fluctuation in NAV.
3. In case of downward movement of interest rates, floating rate debt instruments will give a lower return than fixed rate debt instruments.

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). The two conditions mentioned above shall be complied with on a calendar quarter basis, on an average basis, as specified by SEBI 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. 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.

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 31st December.
5	“Custodian” or “Standard Chartered Bank”	Standard Chartered Bank, a bank incorporated in London with limited liability and includes or 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	“Day”	Any day as per English Calendar viz. 365 days in a year.
8	“Entry Load”	Amount that is paid by the investors at the time of entry / subscription into the scheme.
9	“Exit Load”	Amount that is paid by the investors at the time of exit / redemption from the scheme.
10	“Financial Year”	A Financial Year shall be 12 full English Calendar months commencing from 1st April and ending on 31st 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”	(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). (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.
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	“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.
17	“NFO”	New Fund Offer
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.
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 Fixed Income Portfolio Fund Scheme A1, A2 and A3, Tata Fixed Income Portfolio Fund Scheme B2 and B3 and Tata Fixed Income Portfolio Fund Scheme C2 and C3.
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: 24^{th} March, 2010

Upesh K. Shah
Head – Compliance, Risk & Audit

II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME

A. TYPE OF THE SCHEME

An open ended pure debt scheme.

B. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME

Scheme A1
Investment objective of the scheme is to generate returns and / or capital appreciation along with minimisation of interest rate risk. In order to achieve its investment objective, the scheme will invest predominantly in a portfolio of Debt & Money market instruments. In order to control the interest rate risk, average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 30 days.

Scheme A2
Investment objective of the scheme is to generate returns and / or capital appreciation along with minimisation of interest rate risk. In order to achieve its investment objective, the scheme will invest predominantly in a portfolio of Debt & Money market instruments. In order to control the interest rate risk, average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 60 days.

Scheme A3
Investment objective of the scheme is to generate returns and / or capital appreciation along with minimisation of interest rate risk. In order to achieve its investment objective, the scheme will invest predominantly in a portfolio of Debt & Money market instruments. In order to control the interest rate risk, average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 90 days.

Scheme B2
Investment objective of the scheme is to generate returns and / or capital appreciation along with minimisation of interest rate risk. In order to achieve its investment objective, the scheme will invest predominantly in a portfolio of Debt & Money market instruments. In order to control the interest rate risk, average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 150 days.

Scheme B3
Investment objective of the scheme is to generate returns and / or capital appreciation along with minimisation of interest rate risk. In order to achieve its investment objective, the scheme will invest predominantly in a portfolio of Debt & Money market instruments. In order to control the interest rate risk, average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 180 days.

Scheme C2
Investment objective of the scheme is to generate returns and / or capital appreciation along with minimisation of interest rate risk. In order to achieve its investment objective, the scheme will invest predominantly in a portfolio of Debt & Money market instruments. In order to control the interest rate risk, average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 240 days.

Scheme C3
Investment objective of the scheme is to generate returns and / or capital appreciation along with minimisation of interest rate risk. In order to achieve its investment objective, the scheme will invest predominantly in a portfolio of Debt & Money market instruments. In order to control the interest rate risk, average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 270 days.

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:

Scheme	Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)		Risk Profile	Average Maturity Cap (Days)
		Minimum Upto	Maximum Upto	High/Medium/Low	
A1	Debt* & Money Market Instruments	0	100	Low to Medium	30
A2	Debt* & Money Market Instruments	0	100	Low to Medium	60
A3	Debt* & Money Market Instruments	0	100	Low to Medium	90
B2	Debt* & Money Market Instruments	0	100	Low to Medium	150
B3	Debt* & Money Market Instruments	0	100	Low to Medium	180
C2	Debt* & Money Market Instruments	0	100	Low to Medium	240
C3	Debt* & Money Market Instruments	0	100	Low to Medium	270

The asset allocation shown above is indicative and may vary according to circumstances at the sole discretion of the Fund Manager, on defensive consideration. Review and rebalancing will be conducted when the asset allocation falls outside the range indicated above. If the exposure falls outside the above range, it will be restored within ten Working Days.

* Debt instruments shall be deemed to include securitized debts (excluding foreign securitised debt) and investment in securitised debts shall not exceed 50% of the net assets of the Scheme. The scheme will not invest in foreign debt securities. No Investments will be made in foreign securitized debt. The scheme will have a maximum derivatives net position of 50% of the net assets.

Investment in derivative instruments may be done 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.

The Trustee Company may from time to time, for a short term period on defensive consideration, modify / alter the investment pattern / asset allocation, the intent being to protect the Net Asset Value of the Scheme and Unitholders interests, without seeking consent of the unitholders.

Change in Investment Pattern

The Investment Pattern as outlined above is 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 intent being to protect the Net Asset Value of the Scheme and Unitholders' interests. The asset allocation pattern may be modified in the interest of investors; and to protect the NAV of the Schemes, however, the same will be reviewed by the trustee on a quarterly basis and will be rebalanced to its normal position within a period of three months or in a time frame as permitted by the trustee.

Overview of Debt Market:

The major players in the Indian Debt Markets are today are banks, financial institutions, insurance companies and mutual funds. The instruments in the market can be broadly categorized as those issued by corporate, banks, financial institutions and those issued by state/central governments. The risk associated with any investments are – credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. While corporate papers carry credit risk due to changing business conditions, government securities are perceived to have zero credit risk. Interest rate risk is present in all debt securities and depends on a variety of macroeconomic factors. The liquidity risk in corporate securities market is higher compared to those of government securities. Liquidity in the corporate debt market has been improving due to the entry of more players and due to various measures taken by the regulators in this direction over a period of time. SEBI's directive of a compulsory rating by a rating agency for any [public issuance over 18 months is a case in point. In times to come, dematerialization, entry of private insurance companies and growth of fixed income mutual funds are expected to enhance liquidity in corporate debt market.

Expected Yields on Debt Securities (as on 28/02/10)

Issuer	Instruments	Maturity	Yields (%)
GOI	T-Bill	91 days	4.00 – 4.15
GOI	T-Bill	364 days	5.00 – 5.10
GOI	Short dated	1-3 yrs	5.25 – 6.85
Corporate	AAA	1-3 yrs	6.50 – 7.50
Corporate	CPs	3 months	5.75 – 6.00
Corporate	CPs	1 year	6.50 – 7.50

D. WHERE WILL THE SCHEME INVEST

Investment in Debt Instruments

The scheme will predominantly 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,
- Securitised Debt (asset backed securities excluding mortgage backed securities), Secured Premium Notes,
- 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.

Investment in Securitized Debt

Securitized debt would be maximum upto 50% of the net assets of the scheme. Inherently, securitized debt is a riskier instrument as compared to similar debt instruments, as shown by the risk factors for securitized debt. The fund manager would therefore use great caution / discretion whilst dealing in such paper he would use it only in situation where the securitized debt is giving a marginally better return for a similarly profiled debt instrument or conversely, if a securitized debt instrument and a debt instrument are giving the same yield but the debt instrument is rated one notch lower in rating profile. It would be endeavored to ensure that the over all risk profile of the portfolio does not get materially concentrated in securitized debt, and usage is only to get a better yield if the risk profile of the portfolio is not affected too adversely.

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. The Trustee Company may from time to time for a short term period under exceptional circumstances on defensive consideration modify/ alter the investment pattern / asset allocation the intent being to protect the Net Asset Value of the Scheme & Unitholders interests without seeking consent of the unitholders.

Securities Lending: The scheme may deploy funds of the scheme in securities lending. 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.

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.

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. The Scheme shall enter into derivative transactions for the purpose of hedging and portfolio balancing. In accordance with the guidelines issued by the SEBI. Exposure to derivative instruments will be restricted to 50% of the assets of the 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 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 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.

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

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) x181x 200,000,00/(365*100+6.50*181) = 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) x181x 200,000,00/(365*100+5.50*181) = Rs 48272.76 for six months.

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".

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

E. THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Scheme A1
In order to achieve its investment objective, the scheme will invest predominantly in a portfolio of Debt & Money market instruments. In order to control the interest rate risk, average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 30 days. Hence this scheme would be suitable for those investors whose appetite for interest rate risk is not beyond 30 days.

Scheme A2
In order to achieve its investment objective, the scheme will invest predominantly in a portfolio of Debt & Money market instruments. In order to control the interest rate risk, average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 60 days. Hence this scheme would be suitable for those investors whose appetite for interest rate risk is not beyond 60 days.

Scheme A3
In order to achieve its investment objective, the scheme will invest predominantly in a portfolio of Debt & Money market instruments. In order to control the interest rate risk, average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 90 days. Hence this scheme would be suitable for those investors whose appetite for interest rate risk is not beyond 90 days.

Scheme B2
In order to achieve its investment objective, the scheme will invest predominantly in a portfolio of Debt & Money market instruments. In order to control the interest rate risk, average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 150 days. Hence this scheme would be suitable for those investors whose appetite for interest rate risk is not beyond 150 days.

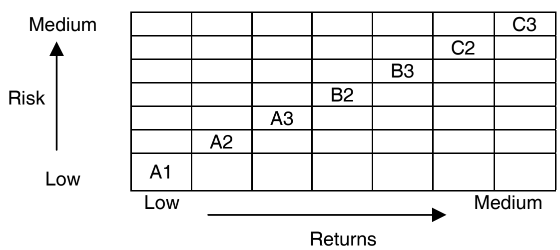
Scheme B3
In order to achieve its investment objective, the scheme will invest predominantly in a portfolio of Debt & Money market instruments. In order to control the interest rate risk, average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 180 days. Hence this scheme would be suitable for those investors whose appetite for interest rate risk is not beyond 180 days.

Scheme C2
In order to achieve its investment objective, the scheme will invest predominantly in a portfolio of Debt & Money market instruments. In order to control the interest rate risk, average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 240 days. Hence this scheme would be suitable for those investors whose appetite for interest rate risk is not beyond 240 days.

Scheme C3
In order to achieve its investment objective, the scheme will invest predominantly in a portfolio of Debt & Money market instruments. In order to control the interest rate risk, average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 270 days. Hence this scheme would be suitable for those investors whose appetite for interest rate risk is not beyond 270 days.

Since each scheme is likely to have different portfolio maturity profile, the risk return profile of each scheme will also be different. This is illustrated below;

SCHEME PORTFOLIO MATRIK



The Schemes 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 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.

The AMC has an internal policy for selection of assets of the portfolio. The portfolio is constructed taking into account ratings from different rating agencies, rating migration, credit premium over the price of a sovereign security, general economic conditions and such other criteria. Such an internal policy from time to time lays down maximum/minimum exposure for different ratings, norms for investing in unrated paper, liquidity norms, and so on. Through such norms, the Scheme is expected to maintain a high quality portfolio and manage credit risk well.

Investment in unrated debt securities will be made with the prior approval of the Board of the AMC. Such investments would be within the parameters approved by the Board of the Trustee. Where the proposed investment is not within the parameters as mentioned above, approval of the Boards of both the AMC and the Trustee will be taken before making the investment.

Investments may be made in instruments, which, in the opinion of the Fund Manager, are of an acceptable credit risk and chance of default is minimum. The Fund Manager will generally be guided by, but not restrained by, the ratings announced by various rating agencies on the assets in the portfolio.

The Schemes may invest in listed/unlisted and/or rated/unrated debt or money market instruments/securities, Gilts/ Government Securities, securities issued/guaranteed by the Central/State Governments, securities issued by public/private sector companies/corporations, financial institutions and/or money market instruments such as commercial paper, certificates of deposit, permitted securities under a repo agreement etc. These instruments may carry fixed rate of return or floating rate of return or may be issued on discount basis. The Schemes may also invest in call money/term money market as per the RBI guidelines in this respect.

The Scheme may underwrite primary issuances of securities subject to the Regulations.

Subject to the maximum amount permitted from time to time, the Schemes may invest in offshore debt securities, in the manner allowed by SEBI/RBI, provided such investments are in conformity with the investment objectives of the Scheme and the prevailing guidelines and Regulations.

To avoid duplication of portfolios and to reduce expenses, the Schemes may invest in any other Scheme of the Fund to the extent permitted by the Regulations. In such an event, as per the Regulations, the AMC cannot charge management fees on the amounts of the Scheme so invested.

Subject to the Regulations, the investments may be in securities which are listed or unlisted, secured or unsecured, rated or unrated, having variable maturities, and acquired through secondary market purchases, RBI auctions, open market sales conducted by RBI etc., Initial Public Offers (IPOs), other public offers, placements, rights, offers, negotiated deals, etc.

The Schemes may also enter into repurchase and reverse repurchase obligations in all securities held by it as per the guidelines and Regulations applicable to such transactions.

The schemes may also invest in debt instruments such as non convertible portion of Convertible Debentures (Khokas), Non Convertible Debentures, Securitised Debt, Secured Premium Notes, Zero Interest Bonds, Deep Discount Bonds, Floating Rate Bonds / Notes, Government securities and Money Market Instrument like Repos, Commercial Paper, Certificate of Deposit, Treasury Bills, etc. for providing ongoing liquidity & preservation of capital in a bear market.

The Schemes will purchase securities in the public offerings and rights issues, as well as those traded in the secondary markets. On occasions, if deemed appropriate, the Scheme will invest in securities sold directly by the issuer, or acquired in a negotiated transaction or issued by way of private placement. The moneys collected under this scheme shall be invested only in marketable securities.

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.

Portfolio Turnover

"Portfolio Turnover" is the term used by any Mutual Fund for measuring the amount of trading that occurs in a Scheme's portfolio during the given period of time. It is expected that there would be a number of subscriptions and repurchase on a daily basis. Consequently, it is difficult to estimate with any reasonable measure of accuracy, the likely turnover in the portfolio. However, a high turnover would not significantly affect the brokerage and transaction costs. The Fund will endeavor to balance the increased cost on account of higher portfolio turnover with the benefits derived there of. A high portfolio turnover rate is not necessarily a drag on portfolio performance and may be representative of arbitrate opportunities that exist for scrips / securities held in the portfolio rather than an indication of a change in Fund view on a scrip, etc.

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 debt scheme.

(ii) Investment Objective

Scheme A1
Investment objective of the scheme is to generate returns and / or capital appreciation along with minimisation of interest rate risk. In order to achieve its investment objective, the scheme will invest predominantly in a portfolio of Debt & Money market instruments. In order to control the interest rate risk, average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 30 days.

Scheme A2

Investment objective of the scheme is to generate returns and / or capital appreciation along with minimisation of interest rate risk. In order to achieve its investment objective, the scheme will invest predominantly in a portfolio of Debt & Money market instruments. In order to control the interest rate risk, average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 60 days.

Scheme A3

Investment objective of the scheme is to generate returns and / or capital appreciation along with minimisation of interest rate risk. In order to achieve its investment objective, the scheme will invest predominantly in a portfolio of Debt & Money market instruments. In order to control the interest rate risk, average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 90 days.

Scheme B2
Investment objective of the scheme is to generate returns and / or capital appreciation along with minimisation of interest rate risk. In order to achieve its investment objective, the scheme will invest predominantly in a portfolio of Debt & Money market instruments. In order to control the interest rate risk, average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 150 days.

Scheme B3

Investment objective of the scheme is to generate returns and / or capital appreciation along with minimisation of interest rate risk. In order to achieve its investment objective, the scheme will invest predominantly in a portfolio of Debt & Money market instruments. In order to control the interest rate risk, average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 180 days.

Scheme C2

Investment objective of the scheme is to generate returns and / or capital appreciation along with minimisation of interest rate risk. In order to achieve its investment objective, the scheme will invest predominantly in a portfolio of Debt & Money market instruments. In order to control the interest rate risk, average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 240 days.

Scheme C3
Investment objective of the scheme is to generate returns and / or capital appreciation along with minimisation of interest rate risk. In order to achieve its investment objective, the scheme will invest predominantly in a portfolio of Debt & Money market instruments. In order to control the interest rate risk, average maturity of the portfolio will not exceed 270 days.

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:

Scheme	Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)		Risk Profile	Average Maturity Cap (Days)
		Minimum Upto	Maximum Upto	High/Medium/Low	
A1	Debt* & Money Market Instruments	0	100	Low to Medium	30
A2	Debt* & Money Market Instruments	0	100	Low to Medium	60
A3	Debt* & Money Market Instruments	0	100	Low to Medium	90
B2	Debt* & Money Market Instruments	0	100	Low to Medium	150
B3	Debt* & Money Market Instruments	0	100	Low to Medium	180
C2	Debt* & Money Market Instruments	0	100	Low to Medium	240
C3	Debt* & Money Market Instruments	0	100	Low to Medium	270

* Debt instruments shall be deemed to include securitized debts (excluding foreign securitised debt) and investment in securitised debts shall not exceed 50% of the net assets of the Scheme. The scheme will not invest in foreign debt securities. No Investments will be made in foreign securitized debt. The scheme will have a maximum derivatives net position of 50% of the net assets.

Investment in derivative instruments may be done for hedging and Portfolio balancing.

The Trustee Company may from time to time, for a short term period on defensive consideration, modify / alter the investment pattern / asset allocation, the intent being to protect the Net Asset Value of the Scheme and Unitholders interests, without seeking consent of the unitholders.

(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 recuring expenses on the first Rs 100 Crores 2.25% 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

CRISIL Liquid Fund Index

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	Qualification	Total Experience	Other Schemes Under His Management	Experience (Assignments held during last 10 years)
Raju Sharma	41	CA, LLB (Gen), B. Com	18 years	TMIF, TLF, TIPF, TDBF, TMPF, TFF, TLMF, TFIP4, TFHFS20, TFIPF &TFRLTF	September 1997 to October 2000 - Vice President Investment Banking & Treasury at Alpic Finance Ltd. - Reporting to CMD. December 2000 to January 2004 - Associate at JM Morgan Stanly Fixed Income Securities Ltd - Reporting to Head of Fixed Income. March 2004 to June 2005 - Vice President debt market at Stratcap Securities Ltd - Reporting to Head of Fixed Income. July 2005 to September 2007 - Sr. Vice President debt market at SPA Securities Ltd - Reporting to CMD. September 2007 to date Fund Manager at Tata Asset Management Ltd Currently is the Fund Manager of certain debt schemes of Tata Mutual Fund - Reporting to Head of Fixed Income.

TMIF – Tata Monthly Income Fund, TLF – Tata Liquid Fund, TIPF – Tata Income Plus Fund, TDBF – Tata Dynamic Bond Fund, TMPF – Tata MIP Plus Fund, TFF – Tata Floater Fund, TLMF – Tata Liquidity Management Fund, TFIP4 – Tata Fixed Investment Plan – 4, TFHFS20 – Tata Fixed Horizon Fund Series 20, TFIPF – Tata Fixed Income Portfolio Fund and TFRLTF – Tata Floating Rate Long Term Fund.

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

1. A mutual fund scheme shall not invest more than 15% of its NAV in debt instruments issued by a single issuer which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency authorised to carry out such activity under the Act. Such investment limit may be extended to 20% of the NAV of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees and the Board of Asset Management Company.

   Provided that such limit shall not be applicable for investments in government securities.

   Provided further that investment within such limit can be made in mortgaged backed securitised debts which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency registered with the SEBI."

1A. A mutual fund scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in unrated debt instruments issued by a single issuer and the total investment in such instruments shall not exceed 25% of the NAV of the scheme. All such investments shall be made with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees and the board of asset Management Company.

1B No mutual fund scheme shall invest more than thirty percent of its net assets in money market instruments of an issuer.

   Provided that such limit shall not be applicable for investments in Government securities, treasury bills and collateralized borrowing and lending obligations.

   Debentures irrespective of any residual maturity period (above or below 1 year) shall attract the investment restrictions as applicable for debt instruments as specified under clause 1 and 1A above.

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.

8A) No scheme of a mutual fund shall make any investment in any fund of fund scheme.

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.

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.

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.

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, 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 a Non Convertible Debenture (NCD) 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 NCD, 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 5000 units of NCD's 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 NCD 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.

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 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.

J. PERFORMANCE OF THE SCHEME (As on 28th February, 2010)

Compounded Annualised Returns	Scheme Returns %							Benchmark Returns % CRISIL Liquid Fund Index						
	A1	A2	A3	B2	B3	C2	C3	A1	A2	A3	B2	B3	C2	C3
Returns for the last 1 year	0.63	2.55	2.73	2.76	2.43	2.88	4.08	3.87	3.87	3.87	3.87	3.87	3.87	3.87
Returns for the last 3 years	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Returns for the last 5 years	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Returns since inception A1(3/1/08), A2 (7/12/07), A3 (21/05/08)**, B2 (11/12/07), B3 (28/12/07), C2 (31/12/07) & C3 (24/12/07)	5.30	6.17	5.44	6.74	9.69	6.37	7.11	6.36	6.42	6.10	6.42	6.39	6.37	6.40

Past performance of the scheme may or may not be sustained in future. Returns are for Regular Plan Growth option.

** All units issued under the scheme were redeemed by the investors on 17th April, 2008 thereby the corpus of the scheme became zero for few days till new subscription came into the scheme. New units were subscribed on 21st May, 2008 and hence this date has been considered as the date of inception.

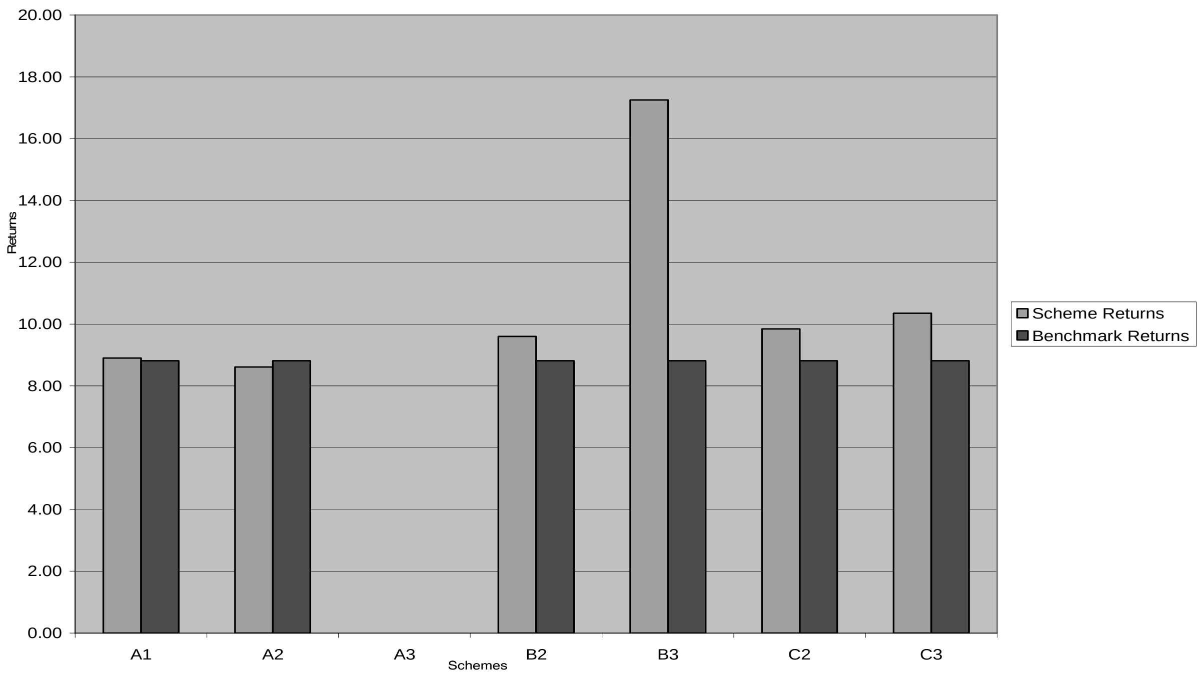
Absolute Returns For Each Financial Year For The Last 5 Years

Financial Year	Scheme Returns %							Benchmark Returns % CRISIL Liquid Fund Index						
	A1	A2	A3**	B2	B3	C2	C3	A1	A2	A3**	B2	B3	C2	C3
2004 - 2005	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2005 - 2006	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2006 - 2007	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2007 - 2008	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2008 - 2009	8.90	8.61	NA	9.60	17.25	9.84	10.35	8.81	8.81	NA	8.81	8.81	8.81	8.81

Past performance of the scheme may or may not be sustained in future. Returns are for Regular Plan Growth option.

** All units issued under the scheme were redeemed by the investors on 17th April, 2008 thereby the corpus of the scheme became zero for few days till new subscription came into the scheme. New units were subscribed on 21st May, 2008 and hence this date has been considered as the date of inception.

Absolute Returns % For Financial Year 2008 – 2009



III. UNITS AND OFFER

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

A. ONGOING OFFER DETAILS

Ongoing Offer Period This is the date from which the scheme will reopen for subscriptions/redemptions after the closure of the NFO period.	Tata Fixed Income Portfolio Fund Schemes A1, A2, A3, B2, B3, C2 and C3 were launched on 30th November, 2007 and now these schemes are open for subscription and redemption on an ongoing basis.
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.	At the applicable NAV.
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. *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*	At the applicable NAV subject to prevailing exit load, if any. 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.
Cut off timing for subscriptions / redemptions and switches	**Subscription / Purchase / Switch-in:** (a) **For amount less Rs. 1 crore:** In respect of application received upto 3 p.m., closing NAV of the day of receipt of application shall be applicable and in respect of application received after 3 p.m. closing NAV of

This is the time before which your application (complete in all respects) should reach the official points of acceptance.	next business day. (b) **For amount equal to or more than Rs. 1 crore** irrespective of the time of receipt of application, the closing NAV of the day on which the funds are available for utilisation shall be applicable. **Switch Out / Redemption:** In respect of application received upto 3 p.m., closing NAV of the day of receipt of application shall be applicable and in respect of application received after 3 p.m. closing NAV of next business day. Outstation cheques / demand drafts will not be accepted. **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.**
Where can the applications for redemption and switches be submitted?	The details of official points of acceptance etc. are provided on the back cover page.
Minimum amount for purchase / redemption and switches	**Minimum Amount for purchase:** **Regular Plan:** Dividend Option / Growth Option: Rs.10,000/- and in multiples of Re.1/- thereafter. For additional investment Rs. 1000/- and in multiple of Re. 1/- thereafter. **Institutional Plan:** Dividend Option / Growth Option: Rs.1,00,00,000/- and in multiples of Re.1/- thereafter. For additional investment Rs. 1000/- and in multiple of Re. 1/- thereafter. The repurchase / switches request can be made for a minimum of Rs. 1000/- / 100 units or in multiples of Rs.1/- thereafter or for all the Units. Currently there is no minimum amount requirement in case unitholder is opting for an all units switch.
Maximum amount for redemption and switch-outs	(a) The repurchase would be permitted to the extent of credit balance in the Unit holder's account. (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 prorate 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.
Minimum balance to be maintained and consequences of non maintenance.	**The Fund may mandatorily redeem all the Units of any Unitholder:** (a) if the value of the account falls below the minimum Account balance of 1,000 Units in case of both the options 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 (b) where the Units are held by a Unitholder in breach of any regulations.
Special Products available	Below mention facilities are not available: Systematic Investment Plan Systematic Transfer Plan Systematic Withdrawal Plan
Accounts Statements	**For normal transactions (other than SIP/STP) during ongoing sales and repurchase:** • 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 thirty days from the date of acceptance of the application). • 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. **Please Note:** As per SEBI regulations Mutual Funds are permitted to dispatch the account statements within thirty days from the date of allotment. However, under normal circumstances the scheme shall endeavor to send the account statements within 10 working days in case of physical account statements and within 7 working days in case of account statement via E-mail. **Annual Account Statement:** • 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. • Alternately, soft copy of the account statements shall be mailed to the investors' e-mail address, instead of physical statement, if so mandated.
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	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.
Who can invest 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.	**Eligibility for Application** 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: • 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. **Applicants who cannot Invest.** • 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. 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. 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. 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.
Refund	Refund of subscription money to applicants whose applications are invalid for any reason whatsoever, will be without incurring any liability whatsoever for interest or other sum. The entire amount shall be refunded within a period of 6 weeks. If, the Fund refunds the amount after 6 weeks, interest @15% per annum for delayed period shall be paid by the AMC. Refund orders will be marked “A/c. Payee Only” and drawn in the name of the first applicant.
Dividend Policy	In case of Growth Option 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 as reflected in the NAV. In case of a Dividend Option the profits received / earned and so retained and reinvested may be distributed as Income to the unitholders who hold the units on the record date of declaration of the Income at appropriate rates (after providing for all relevant ongoing expenses, etc.) and at appropriate intervals as may be decided by the AMC and/or Trustee Company. The Trustee Company reserves the right to change the frequency for income distribution at its discretion. Guided by the philosophy of value-oriented returns, the intent being to protect the Net Asset Value of the Scheme and Unitholders' interests. **Investment Options** **Scheme A1, A2 and A3:** Monthly* Dividend option and Growth option **Scheme B2 and B3:** Monthly* & Quarterly* dividend option and Growth Option **Scheme C2 and C3:** Monthly* & Half Yearly* Dividend option and Growth option. * Dividend option will have two facility: Reinvestment & payout facility. Note: Dividend distribution will be subject to availability of distributable surplus and at the discretion of the trustees from time to time. **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. **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. **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 choose '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. **Entitlement of dividend, as and when, declared by the fund under the scheme:** "All unitholders holding units under Dividend Plan of the scheme at the beginning of the record date shall be entitled to dividend. All unitholders of Dividend Plan of the scheme who submit valid redemptions/switch out requests till 3 p.m. on the record date will be entitled to receive the dividend". "Valid purchase / switch in applications received till 3 p.m. on the record date will be processed at the ex dividend NAV of record date & hence such investors will not be entitled for the dividend declared on such record date."

B. PERIODIC DISCLOSURES

Net Asset Value This is the value per unit of the scheme on a particular day. You can ascertain the value of your investments by multiplying the NAV with your unit balance.	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. **NAV Information** 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. 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".
Half yearly Disclosures: Portfolio / Financial Results 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.	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. 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. The mutual fund may opt to send the portfolio to all unit holders in lieu of the advertisement.

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.
Associate Transactions	Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI).
Investor services	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. Name of the Investor Relations Officer: Ms. Latha Rajaraman Address: 221, Dr. D. N. Road, Fort House, Fort, Mumbai 400 001 Tel: (022) 66578282 Email address: kiran@tataamc.com The AMC will have the discretion to change the Investor Relations' Officer depending on operational necessities and in the overall interest of the fund.

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 Schemes.

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

Dividend Distribution Tax is Payable by the Scheme		
Type of Scheme	**Rate of Dividend Distribution Tax**	
	Dividend paid to - Individuals & HUF's	**Dividend paid to other investors including non-resident investors**
Debt Fund	12.50%*	20%*

Tax on Capital Gains (Payable by the Investors)			
	Rate of Capital Gain Tax		
	All Resident Investors	**Domestic Companies**	**Mutual Fund**
Short Term Capital Gain	As per relevant Slab of Total Income chargeable to Tax	30%*	NA
Long Term Capital Gain			
With Indexation	20*	20*	NA
Without Indexation	10*	10*	NA

* The above mentioned Tax rates shall be increased by applicable Surcharge @ 10%*, Education Cess @ 2% and Secondary and Higher Education Cess @ 1%. Non Equity oriented Fund will not attract Securities Transaction Tax (STT).

* Finance Bill 2010 has proposed to reduce the surcharge to 7.50%.

"If any tax liability arising post redemption on account of change in tax treatment with respect to dividend distribution tax, by the tax authorities, shall be solely borne by the investors and not by the AMC or the Trustee Company."

Kindly refer SAI for further details on Taxation.

C. COMPUTATION OF NAV

Net Asset Value ("NAV") of the Units shall be determined daily as of the close of each Business Day.

NAV shall be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

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

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.

IV. FEES AND EXPENSES

A. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO) EXPENSES

The scheme was launched on 30th November, 2007. The new fund offer expenses were borne by the AMC.

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 weekly 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	
	Regular Plan	**Institutional Plan**
Investment Management & Advisory Fee	1.25	1.25
Custodial Fees	0.10	0.10
Registrar & Transfer Agent Fees including cost related to providing accounts statement, dividend/redemption cheques / warrants etc.	0.20	0.15
Marketing & Selling Expenses including Agents Commission and statutory advertisement	0.45	0.30
Brokerage & Transaction Cost pertaining to the distribution of units	0.10	0.05
Audit Fees / Fees and expenses of trustees	0.06	0.06
Costs related to investor communications	0.06	0.06
Costs of fund transfer from location to location	0.03	0.03
Other Expenses	0.00	0.00
Total Recurring Expenses	**2.25**	**2.00**

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 Scheme 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 weekly net assets as in the table below:

First Rs. 100 crore	Next Rs. 300 crore	Next Rs. 300 crore	Over Rs. 700 crore
2.25%	2.00%	1.75%	1.50%

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.

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.

Entry Load: NA

Scheme	Exit Load	No Load period for the Schemes
A1	If redeemed during last two business days of any month - Nil If redeemed on any other business day - 0.25%	On a monthly basis - Last two business days of all subsequent months every year.
A2	If redeemed during first two business days of any month - Nil If redeemed on any other business day - 0.25%	On a monthly basis - First two business days of all subsequent months every year.
A3	If redeemed on 11th or 12th business day of any month - Nil If redeemed on any other business day - 0.25%	On a monthly basis - 11th & 12th business day of all subsequent months every year.
B2	If redeemed during last two business days of May, August, November or February month - Nil If redeemed on any other business day - 0.50%	On a quarterly basis – Last two business days of May, August, November and February months every year.
B3	If redeemed during last two business days of June, September, December or March month - Nil	On a quarterly basis – Last two business days of June, September, December and March months every year.

	If redeemed on any other business day - 0.50%	
C2	If redeemed during 15th or 16th business day of October month or April month - Nil If redeemed on any other business day - 0.75%	On a half yearly basis - 15th & 16th business day of October and April months every year.
C3	If redeemed during 15th or 16th business day of November month or May month - Nil If redeemed on any other business day - 0.75%	On a half yearly basis - 15th day of May 2008 & 16th business day of November and May months every year.

For applicability of load structure and NAV, switch-in will be considered as subscription and switch-out will be considered as redemption. On an ongoing basis switch-in from equity schemes of TMF to any schemes of Tata Fixed Income Portfolio Fund will not be allowed.

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

Trail Fees: The scheme is open for investments by other funds. In case of direct investments made by the other funds into the underlying funds, the distributors of the other funds who mobilize the funds are entitled to the brokerage / trail commission. Accordingly, the brokerage trail commission would be paid from the underlying fund within the overall expenses that are permitted by the regulation. The underlying fund may pay the brokerage / trail commission to the distributor.

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 congnizance 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 31st January, 2007. Further, the trustees had ensured that the Tata Fixed Income Portfolio Fund (Scheme A1, A2, A3, B2, B3, C2 & C3), an open-ended debt scheme, approved by them is a new product offered by Tata Mutual Fund and is not minor modification of the existing Scheme / Fund / Product.

By order
Board of Directors
Tata Asset Management Limited

Place: Mumbai
Date: 25th March, 2010

H. A. Bulsara
Chief Operating Officer

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