

KEY INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

TATA

NIFTY PRIVATE BANK EXCHANGE TRADED FUND

(An Open-Ended Exchange Traded Fund replicating/ tracking -Nifty Private Bank Index)

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*:

- Long Term Capital Growth.
- An exchange traded fund that aims to provide returns that closely correspond to the returns provided by Nifty Private Bank Index, subject to tracking error.

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



Investors understand that their principal will be at Very High Risk

Scheme Opens On	16 August, 2019
Scheme Closes On	29 August, 2019
Scheme reopens on	16 September, 2019

This Key Information Memorandum (KIM) sets forth the information, which a prospective investor ought to know before investing. **For further details of the scheme/Mutual Fund, due diligence certificate by the AMC, Key Personnel, investors' rights & services, risk factors, penalties & pending litigations etc. investors should, before investment, refer to the Scheme Information Document (SID) & Statement of Additional Information (SAI) available free of cost at any of the Investor Service Centres or distributors or from the website www.tatamutualfund.com.**

NSE Disclaimer: As required, a copy of this Scheme Information Document has been submitted to National Stock Exchange of India Limited (hereinafter referred to as NSE). NSE has given vide its letter NSE/LIST/5143 dated May 20,2019, permission to the Mutual Fund to use the Exchange's name in this Scheme Information Documents as one of the stock exchange on which the Mutual Fund's unit are proposed to be listed subject to, the Mutual Fund fulfilling the various criteria for listing. The Exchange has scrutinized this Scheme Information Document for its limited internal purpose of declining on the matter of granting the aforesaid permission to the Mutual Fund. It is to be distinctly understood that the aforesaid permission given by the NSE should not in any way be deemed or construed that the Scheme Information Document has been cleared or approved by NSE; nor does it in any manner warrant, certify or endorse the correctness or completeness of any of the content of this Scheme Information Document; nor does it warranty the Mutual Fund's units will be listed or will continue to be listed on the Exchange; nor does it take any responsibility for the financial or other soundness of the Mutual Fund, its sponsors, its management or any scheme of the Mutual Fund. Every person who desires to apply for or otherwise acquire any units of the Mutual Funds may do so pursuant to independent inquiry, investigation and the analysis and shall not have any claim against the Exchange whatsoever by the reason of any loss which may be suffered by such person consequent to or in connection with such subscription / acquisition whether by reason of anything stated or omitted to be stated herein or any other reason whatsoever.

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

Name of the Mutual Fund
Tata Mutual Fund

Name of the AMC
Tata Asset Management Ltd.
CIN: U65990-MH-1994-PLC-077090

Offer for Units at
NAV Based Prices

1903, B-Wing, Parinee Crescenzo, G-Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051

Call: (022) 6282 7777 (Monday to Saturday 9:00 am to 5:30 pm)

E-mail: service@tataamc.com Website: www.tatamutualfund.com

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Investment Objective:

The investment objective of the scheme is to provide returns that is closely correspond to the total returns of the securities as represented by the Nifty Private Bank index, subject to tracking error.

However, there is no assurance or guarantee that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved.

Asset Allocation

Under normal circumstances, the asset allocation of the Scheme will be as follows:

Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)		Risk Profile
	Minimum	Maximum	High/Medium/Low
Equity and Equity related instruments covered by Nifty Private Bank index*	95	100	High
Money Market Instruments including Triparty repo or any other instrument as may be permitted by SEBI and units of liquid scheme of Mutual Fund	0	5	Low

The net assets of the scheme will be invested predominantly in stocks constituting the Nifty Private Bank Index. This would be done by investing in all the stocks in approximately the same weightage that they represent in the Nifty Private Bank Index. The scheme may take exposure through derivative transactions in the manner and upto the limit as may be specified by SEBI from time to time. A small portion of the net assets will be invested in money market instruments permitted by SEBI / RBI to meet the liquidity requirements of the Scheme.

*The scheme may invest upto 50% of its net assets in equity derivative instruments. Exposure to equity derivatives of the index itself or its constituent stocks may be undertaken when equity shares are unavailable, insufficient or for rebalancing in case of corporate actions for a temporary period. The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme.

The Scheme will comply with all the applicable circulars issued by SEBI as regard to derivatives viz. SEBI Circular no. SEBI/MFD/CIR No. 03/ 158 /03 dated June 10, 2003, no. DNP/Cir-29/2005 dated September 14, 2005, no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 9/108562/07 dated November 16, 2007, no. Cir/ IMD/ DF/ 11/ 2010 dated August 18, 2010 & SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2017/109 dated September 27, 2017.

The Scheme shall not carry out short selling. The scheme may engage in securities lending and borrowings. Not more than 20% of the net assets of the Scheme can be deployed in stock lending. The Scheme will also not invest in foreign securities and securitized debt.

Change in Investment Pattern

Being a passively managed exchange traded open ended index scheme, change in investment pattern is normally not foreseen. However, for short durations part of the corpus may be pending for deployment, in cases of extreme market conditions, special events or corporate events, like declaration of dividend by the companies comprising the index. In the event of involuntary corporate action, the Scheme shall endeavor to dispose the security not forming part of the Underlying index within 7 business days from the date of listing, subject to availability of adequate liquidity for the security.

Such changes in the investment pattern will be for short term and for defensive considerations only. In the event of deviations, the fund manager will endeavour to carry out rebalancing within 30 calendar days.

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In case deviation in investment pattern is not rebalanced within the period indicated above then justification for such delay in rebalancing of portfolio shall be placed before the investment committee and the reasons for the same shall be recorded in writing. The Investment Committee shall then decide on the course of action. However, at all times the portfolio will adhere to the overall investment objectives of the Scheme.

Risk Profile of the Scheme:

Tata Nifty Private Bank Exchange Traded Fund will be a passively managed scheme by providing exposure to Nifty Private Bank Index and tracking its performance and yield, before expenses, as closely as possible. The scheme performance may be affected by a general decline in the Indian markets relating to its underlying Index. The scheme invests in the underlying Index regardless of its investment merit.

Factors such as the fees and expenses of the Scheme, Corporate Actions, Cash balance, changes to the Underlying Index and regulatory policies may affect AMC's ability to achieve close correlation with the Underlying Index of the Scheme. The Scheme's returns may therefore deviate from those of its Underlying Index, generally known as "Tracking Error" risk.

The Tracking error of the scheme is expected to be in the range of 2-3% per annum. However, it may so be that the actual tracking error can be higher or lower than the range given. Tracking errors are inherent in any ETF fund and such errors may cause the scheme to generate returns which are not in line with the performance of the Nifty Private Bank Index or one or more securities covered by / included in the Nifty Private Bank Index. However, Tracking Error of ETFs is likely to be low as compared to a normal index fund.

To the extent that some assets/ funds may be deployed in Money Market Operations, the Scheme will be subject to risks relating to such deployment / operations and may also contribute to tracking errors.

In case of investments in derivative instruments like index futures, the risk/reward would be the same as investments in portfolio of shares representing an index. However, there may be a cost attached to buying an index future. Further, there could be an element of settlement risk, which could be different from the risk in settling physical shares and there is a risk attached to the liquidity and the depth of the index futures market as it is an untested market.

The Scheme is subject to the principal risks described below. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect Scheme's NAV, trading price, yield, total return and/or its ability to meet its objectives. These risks are associated with investment in equities.

Risks associated with investments in equity instruments

Investment Risks

Investments in equity and equity related securities involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the equity Schemes unless they can afford to take the risk of losing their investment.

The price of securities may go up or down depending on a variety of factors and hence investors may note that AMC/Fund Manager's investment decisions may not be always profitable. Although it is intended to generate capital appreciation and maximize the returns by actively investing in equity securities and utilising debt and money market instruments as a defensive investment strategy. The price of securities 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 Fund's investment objective will be attained or that the Fund may not be in a position to maintain the indicated percentage of investment pattern under exceptional circumstances. There is no guarantee the investment / dis-investment decision will result into profit.

Market Risk

The Scheme's NAV will react to the stock market movements. The Investor could lose money over short periods due to fluctuation in the Scheme's NAV in response to factors such as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices and market movements, and over longer periods during market downturns.

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Regulatory Risk

Any changes in trading regulations by the stock exchange (s) or SEBI may affect the ability of Authorised Participant to arbitrage resulting into wider premium/ discount to NAV.

Liquidity Risk

Trading in units of Tata Nifty Private Bank Exchange Traded Fund on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions or for reasons that in the view of the Market Authorities or SEBI, trading in units of the scheme is not advisable. In addition, trading in units of Tata Nifty Private Bank ETF are subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to NSE and SEBI "circuit filter" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Market necessary to maintain the listing of units of Tata Nifty Private Bank Exchange Traded Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. The Trustee, in the general interest of the unit holders of the Scheme offered under this scheme and keeping in view of the unforeseen circumstances/unusual market conditions, may limit the total number of Units which can be redeemed on any Business Day.

Settlement Risk

In certain cases, settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities as in certain cases, settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Schemes portfolio may result, at times, in potential losses to the Schemes, and there can be a subsequent decline in the value of the securities held in the respective Scheme's portfolio.

Risk pertaining to Nifty Private Bank Index

Nifty Private Bank Index comprises of 10 stocks and weights of each company in the index were capped at less than 35%. To the extent that the Scheme may concentrate its investments in the Securities of companies of certain sectors, the Scheme will therefore be subject to the risks associated with such concentration. In addition, the Scheme may be exposed to higher levels of volatility and risk than would generally be the case in a more diverse fund portfolio of equity Securities. Such risks may impact the Scheme to the extent that it invests in particular sectors even in cases where the investment objective is more generic.

Risks associated with Money Markets Instruments

Interest Rate Risk

As with money instruments, changes in interest rate may affect the price of the money market instrument(s) and ultimately 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 scheme is 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.

Securities Lending by the Mutual Fund

The Scheme may participate in securities lending and borrowing scheme in accordance with Securities Lending Scheme, 1997, Regulation 44 (4) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations ,1996, SEBI circular no MFD/CIR/01/047/99 dated February 10, 1999, framework for short selling and borrowing and lending of securities notified by SEBI circular

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no MRD/DoP/SE/Cir-14/2007 dated December 20, 2007 and SEBI circular no SEBI / IMD / CIR No 14 / 187175/ 2009

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dated December 15, 2009 and SEBI circular no CIR/MRD/DP/122/2017 dated November 17, 2017. The Scheme shall also follow other relevant regulations /guidelines issued by stock exchange(s) from time to time. The Scheme shall participate in Securities Borrowing and Lending only with the SEBI approved intermediaries.

Securities Lending means the lending of securities to SEBI approved intermediaries for a tenure of 1 to 12 months 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 Securities Lending.

Not more than 20% of the net assets of the Scheme can be deployed in stock lending Collateral would always be obtained by the approved intermediary. Collateral value would always be more than the value of the security lent. Collateral can be in form of cash, bank guarantee, and government securities, as may be agreed upon with the approved intermediary, and would also be subject to a mark to market valuation on a daily basis.

Example:

A scheme has a security 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 security, from time to time if any, on the exchange. If the scheme 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 (fund) at a stipulated time or on demand for a negotiated compensation. The scheme'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 scheme would participate in stock lending would be:

1. There is a holding of security e.g. of XYZ Ltd in the scheme which the fund manager wants to be the core holding of the fund 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 the said security of XYZ Ltd 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 scheme 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 will also be temporary illiquidity of the securities that are lent out and the Scheme(s) will not be able to sell such lent out securities until they are returned.

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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".
- The Scheme may face execution risk, whereby the rates seen on the screen may not be the rate at which the ultimate execution of the derivative transaction takes place.
- The Scheme may find it difficult or impossible to execute derivative transactions in certain circumstances. For example, when there are insufficient bids or suspension of trading due to price limit or circuit breakers, the Scheme may face a liquidity issue.
- Investments in index futures face the same risk as the investments in a portfolio of shares representing an index. The extent of loss is the same as in the underlying stocks.
- The Scheme bears a risk that it may not be able to correctly forecast future market trends or the value of assets, indices or other financial or economic factors in establishing derivative positions for the Scheme.
- There is the possibility that a loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counter party") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. The counter party may default on a transaction before settlement and therefore, the Scheme is compelled to negotiate with another counterparty at the then prevailing (possibly unfavorable) market price.
- The risk of loss in trading futures contracts can be substantial, because of the low margin deposits required, the extremely high degree of leverage involved in futures pricing and the potential high volatility of the futures markets.
- Where derivatives are used for hedging, such use may involve a basic risk where the instrument used as a hedge does not match the movement in the instrument/underlying asset being hedged. The risk may be inter-related also e.g. interest rate movements can affect equity prices, which could influence specific issuer/industry assets.

Listing related risks

Listing of the units of the fund does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity and there can be no assurance that an active secondary market for the units will develop or be maintained. Consequently, the Fund may quote below its face value / NAV.

Trading in Units of the Scheme on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions or for reasons that in view of Exchange Authorities or SEBI, trading in Units of the Scheme is not advisable. In addition, trading in Units of the Scheme is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to Exchange and SEBI 'circuit filter' rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of Units of the Scheme will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. Any changes in trading regulations by the Stock Exchange(s) or SEBI may inter-alia result in wider premium/ discount to NAV. The Units of the Scheme may trade above or below their NAV. The NAV of the Scheme will fluctuate with changes in the market value of Scheme's holdings. The trading prices of Units of the Scheme will fluctuate in accordance with changes in their NAV as well as market supply and demand for the Units of the Scheme. However, the Units of the Scheme can be subscribed / redeemed in Creation Unit Size directly with the Fund, which provides efficient arbitrage between the traded prices and the NAV, thereby reducing the incidence of the units of the Scheme being traded at premium/discounts to NAV. However, any changes in the trading regulations by NSE/Stock Exchange/SEBI may affect the ability of the market makers/Authorized Participants to arbitrage resulting into wider premium or discount to NAV. The Units will be issued in demat form through depositories. The records of the depository are final with respect to the number of Units available to the credit of Unit

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holder. Settlement of trades, repurchase of Units by the Mutual Fund will depend upon the confirmations to be received from depository(ies) on which the Mutual Fund has no control.

The market price of the Units of the Scheme, like any other listed security, is largely dependent on two factors, viz., (1) the intrinsic value of the Unit (or NAV), and (2) demand and supply of Units in the market. Sizeable demand or supply of the Units in the Exchange may lead to market price of the Units to quote at premium or discount to NAV.

Redemption Risk

Investors may note that even though this is an open-ended scheme, the Scheme would repurchase/redeem Units in Creation Unit Size only. Thus unit holdings less than the Creation Unit Size can only be sold through the secondary market on the Stock Exchange where these units are listed, subject to the rules and regulations of the Exchange.

Risk Control:

The scheme aims to track the Nifty Private Bank Index as closely as possible before expenses. The index is tracked on a regular basis and changes to the constituents or their weights, if any, are replicated in the underlying portfolio with the purpose of minimizing tracking error.

Investment in equity has an inherent market risk which cannot be mitigated generally. Whilst such risks cannot be eliminated, they may be mitigated by diversification. The AMC has adequate safeguards for controlling risk in the portfolio construction process. Investments made by the Scheme would be in accordance with the investment objective of the Scheme and provisions of SEBI Regulations.

The scheme will invest in:

Equity & Equity Related Instruments: The Scheme would invest in stocks comprising the Nifty Private Bank Index in the same proportion (weightage) as in the Index and endeavor to track the benchmark index.

Investment in Money Market Instruments: The Scheme may also invest in Money market instruments, in compliance with Regulations to meet liquidity requirements. The scheme may also invest in liquid schemes of Tata Mutual Fund or of any other fund house.

Money Market Instruments includes instruments like Commercial Paper, Certificate of Deposit, Treasury Bills and short term debt instruments etc. Triparty Repo or any other instrument as may be permitted by SEBI, Reverse Repo in Government Securities and any other Money Market instruments as may be permitted by SEBI/ RBI from time to time.

Derivatives and Hedging Products:

The Scheme may invest in Derivative Instruments to the extent permitted under SEBI Circulars DNP/Cir-29/2005 dated September 14, 2005, DNP/Cir-29/2005 dated January 20, 2006, SEBI/DNP/Cir-31/2006 dated September 22, 2006 and CIR/IMD/DF/11/2010 dated August 18, 2010 & SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2017/109 dated September 27, 2017.

The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme. Cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days may be treated as not creating any exposure.

Scheme Strategy

Tata Nifty Private Bank Exchange Traded Fund is a passively managed exchange traded fund which will employ an investment approach designed to track the performance of Nifty Private Bank Index. The Scheme seeks to achieve this goal by investing in securities constituting the Nifty Private Bank Index in same proportion as in the Index. The Scheme will invest at least 95% of its total assets in the securities comprising the Underlying Index. The Scheme may also invest in money market instruments to meet the liquidity and expense requirements.

The fund is ideal for those investors who would like to invest in passively managed fund investing in a diversified portfolio of well-known companies as represented by Nifty Private Bank Index..

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Tracking Error

Tracking error is a measure of the difference in returns from the Scheme and the returns from the index. It is computed as the standard deviation of the difference between the daily returns of the underlying benchmark and the NAV of the Scheme on an annualized basis.

Tracking error could be the result of a variety of factors including but not limited to:

- Delay in the purchase or sale of stocks within the benchmark due to:
 - i) Illiquidity in the stock,
 - ii) Delay in realisation of sale proceeds,
- The scheme may buy or sell the stocks comprising the index at different points of time during the trading session at the then prevailing prices which may not correspond to its closing prices.
- The potential for trades to fail, which may result in the Scheme not having acquired the stocks at a price necessary to track the benchmark price.
- The holding of a cash position and accrued income prior to distribution of income and payment of accrued expenses.
- Disinvestments to meet redemptions, recurring expenses, dividend payouts etc.
- Execution of large buy / sell orders
- Transaction cost and recurring expenses
- Delay in realisation of Unit holders' funds
- Levy of margins by exchanges

The Scheme will endeavor to minimise the tracking error by:

- Rebalancing of the portfolio.
- Setting off of incremental subscriptions against redemptions.
- Use of derivatives for portfolio rebalancing and efficient portfolio management

The AMC would monitor the tracking error of the Scheme on an ongoing basis and would seek to minimize tracking error to the maximum extent possible. Under normal market circumstances, such tracking error is not expected to exceed the range of 2%-3% p.a. However, in case of events like, dividend issuance by constituent members, rights issuance by constituent members, and market volatility during rebalancing of the portfolio following the rebalancing of the Underlying Basket, etc. or in abnormal market circumstances, the tracking error may exceed the above limits. There can be no assurance or guarantee that the Scheme will achieve any particular level of tracking error relative to performance of the Index.

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

1. The Mutual Fund under all its scheme(s) shall not own more than ten percent of any company's paid up capital carrying voting rights.
2. The scheme shall not 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.
3. 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.

[^]Note: SEBI vide circular no SEBI/HO/IMD/DF4/CIR/P/2019/102 dt. September 24, 2019 has prescribed the methodology for determination of price to be considered for inter scheme transfers. Inter scheme transfers (ISTs) will be done in accordance with additional safeguard prescribed in terms of SEBI Circular No SEBI/HO/IMD/DF4/CIR/P/2020/202 dated October 8th '2020.

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4. The 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.
5. 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:

The scheme may engage in securities lending and borrowing in accordance with the Securities Lending and Borrowing framework.

Provided further that a mutual fund may enter into derivatives transactions in a recognized stock exchange, subject to the framework specified by the SEBI.

6. The 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.
7. The scheme shall not make any investment in any fund of funds scheme.
8. The scheme will not advance any loan for any purpose.
9. The Scheme shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs of the mutual funds for the purpose of repurchase/ redemption of units or payment of interest or income distribution to the unitholders. The fund shall not borrow more than 20 per cent of the net asset of the scheme and the duration of such a borrowing shall not exceed a period of six months.

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.

Investment by Asset Management Company

TAML (the AMC) may invest in the scheme(s) 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). Investments by the AMC will be in accordance with the SEBI (MF) Regulations, 1996.

As per regulation, the sponsors or asset management company (TAML) shall invest not less than one percent of the assets under management of the scheme or fifty lakh rupees, whichever is less, in the option of the scheme and such investment will remain in the scheme till the scheme is wound up.

Where Will The Scheme Invest

Equity & Equity Related Instruments: The Scheme would invest in stocks comprising the Nifty Private Bank Index in the same proportion (weightage) as in the Index and endeavor to track the benchmark index.

Investment in Money Market Instruments: The Scheme may also invest in Money market instruments, in compliance with Regulations to meet liquidity requirements. The scheme may also invest in liquid schemes of Tata Mutual Fund or of any other fund house.

Money Market Instruments includes instruments like Commercial Paper, Certificate of Deposit, Treasury Bills and short term debt instruments etc., Tri-party Repo, Reverse Repo in Government Securities and any other Money Market instruments as may be permitted by SEBI/ RBI from time to time.

Derivatives and Hedging Products:

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The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme. Cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days may be treated as not creating any exposure.

Plans and Options

None

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On Continuous basis

Subscription / Redemption of Units directly with Mutual Fund:

Authorised Participants and Large Investors can directly purchase / redeem in blocks from the fund in Creation Unit Size on any business day.

Purchase / Sale of Units on Stock Exchange:

There is no minimum investment, although Units are purchased /sold in round lots of 1 Unit and in multiple thereof on stock exchange.

Applicable NAV

(i) For Authorised Participants / Large Investors only:

Subscription (Purchase)

The Authorized Participant/Large Investor can subscribe the units of the Scheme directly with the Mutual Fund only in Creation Unit Size . Units of the Scheme in less than Creation Unit size cannot be purchased directly with the Fund. Subscription in unit creation size can may made during trading hours of equity segment of the stock exchange(s).

The Fund may allow Purchases of Units of the Scheme (through RTGS/transfer/Cheque) in Creation Unit size by Large Investors/Authorised Participants. Purchase request for Creation Unit shall be made by such Investor to the Fund/AMC where upon the Fund/AMC will arrange to buy the underlying portfolio securities (i.e portfolio deposit) on behalf of the Investor. Portfolio Deposit and Cash Component will be exchanged for the Units of the relevant Scheme in Creation Unit size. The client will bear all the cost associated with buying of underlying portfolio securities(i.e Portfolio Deposit) Creation Unit (i.e exchange on units against shares comprises of Nifty Private Bank Index) will be valued at the price at which Securities comprises of Nifty Private Bank Index (i.e Portfolio Deposit) is bought by the Fund (+/-) applicable Cash component.

B. Redemption (Sale)

The Authorized Participant/Large Investor can redeem the units of the Scheme directly with the Mutual Fund only in Creation Unit Size. Units of the Scheme in less than Creation Unit size cannot be redeemed directly with the Fund. Redemption in unit creation size can may made during trading hours of equity segment of the stock exchange(s).

The Fund may allow Cash Redemption of the Units of the Scheme in Creation Unit size by Large Investors /Authorized Participants. Such Investors shall make Redemption request to the Fund/AMC whereupon the Fund/AMC will arrange to sell underlying portfolio Securities on behalf of the Investor. Accordingly, the sale proceeds of portfolio Securities, after adjusting necessary charges /costs, will be remitted to the Investor.

Redemption of Units (in Creation Unit size) be valued at the price at which Securities comprises of Nifty Private Bank Index (i.e Portfolio Deposit) is sold by the Fund (+/-) applicable Cash Component.

(ii) For others (Subscription / Redemption in less than Creation Unit Size in the exceptional circumstances mentioned in this SID):

Applicable NAV is the Net Asset Value per Unit at the close of the Business Day on which the application for purchase or redemption/switch is received and is considered accepted on that day. An application is considered accepted on that day, subject to it being complete in all respects and received prior to the cut-off time on that Business Day.

Subscriptions - Applicable NAV

The following cut-off timings shall be observed in respect of purchase of Unit of the Scheme, and the following NAVs shall be applied for such purchase:

1. where the application is received upto 3.00 pm closing NAV of the day of receipt of application;
2. where the application is received after 3.00 pm closing NAV of the next Business Day; and

Redemptions:

The following cut-off timings shall be observed by the Mutual Fund in respect of Repurchase of Units:

1. where the application received upto 3.00 pm – closing NAV of the day of receipt of application; and

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2. an application received after 3.00 pm – closing NAV of the next business day. The Scheme is proposed to be listed and traded on the NSE or other stock exchange, the provisions of cut off time (3 P.M.) is not applicable for secondary market transactions but will be subject to the trading time/restrictions for purchase/sale of units as per the rules and regulations prescribed by the stock exchanges on which they are listed.

DISPATCH OF REDEMPTION CHEQUE

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).

BENCHMARK INDEX

Nifty Private Bank Index TRI

Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal Policy (Dividend Policy)

Dividend if any, declared under the scheme shall be subject to available surplus. All unit holders whose names appear in the Register of the Scheme as on the Record Date will be entitled to the dividend. Dividend declaration under the scheme is subject to the availability of distributable surplus and at the discretion of the Fund Manager, subject to approval of the trustees and no returns is assured under the scheme.

All the dividend payments shall be in accordance and compliance with SEBI and National Stock Exchange of India Regulations, as applicable from time to time

NAME OF THE FUND MANAGER

Mr. Sailesh Jain (Managing Since 05/09/2019)

NAME OF THE TRUSTEE COMPANY

Tata Trustee Co. Ltd.

PERFORMANCE OF THE SCHEME

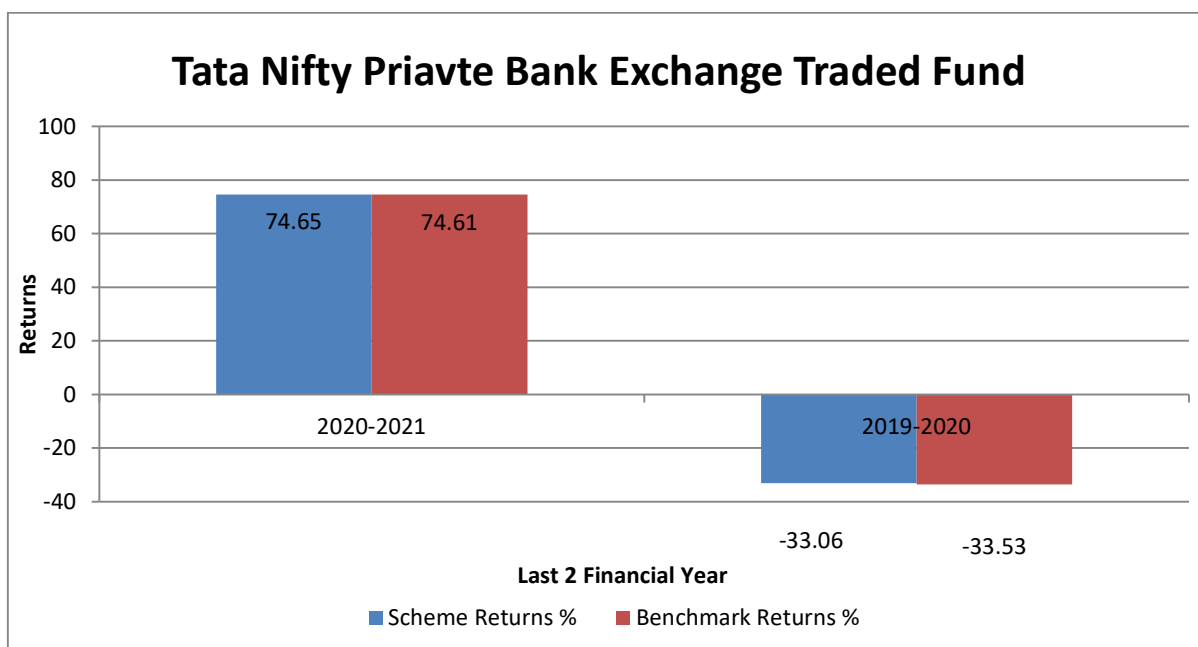
Compounded Annualised Returns	Scheme Returns % (as on 31 st March 2021)	Benchmark Returns % (as on 31 st March 2021)
	Tata Nifty Private Bank Exchange Traded Fund	Nifty Private Bank Index (TRI)
Returns for last 1 year	74.65	74.61
Returns for last 3 years	NA	NA
Returns for last 5 years	NA	NA
Returns since inception	10.87	9.85

Compounded Annualised Returns	Scheme Returns % (as on 30 th April 2021)	Benchmark Returns % (as on 30 th April 2021)
	Tata Nifty Private Bank Exchange Traded Fund	Nifty Private Bank Index (TRI)
Returns for last 1 year	50.41	49.72
Returns for last 3 years	NA	NA
Returns for last 5 years	NA	NA
Returns since inception	9.83	8.67

Absolute Returns for the Last 5 Financial Years (As on March 31'2021)

Year to Year	Scheme Returns (%)	Benchmark Returns (%): Nifty Private Bank Index (TRI)
2020-2021	74.65	74.61
2019-2020	-33.06	-33.53
2018-2019	NA	NA
2017-2018	NA	NA
2016-2017	NA	NA

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Inception date: 05th September 2019. Returns are for Tata Nifty Private Bank Exchange Traded Fund

Past performance of the scheme may or may not be sustained in future. All payouts during the period are assumed to be reinvested in the units of the scheme at the then prevailing NAV & while calculating returns dividend distribution tax is excluded.

**Top 10 holdings by issuer
As on 31.03.2021**

Issuer Name	%of AUM
HDFC BANK LTD.	25.68
ICICI BANK LTD.	21.54
AXIS BANK LTD.	17.52
KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK	13.74
INDUSIND BANK LTD.	9.28
BANDHAN BANK LTD.	3.95
FEDERAL BANK LTD.	2.51
IDFC FIRST BANK LTD.	1.93
CITY UNION BANK LTD.	1.92
RBL BANK LTD.	1.52

As on 30.04.2021

Issuer Name	%of AUM
HDFC BANK LTD.	25.05
ICICI BANK LTD.	22.75
AXIS BANK LTD.	14.83
KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK LTD.	14.06
INDUSIND BANK LTD.	9.43

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BANDHAN BANK LTD.	3.87
YES BANK LTD.	3.42
FEDERAL BANK LTD.	2.81
IDFC FIRST BANK LTD.	2.04
RBL BANK LTD.	1.37

The monthly portfolio of the Scheme shall be available in a user-friendly and downloadable format on the www.tatamutualfund.com.

Funds Allocation towards various sectors As on 31.03.2021

Sectors	% of AUM
FINANCIAL SERVICES	99.59

As on 30.04.2021

Sectors	% of AUM
FINANCIAL SERVICES	99.64

Portfolio Turnover Ratio as on 31st March 2021 (for 13 months) is 0.18 Times & 0.17 Times as on 30th April 2021 (For 13 Months)

EXPENSES OF THE SCHEME

Entry Load: N.A.

Exit Load: NIL

Goods & Services tax on exit load, if any, shall be paid out of the exit load proceeds and exit load net of tax, if any, shall be credited to the scheme.

Investors, other than Authorised Participants, can sell units in less than Creation Unit Size of the Scheme directly to the Mutual Fund without any exit load in the following cases:

- a) Traded price of the ETF units is at a discount of more than 3% for continuous 30 trading days or
- b) Discount of bid price to applicable NAV over a period of 7 consecutive trading days is greater than 3% or
- c) No quotes available on exchange for 7 consecutive trading days or
- d) Total bid size on the exchange(s) is less than half of the creation units size daily, averaged over a period of 7 consecutive trading days.

In such a scenario, valid applications received by Mutual Fund upto 3 P.M. will be processed. The redemption request shall be processed on the basis of the closing NAV of the day of receipt of application. In case of redemptions by NRIs, requisite TDS will be deducted from the respective redemption proceeds.

The investor is requested to check the prevailing load structure of the scheme before investing.

For any change in load structure AMC will issue an addendum and display it on the website/Investor Service Centres. The AMC reserves the right to change/modify exit load, depending upon the circumstances prevailing at any given time. However, any change in the load structure will be applicable on prospective investment only. At the time of changing the load structure, the AMC will adopt the following measures:

- 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 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

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after the introduction of such load.

- 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.

(i) Annual Recurring Expenses

Fees & Expenses:

The maximum recurring expenses of the Scheme is estimated below:

Ref	Expenses Head	% of Daily Net Assets
	Investment Management and Advisory Fees	Upto 1.00%
	Trustee fee	
	Audit fees	
	Custodian fees	
	RTA Fees	
	Listing Fees/Other Expenses	
	Marketing & Selling expense incl. agent commission	
	Cost related to investor communications	
	Cost of fund transfer from location to location	
	Cost of providing account statements and dividend redemption cheques and warrants	
	Costs of statutory Advertisements	
	Cost towards investor education & awareness (at least 2 bps)	
	Brokerage & transaction cost over and above 12 bps and 5 bps for cash and derivative market trades resp.	
	Goods & Services tax on expenses other than investment and advisory fees	
	Goods & Services tax on brokerage and transaction cost	
(a)	Maximum total expense ratio (TER) permissible under Regulation 52 (6) (c) (i) and (6) (a)	Upto 1.00%*
(b)	Additional expenses for gross new inflows from specified cities	Upto 0.30%^

* * Excluding Goods & Services Tax on investment and advisory fees

The total expense ratio of the scheme including the investment and advisory fees shall not exceed 1.00 per cent of the daily net assets.

Expenses of Direct Plan will be lower than expenses of the Regular Plan as no commission/distribution expenses will be charged in the case of Direct Plan. All fees and expenses charged in a direct plan (in percentage terms) under various heads including the investment and advisory fee shall not exceed the fees and expenses charged under such heads in a regular plan. NAV of the Direct Plan will be different than the NAV of Regular Plan.

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^ Expenses not exceeding of 0.30 per cent of daily net assets, if the new inflows from such cities as specified by SEBI from time to time are at least:

- (i) 30 per cent of gross new inflows in the scheme, or;
- (ii) 15 per cent of the average assets under management (year to date) of the scheme, whichever is higher:

Provided that if inflows from such cities is less than the higher of sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (ii), such expenses on daily net assets of the scheme shall be charged on proportionate basis:

Provided further that expenses charged under this clause shall be utilised for distribution expenses incurred for bringing inflows from such cities:

Provided further that amount incurred as expense on account of inflows from such cities shall be credited back to the scheme in case the said inflows are redeemed within a period of one year from the date of investment.

Additional TER can be charged based on inflows only from retail investors (i. e other than corporates and institutions) from B 30 cities as defined in the SEBI circular SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2019/42 March 25, 2019.

Notes:

- 1) Brokerage & transaction costs (including tax) which are incurred for the purpose of execution of trade may be capitalised to the extent of 12bps and 5bps for cash market transactions and derivatives transactions respectively. GST on brokerage and transaction cost paid for execution of trades shall be within the limit prescribed under regulation 52 of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. Any payment towards brokerage and transaction cost, over and above the said 12 bps and 5bps for cash market transactions and derivatives transactions respectively may be charged to the scheme within the maximum limit of Total Expense Ratio (TER) as prescribed under regulation 52 of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.
- 2) AMC shall annually set apart atleast 2 basis point on daily net assets for investor's education and awareness initiatives.
- 3) The fund shall update the current expense ratios on the website(www.tatamutualfund.com) at least three working days prior to the effective date of the change. The exact web link for TER is <http://www.tatamutualfund.com/-/expense-ratio>.
- 4) Illustration of impact of expense ratio on scheme return:

Amount Invested (Rs)	10,000
Gross Returns-assumed	15%
Closing NAV before expenses (Rs.)	11,500
Expenses (Rs)	250
Total NAV after charging expenses (Rs)	11,250
Net returns to investor	12.50%

Actual Expenses for the previous Financial year i.e 2020-21 is 0.07.

In addition to above, the investor should refer website of Tata Mutual Fund for the latest expense ratio of the schemes.

Note: Actual expenses is inclusive of additional limit as specified in sub-regulation (6A) (b) & (c) of regulation 52 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations'1996 and Goods and Service Tax on investment management fees.

The fund shall update the current expense ratios on the website (www.tatamutualfund.com) at least three working days prior to the effective date of the change. The exact web link for TER is <https://www.tatamutualfund.com/expense-ratio>

Transaction Charges:

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Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. Cir/ IMD/ DF/13/ 2011 dated August 22, 2011, transaction charge per subscription of Rs.10, 000/- and above be allowed to be paid to the distributors of the Tata Mutual Fund products. The transaction charge shall be subject to the following: **1.** There shall be no transaction charges on direct investments. **2.** For existing investors in a Mutual Fund, the distributor may be paid Rs.100/- as transaction charge per subscription of Rs.10,000/- and above. **3.** For first time investor in Mutual Funds, the distributor may be paid Rs.150/- as transaction charge for subscription of Rs.10,000/- and above. **4.** The transaction charge shall be deducted by the AMC from the subscription amount and paid to the distributor and the balance amount shall be invested. **5.** The statement of account shall clearly state that the net investment as gross subscription less transaction charge and give the number of units allotted against the net investment. **6.** There shall be no transaction charge on subscription below Rs. 10,000/- **7.** There shall be no transaction charge on transactions other than purchases/ subscriptions relating to fresh/additional purchase.

The transaction charges would be deducted only in respect of those transactions where the concern distributor has opted for opt in for levying transaction charge. In case distributor has chosen 'Opt Out' of charging the transaction charge, no transaction charge would be deducted from transactions registered.

It may further be noted that distributors shall have also the option to either opt in or opt out of levying transaction charge based on type of the product.

SEBI vide Circular dated Sept 13, 2012 has directed mutual funds to capture the unique identity number(EUIN) of the employee/sales person of the distributor interacting with the investor for the sale of mutual funds products in addition to the valid AMFI registration number(ARN) code of the distributor , ARN code of the sub broker . In the interest of the investors it is urged to ensure that the box/space provided for EUIN number, ARN code for distributor and ARN code of the sub broker in the application form to be properly filled up. It is out-most important to provide the EUIN number particularly in advisory transactions, which will assist in tackling the problem of mis-selling even if the employee/relationship manager/sales person on whose advice the transaction was executed leaves the employment of the distributor or his/her sub broker.

HOW THE FUND IS DIFFERENT FROM OTHER EXISTING SCHEMES OF TATA MUTUAL FUND:

Tata Nifty Private Bank Exchange Traded Fund, an open ended exchange traded fund is the first exchange traded fund offered by Tata Mutual Fund. The scheme is a passively managed exchange traded fund. Tata Mutual Fund has two Exchange Traded Funds

Scheme Name	Asset Allocation Pattern	Primary Investment Focus	AUM as on 31 st March 2021 (Rs. Crore)	No. of Folios as on 31 st March 2021
Tata Nifty Exchange Traded Fund	95%-100% in Equity and Equity related instruments covered by Nifty 50 index and 0-5% in Money Market Instruments including Tri-Party Repo or any other instrument as may be permitted by SEBI and units of liquid scheme of Tata Mutual Fund	Primarily a passively managed exchange traded fund mirroring Nifty 50. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	296.22	1329
Tata Private Bank Nifty Exchange Traded Fund	95%-100% in Equity and Equity related instruments covered by Nifty Private Bank index and 0-5% in Money Market Instruments including Tri-Party Repo or any other instrument as may be permitted by SEBI and units of liquid scheme of Tata Mutual Fund	Primarily a passively managed exchange traded fund mirroring Nifty Private Bank Index. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	12.50	933

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TAXATION

Tax Treatment for Investor of Investments in Mutual Funds

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

The Finance Act, 2020 abolished income distribution tax and instead introduced taxing of income from mutual fund units in the hands of the unit holders.

Type of Investor	Withholding tax rate
Resident	10%*
NRI	20%**

* Tax not deductible if dividend income in respect of units of a mutual fund is below Rs. 5,000 in a financial year.

** The base tax is to be further increased by surcharge at the rate of:

- 37% on base tax where total income exceeds Rs. 5 crore;
- 25% where total income exceeds Rs. 2 crore but does not exceed Rs. 5 crore;
- 15% where total income exceeds Rs. 1 crore but does not exceed Rs. 2 crore; and
- 10% where total income exceeds Rs. 50 lakhs but does not exceed Rs. 1 crore

Further, "Health and Education Cess" is to be levied at 4% on aggregate of base tax and surcharge.

Capital Gains Taxation

	Resident Investors/NRI's \$	Domestic Company @
Rate of Tax		
Tax on Capital Gains (Payable by the Investors)		
Capital Gains:		
Long Term	10%*	10%*
Short Term	15%	15%

*As per Finance Act ,2018, levy of income tax at the rate of 10%(without indexation benefit) on long term capital gains exceeding Rs.1 lakh provided transfer of such units is subject to Securities Transaction Tax (STT).

\$Surcharge to be levied at:

- 37% on base tax where specified income exceeds Rs. 5 crore;
- 25% where specified income exceeds Rs. 2 crore but does not exceed Rs. 5 crore;
- 15% where total income exceeds Rs. 1 crore but does not exceed Rs. 2 crore; and
- 10% where total income exceeds Rs. 50 lakhs but does not exceed Rs. 1 crore.

Further, Health and Education Cess to be levied at the rate of 4% on aggregate of base tax and surcharge.

@ Surcharge at 7% on base tax is applicable where total income of domestic corporate unit holders exceeds Rs 1 crore but does not exceed 10 crores and at 12% where total income exceeds 10 crores. However, surcharge at flat rate of 10 percent to be levied on base tax for the companies opting for lower rate of tax of 22%/15%. Further, "Health and Education Cess" to be levied at the rate of 4% on aggregate of base tax and surcharge.

In case of NRI investors, short term /long term capital gain tax (along with applicable surcharge and Health and Education Cess will be deducted at the time of redemption of units as per Income Tax Act

Securities Transaction Tax

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

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Taxable securities transaction	Payable by	Rate (as a % of value of the transaction)
Purchase/ Sale of an equity share in a company where a) the transaction of such purchase is entered into in a recognized stock exchange; and b) the contract for the purchase of such share is settled by the actual delivery or transfer of such share	Purchaser/ Seller	0.1%
Purchase of a unit of an equity oriented fund, where a) the transaction of such purchase is entered into in a recognized stock exchange; and b) the contract for the purchase of such unit is settled by the actual delivery or transfer of such unit	Purchaser	NIL
Sale of a unit of an equity oriented fund, where a) the transaction of such sale is entered into in a recognized stock exchange; and b) the contract for the sale of such unit is settled by the actual delivery or transfer of such unit	Seller	0.001%
Sale of an equity share in a company or a unit of an equity oriented funds on non-delivery basis	Seller	0.025%
Sale of option in securities	Seller	0.05%
Sale of an option securities, where option is exercised	Purchaser	0.125%
Sale in a future in securities	Seller	0.01%
Sale of unit of an equity oriented fund to the Mutual Fund itself	Seller	0.001%

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

The information stated above is based on Tata Mutual Fund understanding of the tax laws and only for the purpose of providing general information to the unit holders of the schemes. In view of the individual nature of tax implications, each unit holder is advised to consult with his or her own tax advisors with respect to the specific tax and other implications arising out of the restructuring.

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

Stamp Duty

With effect from 1st July 2020 a stamp duty @ 0.005% of the transaction value would be levied on mutual fund investment transactions. Accordingly, the number of units allotted on purchases, switch-ins, SIP/STP installments and including dividend reinvestment to the unitholders would be reduced to that extent. In case of transfer of units between demat accounts a stamp duty @ 0.015% would be levied on value.

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

Portfolio Disclosures / Half Financial Results

KIM – TATA NIFTY PRIVATE BANK EXCHANGE TRADED FUND

Portfolio Disclosure:

Tata Mutual Fund will disclose portfolio (along with ISIN) in user friendly and downloadable spreadsheet format, as on the last day of the month/half year for all their schemes on its website www.tatamutualfund.com and on the website of AMFI www.amfiindia.com within 10 days from the close of each month/half year.

In case of unitholders whose email addresses are registered, Tata Mutual Fund will send via email both the monthly and half yearly statement of scheme portfolio within 10 days from the close of each month /half year respectively.

Tata Mutual Fund will publish an advertisement every half-year, in the all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi, disclosing the hosting of the half yearly statement of the schemes portfolio on the AMC's website www.tatamutualfund.com and on the website of AMFI (www.amfiindia.com). Tata Mutual Fund will provide physical copy of the statement of scheme portfolio without any cost, on specific request received from a unitholder.

Unaudited Financial Results: Tata Mutual Fund/ Tata Asset Management Ltd shall within one month from the close of each half year, that is on 31st March & on 30th September, host a soft copy of its unaudited financial results on its website in the format specified in Twelfth Schedule of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996.

Tata Mutual Fund / Tata Asset Management Ltd shall publish an advertisement disclosing the hosting of such financial results on their website, in atleast one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation & in a newspaper having wide circulation published in the language of the region where the Head Office of Tata Mutual fund is situated.

Publication of Daily Net Asset Value (NAV) :

The AMC will calculate and disclose the first NAVs within a period of 5 Business Days from the date of allotment of Units of the Scheme. The NAVs will be calculated and disclosed on every Business Day. The AMC shall prominently disclose the NAVs under a separate head on the website of the Fund (www.tatamutualfund.com) and of the Association of Mutual Funds in India-AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) by 11 p.m on every Business Day.

The AMC at its sole discretion may also calculate intra-day indicative NAV (computed based on snapshot prices received from NSE) and will be updated during the market hours on its website www.tatamutualfund.com. Intra-day indicative NAV will not have any bearing on the creation or redemption of units directly with the Fund by the Authorised Participants/Large Investors.

For Investor Grievances:

Please contact

Registrar: Computer Age Management Services Pvt. Ltd., No. 178/10, Kodambakkam High Road, Opp. Hotel Palmgrove, Nungambakkam, Chennai 600 034. G Sathyanarayanan / Venkatesh Pai Tel. No. 044 - 3911 5563, 3911 5565, 3911 5567 Fax 28283 613 camslb1@camsonline.com

AMC Office: Ms. Kashmira Kalwachwala, Tata Asset Management Ltd. (Investment Manager for Tata Mutual Fund) Mulla House, 4th Floor, M.G. Road, Fort, Mumbai - 400 001. Toll Free No.: 1800-209-0101 (Lines opens on Sundays also), Fax: 22613782, Email: service@tataamc.com, Website: www.tatamutualfund.com

Unitholders' Information

How to Apply: Please refer to the Scheme Additional Information and Application form for the instructions.

Accounts Statement:

On acceptance of the application for subscription, an allotment confirmation specifying the number of units will be sent to the Unit holders either by way of an email and/or SMS at their registered e-mail address and/or mobile number as the case may be within five working days

As the Units of the Scheme are in demat, the holding statement issued by the Depository Participant would be deemed to be adequate compliance with requirements of SEBI regarding dispatch of statements of account.

In compliance with the Circular No. CIR/MRD/DP/31/2014 dated November 12, 2014, Circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2016/42 dated March 18, 2016 read with SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2016/89 dated September 20,2016, Tata Mutual Fund will send the Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) to investors as follows:

A single Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) on basis of PAN (PAN of the first holder & pattern of holding, in case of multiple holding) will be dispatched to unitholders having Mutual Fund investments & holding Demat accounts by Depositories within ten days from the end of the month in which transaction (the word 'transaction' shall include all financial transactions in demat accounts/Mutual Fund folios of the investor) takes place.

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Stockinvests, Outstation Cheques/DD, Post Dated Cheques, Money Orders and Postal Orders will not be accepted and such applications will not be considered for allotment. All investment cheques should be current dated.

SEBI vide Circular no. CIR/MIRSD/66/2016 dated July 21, 2016 and circular no. CIR/MIRSD/120/2016 dated November 10, 2016 has intimated about the operationalization of Central KYC Records Registry ("CKYCR").

AMFI vide Best Practice Guideline circular no. 135/BP/68/2016-17 dated December 22, 2016 has prescribed guidelines including Central KYC ("CKYC") forms for implementing the CKYC norms. In this regard, any individual customer who has not done KYC under the KYC Registration Agency (KRA) regime shall fill the new CKYC form. If such new customer uses the old KRA KYC form, such customer would either fill the new CKYC or provide additional / missing information in the Supplementary CKYC form.

Investors are requested to note that the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India has made certain amendments to the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005, namely, the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Second Amendment Rules, 2017. These Rules have come into force with effect from June 1, 2017. These Rules, inter alia, make it mandatory for investors to submit Aadhaar number issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) in respect of their investments.

Pursuant to Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI) Best Practices Guidelines Circular No. 48/2014-15 dated June 24, 2014 on the process for dealing with applications where the scheme name in the Application Form / Transaction Slip & payment instrument differs has been standardized.

In case of fresh/additional purchases, if the name of a particular Scheme on the application form/transaction slip differs from the name of the scheme on the Payment instrument, the application will be processed & units allotted at applicable NAV of the scheme mentioned in the application form / transaction slip duly signed by investor(s).

Tata Asset Management Ltd. (AMC) reserves the right to call for other additional documents as may be required, for processing such transactions. The AMC also reserves the right to reject such transactions.

The AMC thereafter shall not be responsible for any loss suffered by the investor due to the discrepancy in the scheme name mentioned in the application form/ transaction slip and payment instrument.

Units in dematerialized (demat) form:

The units of the Scheme will be available in dematerialized form only. Investors intending to invest in units of the Scheme are required to have a beneficiary account with the Depository Participant (DP) (registered with NSDL / CDSL as may be indicated by the Fund at the time of launch) and will be required to indicate in the application form the DP's name, DP ID Number and the beneficiary account number of the applicant with the DP at the time of purchasing units directly from the Fund on an ongoing basis in the Creation Unit Size.

The units of the Scheme will be issued, traded and settled compulsorily in dematerialized form.

Annual Report:

Annual report or Abridged Summary, in the format prescribed by SEBI, will be hosted on AMC's website www.tatamutualfund.com and on the website of AMFI www.amfiindia.com.

The scheme wise annual report or an abridged summary thereof, in the format prescribed, shall be sent by way of e-mail to the investor's registered e-mail address not later than four months from the date of closure of the relevant accounts year.

Investors who have not registered their email id, will have an option of receiving a physical copy of the Annual Report or Abridged Summary thereof.

Tata Mutual Fund will provide a physical copy of the abridged summary of the Annual Report, without charging any cost, on specific request received from a unitholder. Physical copies of the report will also be available to the unitholders at the registered offices at all times.

Tata Mutual Fund will publish an advertisement every year, in the all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi, disclosing the hosting of the scheme wise annual report on the AMC website (www.tatamutualfund.com) and on the website of AMFI (www.amfiindia.com).

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.

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- Parents, or other lawful Guardians on behalf of Minors. AMC will follow uniform process 'in respect of investments made in the name of a minor through a guardian' by SEBI vide circular no SEBI/HO/IMD/DF3/CIR/P/2019/166 dated December 24, 2019.
- 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 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 bylaws.
- Provident / Pension / Gratuity and such other Funds as may be permitted by Government of India or Other Regulatory Authority in India to invest;
- Non-resident Indians/ persons of Indian origin residing abroad (NRIs) on full repatriation or non-repatriation basis.
- Foreign Portfolio Investor (Foreign Portfolio Investor (FPI) as defined under Regulation 2(1)(h) of Security Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014.
- International Multilateral Agencies approved by the Government of India.

Applicants who cannot invest:

- A person who falls within the definition of the term "U.S" Person" under the US Securities Act of 1933 and corporations or other entities organised under the laws of the U.S.
- A person who is resident of Canada.
- OCB (Overseas Corporate Bodies) as defined under Income Tax Act, 1961 and under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.

Compliance under Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) regulations:

United States of America (US) has introduced chapter no. 4 in the US Internal Revenue Code as a part of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment (HIRE) Act, which was enacted by the US legislature to create employment opportunities in US. The HIRE Act includes Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), which now forms a part of the US-IR Code. The regulations for FATCA have undergone revision since 2010 and the final regulations make the FATCA provisions effective from July 1, 2014.

The objective of FATCA is to detect "US Persons", who evade US taxes by using financial account maintained outside US. The US persons are defined as those who have either US citizenship or US residency. The FATCA stipulates reporting on -

- i. US taxpayers about certain foreign financial accounts and offshore assets.
- ii. Foreign Financial Institutions (FFIs) about financial accounts with them of US taxpayers or foreign entities in which US taxpayers hold substantial ownership interest.

FFIs (including mutual funds in India) are required to periodically report information on accounts of US persons, who maintain balances above a threshold. In the event of a default in the reporting of information on accounts of US taxpayers, a withholding of 30% of the payment made from US sources will be imposed on the recalcitrant account holders and non-participating Financial Institutions. SEBI vide its circular no. CIR/MIRSD/2/2014 dated June 30, 2014, has advised that Government of India and US Government have reached an agreement in substance on the terms of an Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) to implement FATCA and India is now treated as having an IGA in effect from April 11, 2014. Tata Asset Management Company Limited (TAML) is classified as a Foreign Financial Institution (FFI) under the FATCA provisions and in accordance therewith, the AMC would be required to comply with the rules &

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regulations of FATCA, from time to time.

In order to ensure compliance with FATCA and other rules / directions / notifications as may be issued by Government of India or other regulatory authority, Mutual Funds are required to institute a process to identify US Person investors and report the same.

Applicants are required to refer to the “FATCA information” section in the application and mandatorily fill/sign off on the same. Applications without this information / declaration being filled/signed off will be deemed as incomplete and are liable to be rejected. Investors are requested to note that the contents of the information to be provided/ declaration in the application form may undergo a change on receipt of communication / guidelines from Government of India or AMFI or SEBI or any other regulatory authority.

Common Reporting Standard (CRS)

On similar lines of FATCA, the Organization of Economic Development (OECD), along with the G 20 countries, of which India is a member, has released a 'Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax matters'. In order to combat the problem of offshore tax evasion and avoidance and stashing of unaccounted money abroad, the G 20 & OECD countries have together developed a common reporting standard(CRS) on automatic exchange of information(AEOI). On June 3,2015 India has joined the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement(MCAA) on AEOI. The CRS on AEOI requires the financial institutions of the 'source' jurisdiction to collect and report information to their tax authorities about account holders 'resident' in other countries. The information to be exchanged relates not only to individuals, but also to shell companies and trusts having beneficial ownership or interest in the 'resident' countries.

In view of India's commitment to implement the CRS on AEOI and also the IGA with USA and with a view to provide information to other countries necessary legislative changes has already been made in Finance Act & by inserting Rules 114F to 114H and Form 61B to provide a legal basis for the Reporting Financial Institutions (RFIs) for maintaining and reporting information about the reportable accounts.

Applicants are required to refer to the “FATCA/CRS information” section in the application and mandatorily fill/sign off on the same. Applications without this information / declaration being filled/signed off will be deemed as incomplete and are liable to be rejected. Investors are requested to note that the contents of the information to be provided/ declaration in the application form may undergo a change on receipt of communication / guidelines from Government of India or AMFI or SEBI or any other regulatory authority.

With the change in guidelines, investors may be called for additional information required by the law. Investors are requested to keep Mutual Fund updated with change in information already submitted by them with Mutual Fund. FATCA provisions are relevant not only at on-boarding stage of investor(s)/unit holder(s) but also throughout the life cycle of investment with the Fund/the AMC. In view of this, Investors should immediately intimate to the Fund/the AMC, in case of any change in their status with respect to FATCA/CRS related declaration provided by them previously.

Investors(s)/Unit holder(s) should consult their own tax advisors to understand the implications of FATCA/CRS provisions /requirements.

With the change in guidelines, investors may be called for additional information required by the law. Investors are requested to keep Mutual Fund updated with change in information already submitted by them with Mutual Fund.

Date: 31-05-2021