

KEY INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

TATA

BANKING & PSU DEBT FUND

(An open ended debt scheme predominantly investing in debt instruments of Banks, Public Sector Undertakings, Public Financial Institutions and Municipal Bonds. A Relatively High Interest Rate Risk and Moderate Credit Risk).

Potential Risk Class			
Credit Risk →	Relatively Low (Class A)	Moderate (Class B)	Relatively High (Class C)
Interest Rate Risk ↓			
Relatively Low (Class I)			
Moderate (Class II)			
Relatively High (Class III)		B-III	

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*:

- Regular Income Over Short Term to Medium Term.
- Predominant investment in Debt & Money Market instruments issued by Banks, Public Sector Undertakings & Financial Institutions.

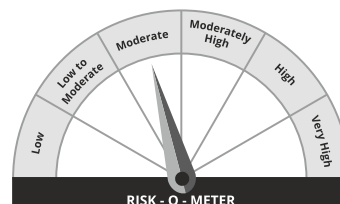
*Investors should consult their financial advisors if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them

Scheme Risk O Meter



Investors understand that their principal will be at Low to Moderate Risk

Benchmark Risk O Meter



(It may be noted that risk-o-meter specified above is based on the scheme characteristics. The same shall be updated in accordance with provisions of SEBI circular dated October 5, 2020 on Product labelling in mutual fund schemes on ongoing basis.)

Scheme Opens On	19 September, 2019
Scheme Closes On	03 October, 2019
Scheme reopens on	17 October, 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 and pending litigations, etc. investors should, before investment, refer to the Scheme Information Document (SID) and Statement of Additional Information (SAI) available free of cost at any of the Investor Service Centre's or distributors or from the website www.tatamutualfund.com

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

Name of the Mutual Fund
Tata Mutual Fund

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

Offer for Units at
NAV Based Prices upon reopening

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the scheme is to generate reasonable income, with low risk and high level of liquidity from a portfolio of predominantly debt & money market securities issued by Banks, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), Public Financial Institutions (PFIs) and Municipal Bonds.

However, there is no assurance or guarantee that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved. The scheme does not assure or guarantee any returns.

ASSET ALLOCATION

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

Instruments	Indicative Allocation(% of net assets)		Risk Profile
	Minimum	Maximum	
Debt* & Money Market Instruments [^] issued by Banks, Public Financial Institutions (PFIs), Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Municipal Bonds.	80	100	Low to Medium
Debt (including government securities) and Money Market Instruments issued by entities other than Banks, PFIs and PSUs	0	20	Low
Units of REITs and InvITs #	0	10%	Medium to High

*Includes securitized debt (excluding foreign securitized debt) up to 70% of the net assets of the Scheme. The Scheme shall not invest in foreign securitized debt and credit default swaps.

[^]Includes Tri-Party Repo on Clearing Corporation of India (CCIL) platform or any other approved platform.

The net notional exposure (including long and short portion except hedge position) to derivatives will not exceed 50% of the net assets of the scheme.

The cumulative gross exposure through debt, REITs/InvITs and derivative positions should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme in accordance with SEBI Cir/IMD/DF/11/2010 dated August 18, 2010. Cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days may be treated as not creating any exposure. Cash equivalent means Government Securities, T-Bills & Repo on Government Securities.

As per SEBI Circulars no SEBI/HO/IMD/DF3/CIR/P/2020/229 dated November 6, 2020 and SEBI Circular no SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-II DOF3/P/CIR/2021/583 June 25, 2021, the scheme shall maintain minimum level of stipulated liquid assets. AMFI vide best practice Guidelines Circular No.93 / 2021-22 dt. July 24, 2021 has clarified the for adherence to asset allocation limit, the base shall be considered as Net assets excluding the extent of minimum stipulated liquid assets.

Placement of the scheme in one of the cells of PRC matrix does not reflect the scheme holdings pertaining to the perpetual bonds with respect to the Modified Duration and maturity thresholds specified in SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-II DOF3/P/CIR/2021/573 June 07, 2021, till the time such bonds are held by the scheme, for pre-existing holding of aforementioned perpetual bonds by debt schemes.

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/D/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.

Not more than 25% of the net assets of the scheme shall be deployed in securities lending. The Scheme may participate in repo in corporate debt securities.

The Scheme shall not engage in Short Selling of securities.

A mutual fund may invest in the units of REITs and InvITs subject to the following:

- No mutual fund under all its schemes shall own more than 10% of units issued by a single issuer of REIT and InvIT; and
- The scheme shall not invest -
 - more than 10% of its NAV in the units of REIT and InvIT; and
 - more than 5% of its NAV in the units of REIT and InvIT issued by a single issuer.

Duration, Valuation, Yields, in case of perpetual bonds, debt instruments with special features, debt instruments with call/put options, floating rate bonds will be based on the method specified by SEBI or AMFI from time to time.

Change in Investment Pattern

Asset Allocation pattern may be deviated from time to time. Similarly, positioning of PRC of the scheme may be changed temporarily to higher risk cell due to price movements, rating changes, investment actions etc.

In case of any deviation of asset allocation pattern or temporary change of positioning of PRC to higher risk cell, the AMC will endeavor to rebalance the same within a period of 30 Days. In case deviation in asset allocation or temporary change in positioning of PRC to higher risk cell is not rebalanced within the period of 30 days, then justification for such delay in rebalancing 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

Mutual Fund Units involve investment risks including the possible loss of principal. Please read the SID carefully for details on risk factors before investment. Scheme specific Risk Factors are summarized below:

Scheme Specific Risk Factors:

The risks associated with debt and money market securities issued by banks and PSUs are perceived to be lower compared to other fixed income instruments. However, Banks, PSUs and PFIs, are being heavily regulated and affected by government policies, which may have impact on the credit profile of these issuers.

Risks associated with investing in debt securities

- Interest rate/price risk:** As with all debt securities, changes in interest rates may affect the NAV of the Scheme since the price of a fixed income instrument falls when the interest rates move up and vice versa. The effect is more prominent when the duration of the instrument is higher. Hence the NAV movement of the Scheme consisting of predominantly fixed income securities is likely to have inverse correlation with the movement in interest rates. In case of a floating rate instrument, this risk is lower as a result of periodic reset of the coupon. 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 the interest rates or at times the benchmark may cease to exist. These types of events may result in loss of value in the portfolio.
- Government securities do carry price risk depending upon the general level of interest rates prevailing from time to time. The extent of fall or rise in the prices is a function of the coupon rate, days to maturity and the increase or decrease in the level of interest rates. The price of the Government securities (existing and new) is influenced only by movements in interest rates in financial systems.
- Floating rate securities have lower sensitivity to interest rate movements compared to other securities. These securities can play an important role in minimising interest rate risk in a portfolio.
- Spread risk:** Though the sovereign yield curve might remain constant, investments in corporate bonds are exposed to the risk of spread widening between corporate bonds and gilts. Typically, if this spread widens, the prices of the corporate bonds tend to fall and so could the NAV of the Scheme. Similar risk prevails for the investments in the floating rate bonds, where the benchmark might remain unchanged, but the spread over the benchmark might vary. In such an event, if the spread widens, the price and the NAV of a Scheme could fall.
- Sovereign risk:** The Central Government of a country is the issuer of the local currency in that country. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying no default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. For domestic borrowers and lenders, the credit risk on such Sovereign credit is near zero and is popularly known as "risk free security" or "Zero Risk security". Thus Zero-Risk is the lowest risk, even lower than a security with "AAA" rating and hence commands a yield, which is lower than a yield on "AAA" security.
- Credit risk or default risk:** This refers to inability of the issuer of the debt security to make timely payments of principal and/or interest due. In case of investments in government securities, the credit risk is minimal. It is reflected in the credit rating of the issuer. Hence if the credit rating of the issuer is downgraded, the price of the security will suffer a loss and the NAV will fall. Credit risk factors pertaining to lower rated securities also apply to lower rated zero coupon and deferred interest kind bonds. Lower rated zero coupon and deferred interest kind bonds carry an additional risk in that, unlike bonds that pay interest through the period of maturity, the Scheme by investing in these bonds will realize no cash till the cash payment date and if the issuer defaults, the Scheme may obtain no return on its investment.
- Liquidity risk:** This represents the possibility that the realised price from selling the security might be lesser than the valuation price as a result of illiquid market. If a large outflow from the Scheme is funded by selling some of the illiquid securities, the NAV could fall even if there is
- No change in interest rates. Illiquid securities are typically quoted at a higher yield than the liquid securities and have higher bid offer spreads. Investment in illiquid securities results in higher current yield for the portfolio. Liquidity risk is a characteristic of the Indian fixed income market today. In addition, money market securities, while fairly liquid, lack a well-developed secondary market, which may restrict the selling

ability of the Scheme and may lead to the Scheme incurring losses till the security is finally sold.

- The corporate debt market is relatively illiquid vis-a-vis the government securities market. Even though the government securities market is more liquid compared to that of other debt instruments, on occasions, there could be difficulties in transacting in the market due to extreme volatility or unusual constriction in market volumes or on occasions when an unusually large transaction has to be put through.
- **Re-investment risk:** This is associated with the fact that the intermediate cash flows (coupons or principal payment in case a security gets called or repurchased) may not be reinvested at the same yield as assumed in the original calculations.
- **Settlement risk:** Different segments of Indian financial markets have different settlement periods and such periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. Delays or other problems in settlement of transactions could result in temporary periods when the assets of the Scheme are not invested and no return is earned thereon. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme, to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme's portfolio, due to the absence of a well developed and liquid secondary market for debt securities, may result at times in potential losses to such Scheme in the event of a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the portfolio of the Scheme.
- **Market risk:** Lower rated or unrated securities are more likely to react to developments affecting the market and the credit risk than the highly rated securities which react primarily to movements in the general level of interest rates. Lower rated or unrated securities also tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than higher rated securities.
- In addition to the factors that affect the values of securities, the NAV of Units of the Scheme will fluctuate with the movement in the broader fixed income market, money market and derivatives market and may be influenced by factors influencing such markets in general including but not limited to economic conditions, changes in interest rates, price and volume volatility in the bond and stock markets, changes in taxation, currency exchange rates, foreign investments, political, economic or other developments and closure of the stock exchanges.
- Investments in different types of securities are subject to different levels and kinds of risk. Accordingly, the Scheme's risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investment pattern. E.g. investments in corporate bonds carry a higher level of risk than investments in Government securities. Further, even among corporate bonds, bonds which have a higher rating are comparatively less risky than bonds which have a lower rating.

Risks associated with investing in money market securities

- Investments in money market instruments would involve a moderate credit risk i.e. risk of an issuer's liability to meet the principal payments. Additionally, money market securities, while fairly liquid, lack a well-developed secondary market, which may restrict the selling ability of the Scheme and may lead to the Scheme incurring losses till the security is finally sold.
- Money market instruments are also subject to price volatility due to factors such as changes in interest rates (when interest rates in the market rise, the value of a portfolio of money market instruments can be expected to decline), general levels of market liquidity, market perception of credit worthiness of the issuer of such instruments and risks associated with settlement of transactions and re-investment of intermediate cash flows. The NAV of the Scheme's Units, to the extent that the Scheme is invested in money market instruments, will consequently be affected by the aforesaid factors. The AMC endeavours to manage such risk by the use of in house credit analysis.

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.

Securitized Debt:

Securitized Debt such as Mortgage Backed Securities ("MBS") or Asset Backed Securities ("ABS") is a financial instrument (bond) whose interest and principal payments are backed by an underlying cash flow from another asset. Asset Securitization is a process whereby commercial or consumer credits are packaged and sold in the form of financial instruments. A typical process of asset securitization involves sale of specific receivables to a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) set up in the form of a trust or a company.

The SPV in turn issues financial instruments (promissory notes, participation certificates or other debt instruments) also referred to as "Securitized Debt" to the investors evidencing the beneficial ownership of the investors in the receivables. The financial instruments are rated by an independent credit rating agency.

Risks Associated with Securitized Debt

Risk due to prepayment: In case of securitized debt, changes in market interest rates and pre-payments may not change the absolute amount of receivables for the investors but may have an impact on the reinvestment of the periodic cash flows that an investor receives on securitized papers. In the event of pre-payment of the underlying debt, investors may be exposed to changes in tenor and yield.

Liquidity Risk: Presently, despite recent legal developments permitting the listing of securitized debt instruments, the secondary market for securitized debt in India is not very liquid. Even if a more liquid market develops in the future, secondary transactions in such instruments may be at a discount to initial issue price due to changes in the interest rate structure.

Limited Recourse and Credit Risk: Certificates issued on investment in securitized debt represent a beneficial interest in the underlying receivables and there is no obligation on the issuer, seller or the originator in that regard. Defaults on the underlying loan can adversely affect the pay outs to the investors and thereby, adversely affect the NAV of the Scheme. While it is possible to repossess and sell the underlying asset, various factors can delay or prevent repossession and the price obtained on sale of such assets may be low.

Bankruptcy Risk: If the originator of securitized debt instruments in which the Scheme invests is subject to bankruptcy proceedings and the court in such proceedings concludes that the sale of the assets from originator to the trust was not a 'true sale', then the Scheme could experience losses or delays in the payments due. Normally, care is taken in structuring the securitization transaction so as to minimize the risk of the sale to the trust not being construed as a 'true sale'.

Risk of Co-mingling: Servicers in a securitization transaction normally deposit all payments received from the obligors into a collection account. However, there could be a time gap between collection by a servicer and depositing the same into the collection account. In this interim period, collections from the loan agreements by the servicer may not be segregated from other funds of the servicer. If the Servicer fails to remit such funds due to investors, investors in the Scheme may be exposed to a potential loss.

Risks associated with investing in derivatives

- The Scheme will invest in derivative products in accordance with and to the extent permitted under the Regulations and by RBI. Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but of the derivative itself. Trading in derivatives carries a high degree of risk although they are traded at a relatively small amount of margin which provides the possibility of great profit or loss in comparison with the principal investment amount. Thus, derivatives are highly leveraged instruments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Scheme.
 - 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".
 - Use of derivatives for arbitrage opportunities with different underlying (for eg. Long Position in security A and Short Position in Security B) may result into in to loss on both the positions in abnormal/extreme volatile market situation.
- Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.

The scheme may invest in floating rate instruments and / or interest rate derivatives. The duration of these instruments is linked to the interest rate reset period. The interest rate risk in a floating rate instrument or in a fixed rate instrument hedged with derivatives is likely to be lesser than that in an equivalent maturity fixed rate instrument. Under some market circumstances the volatility may be of an order greater than what may ordinarily be expected considering only its duration. Hence investors are recommended to consider the unadjusted portfolio maturity of the scheme as well and exercise adequate due diligence when deciding to make their investments.

Risks associated with Imperfect Hedging using Interest Rate Futures (IRF)

Liquidity/execution risk – IRF are relatively new instruments traded on the exchanges and don't have as much liquidity as the OTC market in the underlying bond. This could expose the hedge to liquidity (execution and wider bid-offer spread) risk and associated impact cost.

Spread risk – The IRF is based on government securities and treasury bills. Imperfect hedging can be applied on portfolios comprised of corporate bonds as well. Corporate bond yield theoretically comprises of the risk free rate and a credit spread. IRF would hedge out only the risk free rate. Any compression/expansion of credit spread of the underlying portfolio would not be hedged by the IRF.

Yield curve slope risk – The IRF hedge is done on a modified duration basis. This means that the maturity of the underlying instrument and the maturity of the IRF could be different. The hedge ratio is arrived at using the prescribed formula. This hedges the risk arising from a parallel shift in the yield curve. Any change in the slope of the yield curve (flattening/steepening) remains unhedged as residual risk.

Unwinding risk— An unexpected change in market conditions may require unwinding the derivative positions at disadvantageous prices during periods of heightened volatility e.g. if the yields slide lower due to a surprise RBI rate cut, participants with short Interest Rate Futures positions would seek to cut their losses and exit, leading to an increase in the price of the IRF, and negative price impact on the hedged portfolio there from.

Correlation risk – As per the extant regulation, the IRF has to have a 0.90 correlation coefficient with the underlying bond/portfolio, for the past 90 days, to be considered for imperfect hedging. If the correlation deteriorates going forward, the hedge may have to be rebalanced with attendant impact costs.

Risk associated with investing in Repo of Corporate Bond Securities

To the extent the scheme invests in Repo of Corporate Bond Securities, the scheme will be subject to following risks –

- Corporate Bond Repo will be subject to counter party risk.
- The Mutual Fund will be exposed to credit risk on the underlying collateral- downward migration of rating. The Mutual Fund will impose adequate haircut on the collateral to cushion against any diminution in the value of the collateral. Collateral will require to be rated AA and above rated where potential for downgrade/default is low. In addition, appropriate haircuts are applied on the market value of the underlying securities to adjust for the illiquidity and interest rate risk on the underlying instrument.
- Liquidity of collateral: In the event of default by the counterparty, the Mutual Fund would have recourse to recover its investments by selling the collateral in the market. If the underlying collateral is illiquid, then the Mutual Fund may incur an impact cost at the time of sale (lower price realization).

Risk Associated with investment in Instruments having Special Features:

Credit Risk/Principal at risk: The issuer has the option to write off the principal in times of severe financial stress. Since these bonds are unsecured investor will have any recourse to recover money in case issuer write off the principal. Such bonds may get converted into equity on happening of certain pre-defined event.

Central Bank may instruct issuer of the bonds to write down the entire value of its outstanding AT1 bonds, if it thinks the bank has passed the Point of Non Viability (PONV), or requires a capital infusion to remain a going concern.

Also, issuer may not pay interest under certain circumstances. Such interest can not be recovered in future also.

Interest Rate Risk: where there is no defined maturity, it may yield lower interest especially when the interest rates are rising.

Liquidity Risk: There is no surety that bond holder will get your principal back on the call date as the issuer may choose to extend the tenure of bonds at a future date. Bond holder has the option of selling these bonds in the secondary market but bond holder may have to exit at a loss as the bond's price may differ from the cost price. Also, some of these are bonds are thinly traded, which means there are limited buyers.

The above risk factors may result in losses to the scheme.

Risk Factors Associated with Investments in REITs and InvITs:

Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. AMC/Fund Manager's will do the necessary due diligence but actual market movements may be at variance with the anticipated trends.

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the Scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk.

- Reinvestment Risk:** Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.
- Regulatory/Legal Risk:** REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Risks associated with segregated portfolio

- Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.
- Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.
- Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

Risk involved in trading through order routing platform of mutual fund of BSE and/ or NSE

In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through BSE and/ or NSE, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing/settlement by BSE and/ or NSE and their respective clearing corporations on which the Mutual Fund has no control.

Performance Risk: The Scheme's performance can decrease or increase, depending on a variety of factors, which may affect the values and income generated by a 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, interest rates, currency exchange rates, foreign investment, changes in government and Reserve Bank of India policy, taxation, political, economic or other developments and closure of the stock exchanges. Investors should understand that the investment pattern indicated for the Scheme, in line with prevailing market conditions, is only a hypothetical example as all investments involve risk and there can be no assurance that the Scheme's investment objective will be attained nor will the Scheme be in a position to maintain the model percentage of investment pattern/ composition particularly under exceptional circumstances so that the interest of the unit holders are protected. The AMC will endeavour to invest in highly researched growth companies, however the growth associated with equities may be generally high as also the erosion in the value of the investments/portfolio in the case of the capital markets passing through a bearish phase is a distinct possibility. A change in the prevailing rates of interest is likely to affect the value of the Scheme's investments and thus the value of the Scheme's Units. The value of money market instruments held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates.

Risk associated with potential change in Tax structure

This summary of tax implications given in the taxation section (Units and Offer Section III) is based on the current provisions of the applicable tax laws. This information is provided for general purpose only. The current taxation laws may change due to change in the 'Income Tax Act 1961' or any subsequent changes/amendments in Finance Act/Rules/Regulations. Any change may entail a higher outgo to the scheme or to the investors by way of securities transaction taxes, fees, taxes etc. thus adversely impacting the scheme and its returns.

WHERE WILL THE SCHEME INVEST

The scheme will invest in following instruments:

- Securities created and issued by the Central and State Governments (including but not limited to coupon bearing bonds, Zero coupon Bonds and treasury bills)
- Securities guaranteed by the Central and State Governments (including but not limited to coupon bearing bonds, Zero coupon Bonds and treasury bills)
- Debt securities issued by domestic government agencies and corporations/statutory bodies which may or may not carry a Central / State Government Guarantee.
- Obligations or securities issued by banks (both public and private sector) including term deposits as permitted by SEBI/RBI from time to time and Financial Institutions
- Money Market Instruments like Tri-Party Repo (TREPS), Commercial Paper, Certificate of Deposit, short term Deposit, Treasury Bills, Reverse Repo in Government Securities and short term debt instruments etc.

issued by various Corporates, Government - State and Central, Public Sector Undertakings.

- Corporate debt and securities (of both public and private sector undertakings) including Bonds, Debentures, Notes, Strips etc. (including but not limited to fixed or floating coupon bearing and zero coupon securities).
- Fixed / Floating rate money market instruments permitted by SEBI and in alternative, investments for the call money market as may be provided by RBI to meet the liquidity requirements.
- Non-convertible portion of Convertible Debentures (Khokas), Non-Convertible Debentures
- Pass through, Pay through or other Participation Certificates representing interest in a pool of assets including receivables.
- Repo in corporate debt securities
- Securitised Debt
- Units of debt and liquid mutual fund schemes
- Debt Derivative instruments like interest rate swaps, forward rate agreement, interest rate futures and such other derivative instruments as permitted by SEBI / RBI from time to time.
- Pending deployment of funds as per investment objective of the scheme, the funds may be parked in short term deposit of the schedule commercial banks, subject to SEBI circular no. SEBI/IMD/Cir.No. 1/91171/07 dated April 16,2007 & SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2019/101 Dated September 20, 2019
- Units of REITs and InvITs.
- Any other domestic fixed income securities or like instruments as may be permitted by SEBI/RBI from time to time.

The above lists are illustrative and not the exhaustive and may include other money market securities as may be available / introduced in the market.

Repo in Corporate Debt Securities

The scheme may participate in Repo in Corporate Debt Securities in accordance with the relevant circular issued by SEBI or RBI from time to time. As mandated by SEBI vide circular CIR / IMD / DF / 19 / 2011 dated November 11, 2011, AMC and Trustee company of Tata Mutual Fund have specified norms for Category of counterparty, credit rating of counterparty, tenor of collateral and applicable haircuts for participation in repo in corporate bonds.

Guidelines specified by RBI and SEBI includes the following:

- Gross exposure to corporate bond repo transaction should be not more than 10% of the net asset of the scheme.
- The cumulative gross exposure through repo transactions in corporate debt securities along with debt, REITs and InvITs and derivatives shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme.
- The Scheme will participate in repo transactions only in AA and above rated corporate debt securities.
- The Scheme may borrow through repo transactions (for redemption/income distribution payout) only if the tenor of the transaction does not exceed a period of six months and aggregate borrowing is not more than 20% of net assets of the Scheme.
- Credit exposure will be on the counterparty and not on the collateral securities in case of corporate bond repo. Issuer and counterparty limits will be based on approved credit universe.

Investment in Hybrid Securities

Investment in Real Estate Investment Trust (REITs) & Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvITs)

"REIT" or "Real Estate Investment Trust" shall have the meaning assigned in clause (zm) of sub-regulation 1 of regulation 2 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Real Estate Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014. REITs are companies that own and lease out commercial or residential real estate. The rental incomes from the properties are shared among REIT investors, who are allotted units. These units are tradeable on exchanges.

"InvIT" or "Infrastructure Investment Trust" shall have the meaning assigned in clause (za) of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 2 of the Securities and

Exchange Board of India (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014. InvITs are similar to REITs, except these own infrastructure assets not real estate.

The securities mentioned above could be listed, unlisted, privately placed, secured, unsecured, rated or unrated and of any maturity. The securities may be acquired through Initial Public Offerings (IPOs), secondary market operations, private placement, rights offer or negotiated deals. Please refer to the Clause "Liquidity & Settlement Risks" under Specific Risk Factors to understand the liquidity risk associated with securities. The moneys collected under this Scheme shall be invested only in transferable securities.

The scheme will ensure compliance with the Seventh Schedule of the Mutual Funds Regulations about restrictions on investments, wherever applicable, with respect to repo transactions in corporate debt securities. Fresh investment in perpetual bonds (including additional Tier 1 bonds) can only be made in scheme, as it is placing itself in Class III of the Potential Risk Matrix (PRC).

Pursuant to SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations 1996, the Scheme 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 Sponsor.

THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The scheme would seek to invest at least 80% of the portfolios in debt and money market instruments of Banks, Public Sector Undertakings, Public Financial Institutions with the intent of generating reasonable income and at the same time ensuring reasonable liquidity.

The fund will follow an active investment strategy within the overall mandate, depending on opportunities available at various points in time.

Investment in debt & money market instruments issued by Banks, PFIs, PSUs, Treasury Bills & Government Securities is primarily with the intention of maintaining high credit quality & liquidity.

The Fund Manager will invest in those debt securities that are rated investment grade by credit rating agencies or in unrated debt securities, which the Investment Manager believes to be of equivalent quality. In-house research by the Investment Manager will emphasize on credit analysis, in order to determine credit risk.

Public Financial Institutions shall mean public financial institutions as defined under Section 2(72) of the Companies Act, 2013 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, read with applicable rules/notifications/amendments (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof.

Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) means a company in which more than fifty per cent of the paid-up share capital is held by either the Central Government, or by any State Government(s) or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments and includes a company which is a subsidiary of a Government company as thus defined and/or A PSU is a company in which the Central Government or one or more State Government(s) either singly or together, exercise control over management or exercise power to appoint majority of directors.

PLANS AND OPTIONS

Regular Plan (For applications routed through Distributors):

1. Growth
2. Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option (IDCW)

Direct Plan (For applications not routed through Distributors):

1. Growth
2. Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option (IDCW)

Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option Sub Options are:

Payout of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option (IDCW- Payout)
Reinvestment of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option (IDCW- Reinvestment)

Transfer of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option (IDCW- Transfer) facility also available for investors who opt for Reinvestment of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option (IDCW- Reinvestment).

Default Option

If Growth or Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option is not mentioned: Growth

Default Sub-Option: Reinvestment of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option (IDCW-Reinvestment)

The IDCW- payout amount of Rs 100/- or less will be compulsorily reinvested in the same sub- option at ex-dividend NAV.

Please note that the income distribution shall be distributed at the discretion of the Trustees subject to availability of distributable surplus.

Default Option: Investor should appropriately tick the 'option' Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) or growth) and sub-options (payout of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW-Payout), Reinvestment of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW-Reinvestment)) in the application form while investing in the Scheme. If no option is mentioned / indicated in the application form by the investor then the units will, by default, be allotted under the Growth Option. If no dividend sub-option is mentioned / indicated in the application form by the investor then the units will, by default, be allotted under the Reinvestment of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal Option (IDCW- Reinvestment sub-option).

Default Plan:

Investors are requested to note the following scenarios for the applicability of "Direct Plan or Regular Plan" for valid applications received under the scheme:

Scenario	Broker Code mentioned by the investor	Plan mentioned by the investor	Default Plan to be captured
1	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Direct Plan
2	Not mentioned	Direct	Direct Plan
3	Not mentioned	Regular	Direct Plan
4	Mentioned	Direct	Direct Plan
5	Direct	Not Mentioned	Direct Plan
6	Direct	Regular	Direct Plan
7	Mentioned	Regular	Regular Plan
8	Mentioned	Not Mentioned	Regular Plan

In cases of wrong/ invalid/ incomplete ARN codes mentioned on the application form, the application shall be processed under Regular Plan. The AMC shall contact and obtain the correct ARN code within 30 calendar days of the receipt of the application form from the investor/ distributor. In case, the correct code is not received within 30 calendar days, the AMC shall reprocess the transaction under Direct Plan from the date of application without any exit load.

APPLICABLE NAV**(AFTER THE SCHEME OPENS FOR REPURCHASE)****Applicable NAV for Subscription / Switch-in: Cut Off Timing 3.00 pm**

Application	Applicable NAV
Valid applications received (time-stamped) upto 3.00 p.m. and where the funds for the entire amount are available for utilization before the cut-off time i.e. credited to the bank account of the scheme before the cut-off time	The closing NAV of the same day.
Valid applications received (time-stamped) after 3.00 p.m. and where the funds for the entire amount are credited to the bank account of the scheme either on the same day before the cut-off time of the next Business Day i.e. available for utilization before the cut-off time of the next Business Day	The Closing NAV of the next Business day
Valid applications received (time-stamped) upto 3.00 p.m. and where the funds for the entire amount are credited to the bank account of the scheme after the cut-off time of the Business Day i.e. available for utilization after the cut-off time of the Day.	The Closing NAV of the next Business day
Where the application is time stamped any day before the credit of the funds to the scheme but the funds for the entire amount are credited to the bank account of the scheme before the cut-off time on any subsequent Business Day i.e. available for utilization before the cut-off time on such subsequent Business Day.	The closing NAV of such subsequent Business Day on which funds are available for utilization

Realisation of funds means funds available to the AMC Scheme/Pool Account and not date and time of debit from Investor's account.

In case application is time stamped after cut off timing on any day, the same will be considered as deemed to be received on the next business day.

In case funds are realised after cut-off timing on any day, the same will be considered as deemed to be realised / available for utilisation on the next business day.

For Switch-ins including Systematic Investment Plan (SIP), Systematic Transfer Plan (STP) of any amount:

For determining the applicable NAV, the following shall be ensured:

- Application for switch-in is received before the applicable cut-off time.
- Funds for the entire amount of subscription / purchase as per the switch-in request are credited to the bank account of the Scheme before the cut-off time, and the funds are available for utilization before the cut-off time.
- In case of switch/STP transactions, funds will be made available for utilization in the switch-in-scheme based on the redemption payout cycle of the switch out

Scheme Redemption /Switch Out: 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.

MINIMUM APPLICATION AMOUNT / NUMBER OF UNITS UNDER EACH PLAN

Minimum subscription amount for each plan i.e. Direct Plan and Regular Plan:

Minimum initial investment in the scheme / plan / option: Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter. For additional investment Rs. 1,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- . The additional purchase investment can be made in Growth or IDCW option if initial investments exist under the requested option either in Direct or in Regular plan of the scheme.

Minimum Redemption amount will be Rs.500 or 50 units or folio available balance (Whichever is lower)

There is no minimum amount requirement, in case of investors opting to switch "all units" from any existing schemes of Tata Mutual Fund to this Scheme/s.

DESPATCH OF REDEMPTION CHEQUE

The redemption proceeds will be dispatched to the unit holders within 10 business days from the date of acceptance of the redemption request at the authorised centre of Tata Mutual Fund.

The redemption cheque will be issued in the name of the first unitholder.

The redemption or repurchase proceeds of the Scheme will be dispatched to the unit holders within 10 business days from the date of acceptance of redemption or repurchase request. In case of failure to despatch redemption proceeds within 10 business days, the AMC shall be liable to pay interest to the Unit Holders at such rate as may be specified by SEBI for the period of such delay (presently @ 15% per annum).

BENCHMARK INDEX

CRISIL Banking and PSU Debt Index

INCOME DISTRIBUTION CUM CAPITAL WITHDRAWAL POLICY**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.

Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option:

The profits received / earned and so retained and reinvested may be distributed as income distribution to the unitholders who hold the units on the record date of declaration of the income distribution at appropriate rates (after providing for all relevant ongoing expenses, etc.) and at appropriate intervals as mentioned in this scheme information document or 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.

Important

Income distribution will be subject to availability of distributable surplus and at the discretion of the trustees from time to time.

Unitholders shall note that when units are sold, and sales price (NAV) is higher than the face value of the unit, a portion of sales prices that represent realized gains shall be credited to an Equalization Reserve Account, which can be used to pay income distribution hence income distribution amount can be distributed out of investor capital (Equalization Reserve), Which is part of sale price that represent realized gains.

The investors of income distribution options may opt for IDCW- payout, IDCW- reinvestment or IDCW- Transfer facilities. In case IDCW- payout option is not mentioned than income distribution amount shall be compulsorily reinvested in the same scheme/option at applicable ex-dividend NAV.

Compulsory Reinvestment of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option

In order to reduce the expenses of the scheme and also for the convenience of the investors, in case of income distribution cum capital withdrawal (IDCW) payout amount is Rs 100/- or less, then the same shall be compulsorily reinvested in the same sub- option at ex-dividend NAV for unitholders of non-electronic mode. Where the option to payout of IDCW is available in electronic mode, the IDCW amount shall be paid to the Unit holders.

The Fund reserves a right to modify the periodicity and manner of payout of such income distribution as they deem fit without giving any prior notice to Unitholders.

Transfer of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal plan

Under this facility investor can opt for reinvestment of income distribution into any other scheme of Tata Mutual Fund. This facility is available only for those investors who have opted for IDCW- reinvestment facility. This facility

is not available to those investors who have opted for IDCW- payout facility. Under this facility, the net income distribution 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 income distribution, 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 income distribution. AMC reserves the right to modify or withdraw this facility without prior notice.

In case income distribution option is not mentioned than dividend shall be compulsorily reinvested in the same scheme/option at applicable ex-dividend NAV.

NAME OF THE FUND MANAGER

Amit Somani (Managing Since 10-10-2019)

NAME OF THE TRUSTEE COMPANY

Tata Trustee Co Pvt Ltd

PERFORMANCE OF THE SCHEME

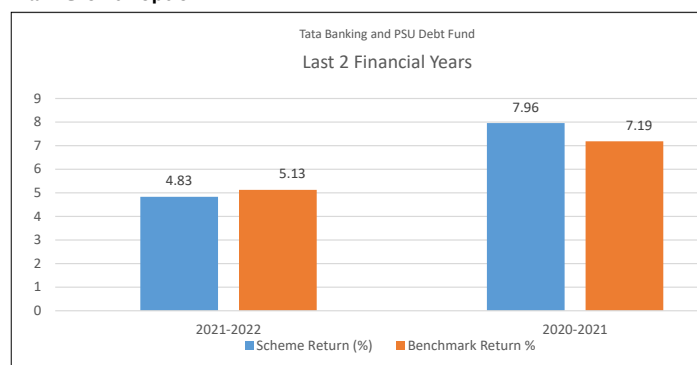
Scheme Performance as on 31.03.2022

Compounded Annualised Returns	Scheme Returns %	Benchmark Returns %
Returns for last 1 year	4.83	5.14
Returns for last 3 years	NA	NA
Returns for last 5 years	NA	NA
Returns since inception	6.66	7.10

Absolute Returns for the Last 5 Financial Years

Year to Year	Scheme Returns (%)	Benchmark Returns (%)
2021-2022	4.83	5.13
2020-2021	7.96	7.19
2019-2020	N/A	N/A
2018-2019	N/A	N/A
2017-2018	N/A	N/A

Performance given for Tata Banking & PSU Debt Fund Regular Growth Option) - Note: Inception date:10th October 2019. Returns are for Regular Plan- Growth option.



Top 10 holdings by issuer as on 31.03.2022

Issuer Name	% of AUM
NTPC Ltd.	9.9258
NHPC LTD.	9.8289
POWER FINANCE CORPORATION	8.416
REC LTD.	8.2549
INDIAN OIL CORP LTD.	8.2149
NATIONAL HOUSING BANK	8.1226
EXIM	8.0925
NABARD	8.0559
ONGC PETRO-ADDITIONS LTD.	7.0415
STATE BANK OF INDIA	5.7943

*Debt Securities

The fortnightly/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 31.03.2022

Sector Name	% of AUM*
Financial Services	46.9962
Power	19.7547
Sovereign	15.6125
Oil Gas and Consumable Fuels	8.2149
Chemicals	7.0415

Portfolio Turnover Ratio: 1.82 Times as on 31st March 2022 (for 13 Months).

EXPENSES OF THE SCHEME

(i) Load Structure

Entry Load: Nil. (Entry Load is not applicable, w.e.f. August 01, 2009)

Exit Load: Nil

Units issued on reinvestment of IDCW shall not be subject to exit load.

For applicability of load structure and NAV, switch-in will be considered as subscription and switch-out will be considered as redemption.

Any imposition or enhancement in the load shall be applicable on prospective investments only. However, AMC shall not charge any load on issue of bonus units and units allotted on reinvestment of IDCW for existing as well as prospective investors. 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 the same can be attached to all Scheme Information Documents and key information memoranda already in stock.
- Arrangements may be made to display the addendum in the Scheme Information Document in the form of a notice in all the investor service centres and distributors/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 after the introduction of such load.
- A public notice shall be given in respect of such changes in one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation as well as in a newspaper published in the language of region where the Head Office of the Mutual Fund is situated.
- Any other measures which the mutual funds may feel necessary.

(ii) Annual Recurring expenses

Actual Expenses % to daily net assets for the F.Y. 2021-2022		
TATA BANKING & PSU DEBT FUND	Direct Plan	Regular Plan
	0.25%	0.73%

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.

Illustration of impact of expense ratio on scheme return:

Particulars	Regular Plan	Direct Plan
Amount Invested (Rs)	10,000	10,000
Gross Returns-assumed	7%	7%
Closing NAV before expenses (Rs.)	10,700	10,700
Expenses (Rs)		
· Expenses Other than Distribution expenses	50	50
· Distribution Expenses	50	NIL
Total NAV after charging expenses (Rs)	10,600	10650
Net returns to investor	6.00%	6.50%

Illustration is given to understand the impact of expense ratio on a scheme return and this should not be construed as an indicative return of the scheme.

(iii) Fees and Expenses

The maximum recurring expenses of the scheme is estimated below:

Ref	Expenses Head	% of Daily Net Assets#
	Investment Management and Advisory Fees	Upto 2.00%
	Trustee fee	
	Audit fees	
	Custodian fees	
	Other Expenses	
	RTA Fees	
	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 income distribution, 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)	Upto 2.00%*
(b)	Additional expenses under regulation 52 (6A) (c)	Nil
(c)	Additional expenses for gross new inflows from specified cities under regulation 52 (6A) (b)	Upto 0.30%^

* Excluding GST (Goods & Services Tax) on investment and advisory fees.

Note: 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.

All scheme related expenses including commission paid to distributors, by whatever name it may be called and in whatever manner it may be paid, shall necessarily be paid from the scheme only within the regulatory limits and not from the books of AMC, its associate, sponsor, trustees or any other entity through any route in terms of SEBI circulars, subject to the clarifications provided by SEBI to AMFI vide letter dated February 21, 2019 on implementation of SEBI Circular dated October 22, 2018 on Total Expense Ratio (TER) and performance disclosure for Mutual Fund.

The maximum recurring expenses for the scheme shall be subject to following limits**

- | | | |
|----|--|-------|
| a) | on the first Rs.500 crores of the daily net assets: | 2.00% |
| b) | on the next Rs.250 crores of the daily net assets: | 1.75% |
| c) | on the next Rs.1250 crores of the daily net assets : | 1.50% |
| d) | on the next Rs.3000 crores of the daily net assets : | 1.35% |
| e) | on the next Rs.5000 crores of the daily net assets : | 1.25% |
| f) | On the next Rs. 40000 crores of the daily net assets: total expense ratio reduction of 0.05% for every increase of Rs.5000 crores of daily net assets or part thereof. | |
| g) | on the balance of the assets : | 0.80% |

** in addition to the above the scheme may charge additional limit of 0.05% (The AMC shall not charge additional expenses under Regulation 52(6A)(c) in case exit load is not levied/ not applicable) specified in sub regulation (6A) (c) of Regulation 52 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 excluding tax on investment management & advisory fees and expenses not exceeding of 0.30 per cent of daily net assets as stated in regulation 6A(b) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulation, 1996

^ 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:

- 30 per cent of gross new inflows in the scheme, or;
- 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. Retail Investor means transaction from individual investors where inflow is upto Rs. 2,00,000/- per transaction.

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 <https://www.tatamutualfund.com/expense-ratio>.

Transaction Charges:

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. In case of SIPs, the transaction charge shall be applicable only if the total commitment through SIPs amounts to Rs.10,000/- and above. In such cases the transaction charge shall be recovered in 3 installments.
8. 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.

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

Tata Banking & PSU Debt Fund, an open-ended debt scheme investing in debt & money market instruments of Banks, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), Public Financial Institutions (PFIs), is a new scheme offered by the Fund and is not a minor modification of any other existing scheme/product of the Fund.

Below mentioned is the comparison of this fund with other existing schemes of Tata Mutual Fund:

Comparison with existing schemes:

Scheme Name	Comparison with existing schemes of Tata Mutual Fund	AUM (Rs. Crore) as on 31.3.2022	No of Folios as on 31.03.2022
Tata Treasury Advantage Fund (The scheme had one segregated portfolio)	An open ended low duration debt scheme investing in instruments such that the Macaulay duration of portfolio is between 6 months and 12 months. The investment strategy of the scheme is to generate regular income and capital appreciation by investing in a portfolio of debt and money market instruments with relatively lower interest rate risk. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	2346.85	8380
Tata Short Term Bond Fund (The scheme had one segregated portfolio created under Tata Corporate Bond Fund)	An open ended short term debt scheme investing in instruments such that the Macaulay duration of portfolio is between 1 year and 3 years. The investment objective is to generate regular income/ appreciation over a short term period. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	2400.82	13196
Tata Income Fund	An open ended medium term debt scheme investing in instruments such that the Macaulay duration of the portfolio is between 4 year and 7 years. The investment objective of the Scheme is to provide income distribution/ capital appreciation over medium to long term. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	54.32	3248
Tata Medium Term Fund (The scheme had one segregated portfolio)	An open ended medium term debt scheme investing in instruments such that the Macaulay duration of the portfolio is between 3 years and 4 years. The investment objective of the scheme is to generate income and capital appreciation over a medium term. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	83.46	1432
Tata Dynamic Bond Fund	An open ended dynamic debt scheme investing across duration. The investment objective of the Scheme is to provide reasonable returns & high level of liquidity by investing in debt instruments including bonds, debentures & Government securities; & money market instruments such as treasury bills, commercial papers, certificates of deposit, repos of different maturities & as permitted by regulation so as to spread the risk across different kinds of issuers in the debt markets. As per the investment strategy scheme can dynamically switch the maturity profile from long to short & vice versa in short period of time. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	168.62	3099

Scheme Name	Comparison with existing schemes of Tata Mutual Fund	AUM (Rs. Crore) as on 31.3.2022	No of Folios as on 31.03.2022
Tata Gilt Securities Fund	An open ended debt fund predominantly invest in Government Securities(80%-100%). The Scheme can invest predominantly in Gilt Securities of varied maturities and there is no cap or floor on maturity of Gilt Security. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	214.64	1456
Tata Money Market Fund	An open ended Money market scheme. As per the terms of the Scheme Information Document (SID), the scheme will invest 100% of its net assets in Money Market Instruments having residual maturity upto1 year. The Primary objective of the Scheme is to generate returns with reasonable liquidity to the unitholders by investing in money market instruments. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	7691.86	8244
Tata Ultra Short-Term Fund	An open ended ultra-Short-term Debt Scheme. As per the terms of the scheme information document (SID), the scheme will invest 100% of its net assets in debt & money market instrument such that the Macaulay Duration of the portfolio is between 3 months - 6 months. The Primary objective of the scheme is to generate regular returns over short term to the unitholders. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	1333.33	15352
Tata Overnight Fund	An open ended Debt scheme investing in Overnight Securities. As per the terms of the scheme information document (SID), The scheme will invest 100% of its net assets in debt and money market instruments having maturity of up to 1 business day. The primary objective of the scheme is to generate reasonable returns in line with overnight rates and high liquidity over short-term to the unit holders. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	2703.68	2048
Tata Liquid Fund	An Open Ended Liquid Fund scheme. The Scheme can invest 100 % of its net assets in debt and money market instruments having maturity upto 91 days. At present we do not have other similar scheme in the liquid Fund Category.	14592.96	38380
Tata Banking & PSU Debt Fund	An open-ended debt scheme investing predominantly in debt & money market securities issued by Banks, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), Public Financial Institutions (PFIs)and Municipal Bonds. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	308.00	5214
Tata Floating Rate Fund	An open-ended debt scheme investing predominantly in floating rate instruments (including fixed rate instruments converted to floating rate exposures using swaps/ derivatives) At present we do not have other similar scheme.	512.03	6656

Scheme Name	Comparison with existing schemes of Tata Mutual Fund	AUM (Rs. Crore) as on 31.3.2022	No of Folios as on 31.03.2022
Tata Corporate Bond Fund	An open-ended debt scheme predominantly investing in AA+ & above rated corporate bonds, with flexibility of any Macaulay Duration & relatively high interest rate risk & moderate credit risk. At present we do not have other similar scheme	294.52	4498

TAX TREATMENT

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.

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.

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

Tax on Capital Gains (Payable by the Investors)			
	Rate of Capital Gain Tax		
	Individual/ HUF \$	Domestic Company @	NRI \$
Short Term Capital Gain (Units held for 36 months or less)	As per relevant Slab of Total Income chargeable to Tax	30% / 25%^^ / 22%^^^ / 15%^^^	30%^
Long Term Capital Gain (Units held for more than 36 months)			
After Providing Indexation	20%	20%	Listed - 20% Unlisted - 10%**

§ 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.

In case total income includes income by way of dividend on shares and short-term capital gains on units of equity oriented mutual fund schemes and long-term capital gains on mutual fund schemes, the rate of surcharge on the said type of income not to exceed 15%.

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.

** Without indexation.

^ Assuming the investor falls into highest tax bracket.

^^ If total turnover or gross receipts in the financial year 2018-19 does not exceed Rs. 400 crores.

^^^ This lower rate is optional and subject to fulfillment of certain conditions as provided in section 115BAA.

^^^^ This lower rate is optional for companies engaged in manufacturing business (set-up & registered on or after 1 October 2019) subject to fulfillment of certain conditions as provided in section 115BAB.

Further, the domestic companies are subject to minimum alternate tax (except for those who opt for lower rate of tax of 22%/15%) not specified in above tax rates.

As per section 139AA of the Income tax Act, 1961 ('the Act') read with rule 114AAA of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, in the case of a resident person, whose PAN has become inoperative due to non linking of PAN with Aadhaar, it shall be deemed that he has not furnished the PAN and tax could be withheld at a higher rate of 20% as per section 206AA of the Act.

The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has declared that the Aadhaar card and PAN can now be linked with a penalty until March 31, 2023. PAN can be linked with Aadhaar starting April 1, 2022, according to the CBDT, with a punishment ranging from Rs 500 to Rs 1000.

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 in case of NRI investors.

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 income distribution reinvestment to the unitholders would be reduced to that extent.

As per The Finance Act, 2020: Provisions in relation to segregated portfolios of a mutual fund scheme are as follows -

In section 2 in clause (42A) of the Income Tax Act, the following amendment has been made "(hh) in the case of a capital asset, being a unit or units in a segregated portfolio referred to in sub-section (2AG) of section 49, there shall be included the period for which the original unit or units in the main portfolio were held by the assessee;".

In section 49 of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (2AF), the following has been inserted, namely:--

(2AG) The cost of acquisition of a unit or units in the segregated portfolio shall be the amount which bears, to the cost of acquisition of a unit or units held by the assessee in the total portfolio, the same proportion as the net asset value of the asset transferred to the segregated portfolio bears to the net asset value of the total portfolio immediately before the segregation of portfolios.

(2AH) The cost of the acquisition of the original units held by the unit holder in the main portfolio shall be deemed to have been reduced by the amount as so arrived at under sub-section (2AG).

Explanation--For the purposes of sub-section (2AG) and sub-section (2AH), the expressions "main portfolio", "segregated portfolio" and "total portfolio" shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2018/160, dated the 28th December, 2018, issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India under section 11 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992. Clause (42A) of section 2 defines the expression "short term capital asset" to be a capital asset held by an assessee for not more than thirty-six months immediately preceding the date of its transfer.

If the unit or units in a segregated portfolio are held for 36 months from the original date of acquisition of units in the Main portfolio then the same will constitute 'short term capital assets' and any capital gains arising therefrom shall be considered as 'short term capital gain'. On the contrary, if the unit or units in a segregated portfolio are held for more than 36 months from the original date of acquisition of units in the Main portfolio then the same will constitute 'long term capital assets' and any capital gains arising therefrom shall be considered as 'long term capital gain'.

However, The allotment of units in a segregated portfolio of a mutual fund scheme shall not be considered as 'Transfer' under section 47 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

These amendments are applicable from AY 2020-21.

Example:

Suppose Mr. X had invested in a scheme of a mutual fund on 01-01-2015 when the NAV was Rs. 10. On May 1, 2019, when NAV of the scheme was Rs. 20, segregation of portfolio was created due to a credit event.

Post creation of the segregated portfolio, the NAV of the main portfolio was Rs. 16 and the segregated portfolio was Rs 4. Hence, the proportion is 80:20 of the total portfolio. The cost of acquisition of the main portfolio and the segregated portfolio should be taken as Rs. 8 and Rs. 2 respectively. Similarly, the period of holding the units of the main portfolio and the segregated portfolio should be reckoned from 1st January 2015.

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 Withholding Tax/Capital Gain Tax, by the tax authorities, shall be solely borne by the investors and not by the AMC or Trustee Company.

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

Portfolio Disclosures / Half Financial Results

Portfolio Disclosure:

The Fortnightly/ Monthly portfolio of the Scheme shall be available in a user-friendly and downloadable format on the www.tatamutualfund.com on or before the fifth/tenth day of succeeding month.

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 Pvt 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 Pvt 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 the fund is situated.

PUBLICATION OF DAILY NET ASSET VALUE (NAV)

The NAVs will be calculated and disclosed on every Business Day. The AMC will prominently disclose the NAVs under a separate head on the website of the Fund (www.tatamutualfund.com) & of the Association of Mutual Funds in India-AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) by 11 p.m. on every Business Day.

Investor may write to AMC for availing facility of receiving the latest NAVs through SMS.

Illustration of Calculation of Sale & Repurchase Price:

Assumed NAV Rs. 11.00 per unit

Entry Load: NIL

Exit Load 1%

Sale Price = NAV + (Entry Load (%) * NAV)

Sale Price = 11 + (0% * 11)

Sale Price = 11 + 0

Sale Price = Rs. 11/-

Repurchase Price

Repurchase Price = NAV - (exit load (%) * NAV)

Repurchase Price = 11 - (1%*11)

Repurchase Price = 11 - 0.11

Repurchase Price = Rs.10.89

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 Trustees may temporarily suspend determination and / or publication of the NAV of the Units.

While determining the price of the units, the fund will ensure that the repurchase price is not lower than 95 per cent of the Net Asset Value.

FOR INVESTOR GRIEVANCES PLEASE CONTACT

Registrar: Computer Age Management Services 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 Pvt. Ltd. (Investment Manager for Tata Mutual Fund) Mulla House, Ground Floor, M.G. Road, Fort, Mumbai - 400 001. **Call:** (022) 6282 7777 (Monday to Saturday 9:00 am to 5:30 pm), **Fax:** 22613782, **Email:** enq_T@camsonline.com, **Website:** www.tatamutualfund.com

Investment Manager: Tata Asset Management Pvt. Ltd., 1903 B Wing Parinee Crescenzo G Block BKC Bandra East, Mumbai - 400 051, Telephone. (022) 6282 7777 (Monday to Saturday 9:00am to 5:30pm), Fax: (022) 66315194. **Email:** service@tataamc.com

UNITHOLDERS' INFORMATION

Account Statement:

On acceptance of application for financial transaction, a confirmation specifying the number of Units allotted/redeemed will be sent by way of e-mail and/or SMS to the applicant's registered e-mail address and/or mobile number within five business days from the date of transaction.

Tata Mutual Fund shall send first account statement for a new folio separately with all details registered in the folio by way of a physical account statement and/or an e-mail to the investor's registered address/email address not later than five business days from the date of subscription.

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:

1. 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 as per the specified timeline specified by board at 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.
2. The CAS will not be received by the investors for the folio(s) not updated with PAN details. The Unit holders are therefore requested to ensure that the folio(s) are updated with their PAN. Such investors will get monthly account statement from Tata Mutual Fund in respect of transactions carried out in the schemes of Tata Mutual Fund during the month on or within fifteenth day of the succeeding month.
3. In other cases i.e. where unitholders having no Demat account & only MF units holding, Tata Mutual Fund shall continue to send the CAS as is being send on or within fifteenth day of the succeeding month in which financial transaction takes place.
4. In case statements are presently being dispatched by e-mail either by the Fund or the Depository then CAS will be sent through email. However the Unitholders have an option to receive CAS in physical form at the address registered in the Depository system.
5. The dispatch of CAS by Depositories to Unitholders would constitute compliance by Tata Asset Management Ltd / the Fund with the requirements under Regulation 36(4) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996.
6. Each CAS issued to the investors shall also provide the total purchase value / cost of investment in each scheme.
7. In case if no transaction has taken place in a folio during the period of six months ended September 30 and March 31, the CAS detailing the holdings across all schemes of all mutual funds, shall be emailed on half yearly basis, as per the specified timeline specified by board of succeeding month, unless a specific request is made to receive the same in physical form.
8. Half-yearly CAS shall be issued to all Mutual Fund investors, excluding those investors who do not have any holdings in MF schemes and where no commission against their investment has been paid to distributors, during the concerned half-year period on or within twenty first day of the succeeding month. Further, CAS issued for the half-year(September/ March) shall also provide:
 - a. The amount of actual commission paid by Tata AMC/Mutual Fund to distributors (in absolute terms) during the half-year period against the concerned investor's total investments in each mutual fund scheme. The term "commission" here refers to all direct monetary payments and other payments made in the form of gifts / rewards, trips, event sponsorships etc. by Tata AMC/MF to distributors. Further, a mention may be made in such CAS indicating that the commission disclosed is gross commission and does not exclude costs incurred by distributors such as Goods & Services Tax (wherever applicable, as per existing rates), operating expenses, etc.
 - b. The scheme's average Total Expense Ratio (in percentage terms) along with the break up between Investment and Advisory fees, Commission paid to the distributor and Other expenses for the period for each scheme's applicable plan (regular or direct or both) where the concerned investor has actually invested in.

Official Points of Acceptance of Transaction through MF utility: Tata Mutual Fund has entered into an agreement with MF Utilities India Private Limited ("MFUI"), a "Category II -Registrar to an Issue" under SEBI (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993, for usage of MF Utility ("MFU") - a shared services initiative of various asset management companies, which acts as a transaction aggregator for transacting in multiple schemes of various mutual funds with a single form and a single payment instrument. Accordingly, all the authorized Point of Sales (POS) and website/mobile application of MFUI (available currently and also updated from time to time) shall be eligible to be considered as 'official points of acceptance' for all

financial and non-financial transactions in the schemes of Tata Mutual Fund either physically or electronically. The list of POS of MFUI is published on the website of MFUI at www.mfuiindia.com

MFCentral has been appointed as Official Point of Acceptance for Tata Mutual Fund Schemes.

Applicability of NAV shall be based on time stamping as evidenced by confirmation slip given by POS of MFUI and also the realization of funds in the Bank account of Tata Mutual Fund (and NOT the time of realization of funds in the Bank account of MFUI) within the applicable cut-off timing. The Uniform Cut-off time as prescribed by SEBI and mentioned in the SID / KIM shall be applicable for applications received through such facilities.

Investors are requested to note that MFUI will allot a Common Account Number ("CAN") i.e. a single reference number for all investments in the mutual fund industry for transacting in multiple schemes of various mutual funds through MFUI and to map existing folios, if any. Investors can create a CAN by submitting the CAN Registration Form and necessary documents at the POS. The AMC and/or its Registrar and Transfer Agent shall provide necessary details to MFUI as may be needed for providing the required services to investors/distributors through MFUI. Investors are requested to visit the website of MFUI i.e. www.mfuiindia.com to download the relevant forms.

For any queries or clarifications related to MFUI, please contact the Customer Care of MFUI on 1800-266-1415 (during the business hours on all days except Sunday and public holidays) or send an email to clientservices@mfuiindia.com

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 Pvt 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.

SEBI Circular dated Sept 13, 2012 has directed mutual funds to capture the unique identity number (EUIIN) 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 EUIIN 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 EUIIN 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.

The Fund will disclose details of the investor's account and all his transactions to the intermediaries whose stamp appears on the application form. In addition, the fund will disclose details as necessary, to the Fund's and investor's bankers, for the purpose of effecting payments to the investor. Further, investors' may also be disclosed to Government Authorities such as income tax authorities, SEBI, etc.

The unitholder may request for a physical account statement by writing/ calling the AMC/ISC/R&T.

Portfolio Disclosure: Tata Mutual Fund will disclose portfolio (along with ISIN) in user friendly & downloadable spreadsheet format, as on the last day of the month/half year for all their schemes on its website www.tatamutualfund.com & 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 & 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 & Hindi, disclosing the hosting of the half yearly statement of the schemes portfolio on the AMC's website www.tatamutualfund.com & 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 Pvt 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.

Tata Mutual Fund / Tata Asset Management Pvt 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 the fund is situated in the format specified in Twelfth Schedule of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996.

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 account's 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).

Creation of Segregated Portfolio

Creation of segregated portfolio shall be subject to guidelines specified by SEBI from time to time and includes the following:

- 1) Segregated portfolio may be created, in case of a credit event at issuer level i.e. downgrade in credit rating by a SEBI registered Credit Rating Agency (CRA), as under:
 - a) Downgrade of a debt or money market instrument to 'below investment grade', or
 - b) Subsequent downgrades of the said instruments from 'below investment grade', or
 - c) Similar such downgrades of a loan rating
- 2) In case of difference in rating by multiple CRAs, the most conservative rating shall be considered. Creation of segregated portfolio shall be based on issuer level credit events as mentioned above and implemented at the ISIN level.
- 3) **outstanding rated debt or money market instruments, segregated portfolio may be created only in case of actual default of either the interest or principal amount. In case of default of unrated debt or money market instruments of an issuer, TAMPL(AMC) will inform AMFI immediately about the actual default by the issuer. Pursuant to dissemination of information by AMFI about actual default, AMC may segregate the portfolio of debt and money market instruments.**
- 4) **In case, debt schemes which have investment in debt investments having special features is to be written off or converted to equity pursuant to any approval, the date of said proposal may be treated as trigger date. However, in case the instruments are written off or converted to equity without proposal, the date of write off or conversion of debt instrument to equity may be treated as trigger date.**

Creation of segregated portfolio is optional and is at the discretion of the Tata Asset Management Pvt Ltd (AMC).

Process for Creation of Segregated Portfolio

- 1) On the date of credit event, AMC should decide on creation of segregated portfolio. Once AMC decides to segregate portfolio, it should:
 - a) seek approval of trustees prior to creation of the segregated portfolio.
 - b) immediately issue a press release disclosing its intention to segregate such debt and money market instrument and its impact on the investors. Tata Mutual Fund will also disclose that the segregation shall be subject to Trustee approval. Additionally, the said press release will be prominently disclosed on the website of the AMC.
 - c) ensure that till the time the trustee approval is received, which in no case shall exceed 1 business day from the day of credit event, the subscription and redemption in the scheme will be suspended for processing with respect to creation of units and payment on redemptions.
- 2) Once Trustee approval is received by the AMC:
 - a) Segregated portfolio will be effective from the day of credit event
 - b) AMC shall issue a press release immediately with all relevant information pertaining to the segregated portfolio. The said information will also be submitted to SEBI.
 - c) An e-mail or SMS will be sent to all unit holders of the concerned scheme.
 - d) The NAV of both segregated and main portfolios will be disclosed from the day of the credit event.
 - e) All existing investors in the scheme as on the day of the credit event will be allotted equal number of units in the segregated portfolio as held in the main portfolio.

- f) No redemption and subscription will be allowed in the segregated portfolio. However, upon recovery of any money from segregated portfolio, it will be immediately distributed to the investors in proportion to their holding in the segregated portfolio.
- g) AMC should enable listing of units of segregated portfolio on the recognized stock exchange within 10 working days of creation of segregated portfolio and also enable transfer of such units on receipt of transfer requests
- h) Investors redeeming their units will get redemption proceeds based on the NAV of main portfolio and will continue to hold the units of segregated portfolio.
- 3) If the trustees do not approve the proposal to segregate portfolio, AMC will issue a press release immediately informing investors of the same.
- 4) In case trustees do not approve the proposal of segregated portfolio, subscription and redemption applications will be processed based on the NAV of total portfolio.

Processing of Subscription and Redemption Proceeds

All subscription and redemption requests for which NAV of the day of credit event or subsequent day is applicable will be processed as under:

- i. Upon trustees' approval to create a segregated portfolio -
- Investors redeeming their units will get redemption proceeds based on the NAV of main portfolio and will continue to hold the units of segregated portfolio.
 - Investors subscribing to the scheme will be allotted units only in the main portfolio based on its NAV.
- ii. In case trustees do not approve the proposal of segregated portfolio, subscription and redemption applications will be processed based on the NAV of total portfolio.

Disclosure

AMC shall make necessary disclosures as mandated by SEBI, in statement of account, monthly / half yearly portfolio statements, Key Information Memorandum (KIM), SID, Scheme Advertisements, Scheme Performance data, AMC Website and at other places as may be specified.

The information regarding number of segregated portfolios created in a scheme shall appear prominently under the name of the scheme at all relevant places such as SID, KIM-cum-Application Form, advertisement, AMC and AMFI websites, etc.

Monitoring by Trustees

Trustees will monitor the compliance of the SEBI Circular in respect of creation of segregated portfolio and disclosure in this respect shall be made in Half-Yearly Trustee reports filed with SEBI.

In order to avoid mis-use of segregated portfolio, Trustees will put in place a mechanism to negatively impact the performance incentives of Fund Managers, Chief Investment Officers (CIOs) etc. involved in the investment process of securities under the segregated portfolio, mirroring the existing mechanism for performance incentives of Tata Asset Management Pvt Ltd., including claw back of such amount to the segregated portfolio of the scheme.

TER for the Segregated Portfolio

- 1) AMC will not charge investment and advisory fees on the segregated portfolio. However, TER (excluding the investment and advisory fees) can be charged, on a pro-rata basis only upon recovery of the investments in segregated portfolio.
- 2) The TER so levied shall not exceed the simple average of such expenses (excluding the investment and advisory fees) charged on daily basis on the main portfolio (in % terms) during the period for which the segregated portfolio was in existence. In addition to the TER mentioned above, the legal charges related to recovery of the investments of the segregated portfolio may be charged to the segregated portfolio as mentioned below.
- 3) The legal charges related to recovery of the investments of the segregated portfolio may be charged to the segregated portfolio in proportion to the amount of recovery. However, the same shall be within the maximum TER limit as applicable to the main portfolio. The legal charges in excess of the TER limits, if any, shall be borne by the AMC.
- 4) The costs related to segregated portfolio shall in no case be charged to the main portfolio.

Explanations:

- 1) The term 'segregated portfolio' means a portfolio, comprising of debt or money market instrument affected by a credit event, that has been segregated in a mutual fund scheme.
- 2) The term 'main portfolio' means the scheme portfolio excluding the segregated portfolio.
- 3) The term 'total portfolio' means the scheme portfolio including the securities affected by the credit event.

Illustration of Segregated Portfolio

Portfolio Date	30-Mar-22
Downgrade Event Date	31-Mar-22
Downgrade Security	7.65% C Ltd from AA+ to B
Valuation Marked Down	25%

Mr. X is holding 1,000 Units of the Scheme, amounting to Rs.15,057.30 (1000*15.0573)

Portfolio Before Downgrade Event

Security	Rating	Type of the Security	Qty	Price Per Unit	Market Value (Rs. in Lacs)	% of Net Assets
7.80% A FINANCE LTD	CRISIL AAA	NCD	32,00,000	102.812	3289.98	21.850
7.70 % B LTD	CRISIL AAA	NCD	32,30,000	98.5139	3182.00	21.133
7.65 % C Ltd	CRISIL B*	NCD	32,00,000	73.843	2362.97	15.693
D Ltd (15/ May/2019)	ICRA A1+	CP	32,00,000	98.3641	3147.65	20.904
7.65 % E LTD	CRISIL AA	NCD	30,00,000	98.6757	2960.27	19.660
Cash / Cash Equivalents					114.47	0.760
Net Asset Value					15,057.34	
Unit Capital (No. of Units)					1,000	
NAV (Rs.)					15.0573	

* Marked down by 25% on the date of credit event. Before Marked down the security was valued at Rs.98.4570 per unit on the date of credit event i.e. on 31st Mar 2022, NCD of C Ltd (7.65%) will be segregated as separate portfolio.

Main Portfolio as on 31st Mar 2022

Security	Rating	Type of the Security	Qty	Price Per Unit	Market Value (Rs. in Lacs)	% of Net Assets
7.80% A FINANCE LTD	CRISIL AAA	NCD	32,00,000	102.812	3289.98	21.850
7.70 % B LTD	CRISIL AAA	NCD	32,30,000	98.5139	3182.00	21.133
D Ltd (15/ May/2019)	ICRA A1+	CP	32,00,000	98.3641	3147.65	20.904
7.65 % E LTD	CRISIL AA	NCD	30,00,000	98.6757	2960.27	19.660
Cash / Cash Equivalents					114.47	0.760
Net Asset Value					12694.37	
Unit Capital (No. of Units)					1,000	
NAV (Rs.)					12.6944	

Segregated Portfolio as on 31st Mar 2022

Security	Rating	Type of the Security	Qty	Price Per Unit	Market Value (Rs. in Lacs)	% of Net Assets
7.65 % C Ltd	CRISIL B*	NCD	32,00,000	73.843	2362.97	15.693
Net Asset Value					2362.97	
Unit Capital (no of Units)					1,000	
NAV (Rs.)					2.3630	

Value of Holding of Mr. X after creation of Segregated Portfolio

Particulars	Segregated Portfolio	Main Portfolio	Total Value
No. of Units	1,000	1,000	
NAV (Rs.)	2.3630	12.6944	
Total value of Investment (in Rs.)	2362.97	12694.33	15057.30

Eligibility for application

The following persons (subject, wherever relevant to, Sale 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. 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 and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996).
- Asset Management Companies (in accordance with Regulation 25(17) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996) including a Fund of Fund schemes.
- 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 & other eligible institutions.
- Religious and Charitable Trusts provided these are allowed to invest as per statute and their by-laws.
- Scientific and Industrial Research organisations (so long as the Purchase of Units is permitted under their respective constitutions)
Provident / Pension (Gratuity/ Superannuation & such other retirement & employee benefit & other similar funds (so long as the Purchase of Units is permitted under their respective constitutions.)
- Non-resident Indians/ persons of Indian origin residing abroad (NRIs) on a full repatriation basis or on non-repatriation basis.
Foreign Portfolio Investor (FPI) as defined under Regulation 2 (1) (h) Securities Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014, subject to SEBI/RBI eligibility criteria.
- Overseas Financial Organisations which have entered into an arrangement for investment in India, inter-alia, with a Mutual Fund registered with SEBI and which arrangement is approved by the Central Government.
- International Multilateral Agencies approved by the Government of India.

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 -

- US taxpayers about certain foreign financial accounts and offshore assets.
- 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 Pvt Limited (TAMPL) 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 & 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 provide information

required by the regulatory authority and may undergo changes 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.

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.

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.

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.

How to apply:

KYC Procedure: 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.

Non-Individual Investors to use the existing KYC forms for KYC process. Application forms complete in all respects, accompanied by or cheque / draft are to be submitted to any of the Authorised Investor Service Centres, as stated in the scheme information document or as may be decided by AMC from time to time. All cheques and bank drafts accompanying the application form should contain the application form number and the name of the applicant on its reverse. For additional instructions, investors are requested to follow the application form carefully. All cheques/ drafts by the applicants should be made out in favour of "The name of the scheme" and crossed "A/c Payee and Not Negotiable".

Investors subscribing under Direct Plan of a Scheme will have to indicate "Direct Plan" against the scheme name in the application form e.g. "Scheme Name - Direct Plan". Investors should also indicate "Direct" in the ARN column of the application form.

For Existing Investments: Investors wishing to transfer their accumulated unit balance held under Existing Plan (through lumpsum / systematic investments made with or without Distributor code) to Direct Plan will have to switch / redeem their investments (subject to applicable Exit Load, if any) & apply under Direct Plan. Investors who have invested without Distributor code & have opted for Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal Reinvestment facility under Existing Plan may note that the Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal will continue to be reinvested in the Existing Plan only.

Application form (duly completed), along with a cheque (drawn on Chennai) / DD (payable at Chennai) may also be sent by Mail directly to the Registrar viz. Computer Age Management Services (Private) Limited, Unit: Tata Mutual Fund, No. 178/10, Kodambakkam High Road, Opp. Hotel Palmgrove, Nungambakkam, Chennai 600 034.

If there is no Authorised Investor Service Centres where the investor resides, he/she may purchase a Demand Draft from any other Bank in favour of "The name of the scheme" and crossed "A/c Payee and Not Negotiable" respectively payable at Chennai, after deducting bank charges / commission (not exceeding charges prescribed by State Bank of India) from the amount of investment. If such bank charges / commission are not deducted by the applicant, then the same may not be reimbursed. However, in case of application along with local Cheque or Bank Draft payable at Mumbai, at / from locations where TMF has its designated Authorised Investor Service Centres, Bank Draft charges/ commission may have to be borne by the applicant. In such cases the Trustee Company is entitled, in its sole and absolute discretion, to reject or accept any application.

Units can be held in demat as well as in non demat mode. Option to hold Units in dematerialized (demat) form is available for subscription by way of SIP, also in all schemes of Tata Mutual Fund (except for subscription in Plans / Options where Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal distribution frequency is less than one month). In case of SIP, units will be allotted based on the applicable NAV as per respective SID & will be credited to investors Demat Account on weekly basis on realisation of funds. Investors opting for allotment of units in demat form shall mention demat account details in the application form. For restriction on acceptance of third party payments for subscription of units of schemes, kindly refer application / instruction form.

Subscription by NRIs

In terms of Schedule 5 of Notification no. FEMA 20/2000 dated May 3, 2000, RBI has granted general permission to NRIs to purchase, on a repatriation basis units of domestic mutual funds. Further, the general permission is also granted to NRIs to sell the units to the mutual funds for repurchase or for the payment of maturity proceeds, provided that the units have been purchased in accordance with the conditions set out in the aforesaid notification. For the purpose of this section, the term "mutual funds" is as referred to in Clause (23D) of Section 10 of Income-Tax Act 1961. However, NRI investors, if so desired, also have the option to make their investment on a non-repatriable basis.

Subscription by FPI

Foreign portfolio investor (FPI) means a person who satisfies the eligibility criteria prescribed under regulation 4 and has been registered under Chapter II of SEBI (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014, provided that any foreign institutional investor or qualified foreign investor who holds a valid certificate of registration shall be deemed to be a foreign portfolio investor till the expiry of the block of three years for which fees have been paid.

No person shall buy, sell or otherwise deal in securities as a foreign portfolio investor unless it has obtained a certificate granted by the designated depository participant on behalf of SEBI.

Under SEBI (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014 FPI (FII/Sub Account of FII) are allowed to invest in Units of schemes floated by domestic mutual funds, whether listed on a recognized stock exchange or not; subject to compliance of the investment limits and terms and conditions as may be specified by SEBI/RBI.

Mode of Payment on Repatriation basis NRIs

In case of NRIs and persons of Indian origin residing abroad, payment may be made by way of Indian Rupee drafts purchased abroad and payable at Mumbai or by way of cheques drawn on Non-Resident (External) (NRE) Accounts payable at par at Mumbai. Payments can also be made by means of rupee drafts payable at Mumbai and purchased out of funds held in NRE / FCNR Accounts.

In case Indian rupee drafts are purchased abroad or from Foreign Currency Accounts or Non-resident Rupee Accounts an account debit certificate from the Bank issuing the draft confirming the debit shall also be enclosed.

FII's (which are deemed FPI)

FII's may pay their subscription amounts either by way of inward remittance through normal banking channels or out of funds held in Foreign Currency Account or Non-resident Rupee Account maintained by the FII with a designated branch of an authorized dealer with the approval of the RBI subject to the terms and conditions set out in the aforesaid notification.

Mode of payment on Non-Repatriation basis

In case of NRIs/Persons of Indian origin seeking to apply for Units on a non-repatriation basis, payments may be made by cheques/demand drafts drawn out of Non-Resident Ordinary (NRO) accounts/ Non-Resident Special Rupee (NRSR) accounts and Non Resident Non-Repatriable (NRNR) accounts payable at the city where the Application Form is accepted.

Refunds, interest & other distribution (if any) and maturity proceeds/ repurchase price and /or income earned (if any) will be payable in Indian Rupees only. The maturity proceeds/repurchase value of units issued on repatriation basis, income earned thereon, net of taxes may be credited to NRE/FCNR account (details of which should be furnished in the space provided for this purpose in the Application Form) of the non-resident investor or remitted to the non-resident investor. Such payments in Indian Rupees will be converted into US dollars or into any other currency, as may be permitted by the RBI, at the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of remittance & will be dispatched through Registered Post at the unitholders risk. The Fund will not be liable for any loss on account of exchange fluctuations, while converting the rupee amount in US dollar or any other currency. Credit of such proceeds to NRE/FCNR account or remittance thereof may be permitted by authorized dealer only on production of a certificate from the Fund that the investment was made out of inward remittance or from the Funds held in NRE/FCNR account of the investor maintained with an authorized dealer in India. However, there is no objection to credit of such proceeds to NRO/NRSR account of the investor if he so desires.

Subscription by Multilateral Funding Agencies, on full repatriation basis, is subject to approval by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board.

Rejection of applications

Applications not complete in any respect are liable to be rejected. The Trustee Company may reject any application not in accordance with the terms of the Scheme.

Documents to be submitted

In the case of applications under Power of Attorney

If any application or any request for transmission is signed by a person holding a valid Power of Attorney, the original Power of Attorney or a certified copy duly notarised should be submitted with the application or the transmission request, as the case may be, unless the Power of Attorney has already been registered with the Fund / Registrar.

In the case of applications by limited Company or a corporate body or an eligible institution or a registered society or a Trust or a Fund or a FII, etc.

In the case of applications by limited Company or a corporate body or an eligible institution or a registered society or a trust or a fund or a FII, a certified true copy of the Board resolution of the managing body authorising investments in Units including authority granted in favour of the officials signing the application for Units & their specimen signature etc. along with a certified copy of the Memorandum & Articles of Association & / or bye-laws & / or trust deed & / or partnership deed & Certificate of Registration should be submitted. The officials should sign the application under the official designation. In the case of a Trust/ Fund, it shall produce a resolution from the Trustee(s) authorising such purchases.

The above mentioned documents or duly certified copy thereof must be lodged separately at the office of the Registrar to the Offer, quoting the serial number of the application. In case of non submission of the above mentioned documents, the Trustee Company is entitled, in its sole and absolute discretion, to reject or accept any application.

Transactions through online facilities / electronic modes: The time of transaction done through various online facilities / electronic modes offered by the AMC, for the purpose of determining the applicability of NAV, would be the time when the request for purchase / sale / switch of units is received in the servers of AMC/RTA. In case of transactions through online facilities / electronic modes, the movement of funds from the investors' bank account to the Scheme's bank account may happen via the Intermediary / Aggregator service provider through a Nodal bank account and post reconciliation of fund. The process of movement of funds from the investors' bank account into the Scheme's Bank account in case of online transaction is governed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide their circular Ref. RBI/2009-10/231 DPSS. CO.PD. No.1102/02.14.08/2009-10 dated 24th November, 2009. The process followed by the aggregator and the time lines within which the Funds are credited into the Scheme's bank account is within the time lines provided by RBI which is T+3 settlement cycle / business days, where T is the date of Transaction / day of intimation regarding completion of transaction. The nodal bank account as stated above is an internal account of the bank and such accounts are not maintained or operated by the intermediary / aggregator or by the Mutual Fund. While the movement of Funds out of the investors' Bank account may have happened on T day, however post reconciliation and as per statutory norms the allotment can happen only on availability of Funds for utilization by the AMC/MF and accordingly the transaction will be processed as per the applicable NAV based on availability of funds for utilization. This lag may impact the applicability of NAV for transactions where NAV is to be applied, based on actual realization of funds by the Scheme. Under no circumstances will Tata

Asset Management Pvt Limited or its bankers or its service providers be liable for any lag / delay in realization of funds and consequent pricing of units. The AMC has the right to amend cut off timings subject to SEBI (MF) Regulations for the smooth & efficient functioning of the Scheme(s).

TRANSACTION THROUGH STOCK EXCHANGE PLATFORM

Tata Mutual Fund has signed an agreement with BSE & NSE for allowing transactions in the Scheme through stock exchange platform.

The schemes covered in this KIM are admitted on the order routing platform of Bombay Stock Exchange Limited ("BSE") and National Stock Exchange of India Limited ("NSE"). Under this facility investors can submit the application for subscription and redemption of units of the scheme through the Stock Exchange platform. The introduction of this facility is pursuant to guidelines issued by SEBI vide circular SEBI/IMD/CIR No.11/183204/2209 dated November 13, 2009 and the Stock Exchanges viz. BSE & NSE.

The following are the salient features of the new facility introduced for the benefit of investors:

1) This facility i.e. purchases (Lumpsum & SIP)/redemption of units will be available to both existing & new investors. Switching of units will not be permitted through stock exchange platform. 2) The investors will be eligible to purchase/redeem units of the aforesaid schemes. The list of eligible schemes is subject to change from time to time. 3) All trading members of BSE & NSE who are registered with AMFI as Mutual Fund Advisors & who have signed up with Tata Asset Management Pvt Ltd & also registered with BSE & NSE as Participants ("AMFI certified stock exchange brokers") will be eligible to offer this facility to investors. In order to facilitate transactions in mutual fund units through the stock exchange infrastructure, BSE has introduced BSE StAR MF Platform & NSE has introduced Mutual Fund Service System (MFSS). 4) The units of eligible Schemes are not listed on BSE & NSE & the same cannot be traded on the Stock Exchange like shares. The window for submission of application for purchase/redemption of units on BSE & NSE will be available between 9 a.m. & 3 p.m. or such other timings as may be decided by the Stock Exchanges. 5) The eligible AMFI certified stock exchange brokers will be considered as Official Points of Acceptance (OPA) of Tata Mutual Fund as per SEBI circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR No/11/78450/06 dated October 11, 2006. 6) Investors have an option to subscribe/redeem units in physical or dematerialized form on BSE StAR & NSE MFSS MF system. In case of redemption request received through MFSS/BSE StAR/DP residual units will continue to remain in the Registrar & Transfer Agents records & the residual units will be redeemed only after investor request to redeem. 7) The facility to purchase through SIP is available in demat form on both BSE StAR & NSE MFSS platform. 8) As clarified by SEBI vide its circular no.CIR/IMD/DF/10/2010 dated August 18, 2010, restriction on transfer of units shall not be applicable to units held in dematerialized mode & thus the units are freely transferable. However the restrictions on transfer of units of ELSS schemes during the lock in period shall continue to be applicable as per the ELSS guidelines. 9) Investors will be able to purchase/redeem units in eligible schemes in the following manner:

(i.) Purchase of Units:

a. Physical Form (Available on NSE MFSS & BSE StAR MF)

The investor who chooses the physical mode is required to submit all requisite documents along with the purchase application (subject to applicable limits prescribed by BSE / NSE) to the AMFI certified stock exchange brokers. The AMFI certified stock exchange broker shall verify the application for mandatory details & KYC compliance. After completion of the verification, the purchase order will be entered in the Stock Exchange system & an order confirmation slip will be issued to investor. The investor will transfer the funds to the AMFI certified stock exchange brokers. Allotment details will be provided by the AMFI certified stock exchange brokers to the investor.

b. Dematerialized Form (Available on NSE MFSS & BSE StAR MF)

The investors who intend to deal in depository mode are required to have a demat account with Central Depository Services (India) Ltd ("CDSL") / National Securities Depository Ltd. ("NSDL"). The investor who chooses the depository mode is required to place an order for purchase of units (subject to applicable limits prescribed by BSE/NSE) with the AMFI certified stock exchange brokers. The investor should provide their depository account details to the AMFI certified stock exchange brokers. The purchase order will be entered in the Stock Exchange system & an order confirmation slip will be issued to investor. The investor will transfer the funds to the AMFI certified stock exchange brokers.

(ii.) Redemption of Units:

a. Physical Form (Available on BSE StAR & NSE MFSS Platform)

The investor who chooses the physical mode is required to submit all requisite documents along with the redemption application (subject to applicable limits prescribed by BSE / NSE, if any) to the AMFI certified stock exchange brokers. There is no maximum cap on redemption request. The redemption order will be entered in the Stock Exchange system & an order confirmation slip will be issued to investor. In case of redemption request received through MFSS/BSE StAR/DP residual units will continue to remain in the Registrar & Transfer Agents records & the residual units will be redeemed only after investor request to redeem. The redemption proceeds will be credited to the bank account of the investor, as per the bank account mandate recorded with Tata Mutual Fund & within the timelines as per SEBI regulations as applicable from time to time or it will be sent to the investor in the mode selected by the investor. Redemption request may also be submitted to any of the Investor service centers. In case investors desire to convert the physical units into dematerialized form, the dematerialized request will have to be submitted with the Registrar.

b. Dematerialized Form (Available on NSE MFSS & BSE StAR MF)

The investors who intend to deal in depository mode are required to have a demat account with CDSL/ NSDL & units converted from physical mode to demat mode prior to placing of redemption order. The investor who chooses the depository mode is required to place an order for redemption (subject to applicable limits prescribed by BSE/NSE) with the AMFI certified stock exchange brokers. The investors should provide their Depository Participant with Depository Instruction Slip with relevant units to be credited to Clearing Corporation pool account. The redemption order will be entered in the system & an order confirmation slip will be issued to investor. Presently no limit is applicable for the redemption of units.

In respect of investors having demat account & purchasing & redeeming units through stock brokers & clearing members, investors shall receive redemption amount (if units are redeemed) & units (if units are purchased) through broker/clearing member's pool account. The Asset Management Company/ Mutual Fund will pay proceeds to the broker/clearing member (in case of redemption) & broker/clearing member in turn to the respective investor & similarly units shall be credited by MF/AMC into broker/clearing members' pool account (in case of purchase) & broker/clearing member in turn to the respective investor. It is to be noted that payment of redemption proceeds to the broker/clearing members by MF/AMC shall discharge MF/AMC of its obligation of payment to individual investor & in case of purchase of units, crediting units into broker/clearing member pool account shall discharge MF/AMC of its obligation to allot units to individual investor. Stock Exchanges & Depositories shall provide investor grievance handling mechanism to the extent they relate to disputes between their respective regulated entity & their client.

1) Applications for purchase/redemption of units which are incomplete / invalid are liable to be rejected. 2) In case of non-financial requests/ applications such as change of address, change of bank details, etc. investors should approach Investor Service Centres (ISCs) of Tata Mutual Fund if units are held in physical mode & the respective Depository Participant(s) if units are held in demat mode. 3) An account statement will be issued by Tata Mutual Fund to investors who purchase/ redeem their units under this facility in physical mode. In case of investors who intend to deal in units in depository mode, a demat statement will be sent by Depository Participant showing the credit/debit of units to their account. 4) The applicability of NAV will be subject to guidelines issued by SEBI from time to time on Uniform cut-off timings for applicability of NAV of Mutual Fund Scheme(s)/Plan(s). 5) Investors will have to comply with Know Your Customer (KYC) norms as prescribed by BSE/NSE/CDSL/ NSDL & Tata Mutual Fund to participate in this facility. 6) Investors should get in touch with Investor Service Centres (ISCs) of Tata Mutual Fund for further details. The Trustee reserves the right to change/modify the features of this facility at a later date.

Date: 30 April, 2022