

SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT (SID)



Issue of units at NAV based resale price
(Face Value of Rs. 10/-)

TATA ULTRA SHORT TERM FUND

(An open ended ultra-short term debt scheme investing in instruments such that the Macaulay duration of the portfolio is between 3 months and 6 months. A Relatively Low Interest Rate Risk and Moderate Credit Risk).

(SCHEME CODE - TATA/O/D/USD/18/11/0035)

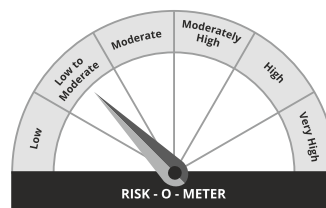
Credit Risk →	Potential Risk Class		
	Relatively Low (Class A)	Moderate (Class B)	Relatively High (Class C)
Interest Rate Risk ↓			
Relatively Low (Class I)		B-I	
Moderate (Class II)			
Relatively High (Class III)			

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*:

- Regular Income Over Short Term
- Investment in Debt & Money Market instruments such that the Macaulay Duration of the portfolio is between 3 months - 6 months.

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

Scheme Risk O Meter



RISK - O - METER
Investors understand that their principal will be at Low to Moderate Risk

Benchmark Risk O Meter



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.)

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

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

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

SAI is incorporated by reference (is legally a part of the Scheme Information Document (SID)). For a free copy of the current SAI, please contact your nearest Investor Service Centre or log on to our website. The Scheme Information Document should be read in conjunction with the SAI and not in isolation.

This Scheme Information Document is dated 29 April, 2023

Scheme Opened on	11.01.2019
Scheme Closed on	21.01.2019
Scheme Re-opened on	28.01.2019

Mutual Fund
Tata Mutual Fund 1903, B-Wing, Parinee Crescenzo, G-Block, BKC, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051

AMC
Tata Asset Management Pvt Ltd. 1903, B-Wing, Parinee Crescenzo, G-Block, BKC, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051 CIN: U65990-MH-1994-PTC-077090

Trustee
Tata Trustee Co. Pvt Ltd. 1903, B-Wing, Parinee Crescenzo, G-Block, BKC, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051 CIN: U65991-MH-1995-PTC-087722

1903, B Wing, Parinee Crescenzo, G Block, BKC, Bandra East, Mumbai – 400 051

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TATA ULTRA SHORT TERM FUND

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HIGHLIGHTS / SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME

Name of the Scheme	Tata Ultra Short Term Fund																												
Type of Scheme	An open ended ultra-short term debt scheme investing in instruments such that the Macaulay duration (Referpage 17) of the portfolio is between 3 months and 6 months. A relatively low interest rate risk and moderate credit risk.																												
Scheme Code	TATA/O/D/USD/18/11/0035																												
Category of Scheme	Debt Scheme-Ultra-Short Duration Fund																												
Investment Objective	The investment objective of the scheme is to generate returns through investment in Debt & Money Market instruments such that the Macaulay duration of the portfolio is between 3 months - 6 months. 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.																												
Liquidity	The Scheme will offer units for Repurchase and Resale at NAV based prices on every Business day on ongoingbasis.																												
Benchmark	CRISIL Ultra Short Duration Debt B-I Index																												
Transparency of operation / NAV Disclosure	The NAVs will be calculated and disclosed on every Business Day. The AMC shall prominently disclose the NAVs under a separate head on the website of the Fund (www.tatamutualfund.com) and of the Association of Mutual Funds in India-AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) by 11 p.m on every Business Day. Tata Mutual Fund shall disclose portfolio (along with ISIN) in user friendly and downloadable spreadsheet format, as on the last day of the month/half year for all their schemes on its website www.tatamutualfund.com and on the website of AMFI www.amfiindia.com within 10 days from the close of each month/half year. In addition to monthly portfolio Tata Mutual Fund shall also disclose fortnight portfolio for debt scheme within 5 days of every fortnight as per SEBI Circular SEBI/HO/IMD/DF3/CIR/P/2020/130 dated July 22, 2020. In case of unitholders whose email addresses are registered, Tata Mutual Fund shall 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. Due to difference in the expense ratio, the NAV of each option of Direct Plan will be different from the NAV of each option of Regular Plan. Similarly, due to IDCW- Payout, the NAV of IDCW Option will be different from the NAV of Growth option.																												
Investment Options / Plans:	<p>Regular Plan (For applications routed through Distributors):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Growth Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option (IDCW) <p>Direct Plan (For applications not routed through Distributors):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Growth Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option (IDCW) <p>Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option sub Options are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> IDCW-Weekly Payout & IDCW- Weekly Reinvestment Option IDCW-Monthly Payout & IDCW- Monthly Reinvestment Option <p>Default Option</p> <p>If Growth or Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option (IDCW) is not mentioned: Growth</p> <p>Default Sub-Option: IDCW-Weekly Reinvestment Option</p> <p>In case of income distribution cum capital withdrawal payout amount is Rs.100 or less , then the same will be compulsorily reinvested in the same sub-option of the scheme at ex-dividend NAV.</p> <p>Please note that the income distribution shall be distributed at the discretion of the Trustees subject to availability of distributable surplus.</p>																												
Default Option	<p>Investor should appropriately tick the 'option' Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW or growth) and sub-options (IDCW- Payout ,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 income distribution sub-option is mentioned / indicated in the application form bythe investor then the units will, by default, be allotted under the IDCW- Weekly Reinvestment option.</p> <p>Default Plan: Investors are requested to note the following scenarios for the applicability of "Direct Plan (application not routed through distributor) or Regular Plan (application routed through distributor)" for valid applications received under the scheme:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Scenario</th> <th>Broker Code mentioned by the investor</th> <th>Plan mentioned by the investor</th> <th>Default Plan to be captured</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Not mentioned</td> <td>Not mentioned</td> <td>Direct Plan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Not mentioned</td> <td>Direct Plan</td> <td>Direct Plan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Not mentioned</td> <td>Regular Plan</td> <td>Direct Plan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Mentioned</td> <td>Direct Plan</td> <td>Direct Plan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Direct Plan</td> <td>Not Mentioned</td> <td>Direct Plan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Direct Plan</td> <td>Regular Plan</td> <td>Direct Plan</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	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 Plan	Direct Plan	3	Not mentioned	Regular Plan	Direct Plan	4	Mentioned	Direct Plan	Direct Plan	5	Direct Plan	Not Mentioned	Direct Plan	6	Direct Plan	Regular Plan	Direct Plan
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1	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Direct Plan																										
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5	Direct Plan	Not Mentioned	Direct Plan																										
6	Direct Plan	Regular Plan	Direct Plan																										

	7	Mentioned	Regular Plan	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.			
Load	Entry Load: N.A. Exit Load: NIL			
Minimum Subscription amount under each 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)			
Duration of the Scheme	The fund, being an open ended in nature, has perpetual duration.			

- A Mutual Fund - sponsored by Tata Sons Limited (TSL) and Tata Investment Corporation Limited (TICL).
- The Scheme is managed by Tata Asset Management PVT Limited (TAMPL).
- Earnings of the Fund are exempt from income tax under Section 10(23D) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

● **Interpretation**

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

- The terms defined in this SID includes the plural as well as the singular.
- Pronouns having a masculine or feminine gender shall be deemed to include the other.
- The term "Scheme" refers to Tata Ultra Short Term Fund including the options /sub-options thereunder.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. RISK FACTORS

Standard Risk Factors:

- Investment in Mutual Funds involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the scheme invests fluctuates, the value of investment in the scheme may go up or down.
- Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully.
- As with any investment in stocks, shares and securities, the NAV of the Units under this Scheme can go up or down, depending on the factors and forces affecting the capital markets.
- Past performance of the previous Schemes, the Sponsors or its Group / Affiliates / AMC / Mutual Fund is not indicative of and does not guarantee the future performance of the Scheme.
- The sponsors are not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operations of the scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by them towards setting up of the mutual fund.
- Tata Ultra Short Term Fund is only the name of the Scheme and does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme, its future prospects or the returns. Investors therefore are urged to study the terms of the Offer carefully and consult their Tax and Investment Advisor before they investing in the Scheme.
- Tata Ultra Short Term Fund is not guaranteed or assured return scheme.

Scheme Specific Risk Factors:

Risks associated with investing in debt 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.
- 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.

- **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 issued by the Government (coupon linked to treasury bill benchmark or an inflation linked bond) have the least sensitivity to interest rate movements compared to other securities. Some of these securities are already in issue and the fund manager believes that more such securities may become available in future. 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.

Securities Lending by the Mutual Fund

The Scheme may participate in securities lending and borrowing scheme in accordance with Securities Lending Scheme, 1997, Regulation 44 (4) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations ,1996, SEBI circular no MFD/CIR/01/047/99 dated February 10, 1999, framework for short selling and borrowing and lending of securities notified by SEBI circular no MRD/DoP/SE/Cir-14/2007 dated 20, 2007 and SEBI circular no SEBI / IMD / CIR No 14 / 187175/ 2009 dated December 15, 2009 and SEBI circular no CIR/MRD/DP/122/2017 dated November 17, 2017. The Scheme shall also follow other relevant regulations /guidelines issued by stock exchange(s) from time to time. The Scheme shall participate in Securities Borrowing and Lending only with the SEBI approved intermediaries.

Securities Lending means the lending of securities to SEBI approved intermediaries for a tenure of 1 to 12 months at a negotiated compensation in order to enhance returns of the scheme portfolio. The securities lent will be returned by the borrower on the expiry of the stipulated period. The AMC will adhere to the following strict internal limits should it engage in Securities Lending.

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

Example:

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

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

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

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

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

Securities Lending Risks

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

Risk associated with Short Selling

The Scheme may enter into short selling transactions, subject to SEBI and RBI Regulations. Short-selling is the sale of shares that the seller does not own at the time of trading. Instead, he borrows it from someone who already owns it. Later, the short seller buys back the stock he shorted and returns the stock to close out the borrowing. If the price of the stock has fallen, he can buy the stock back for less than he received for selling it and profits from it (the difference between higher short sale price and the lower purchase price). However, Short positions carry the risk of losing money and these losses may grow theoretically unlimited if the stock price increases without limit and shall result into major losses in the portfolio. For example, if dealer/fund manager short 1000 shares at Rs.650 each hoping to make a profit but the share price increase to Rs.900, portfolio will end up losing Rs.250,000 (1000*250).

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.

Risk Controls for Securitised Debt

1. Risk profile of securitized debt vis a vis risk appetite of the scheme:

Securitized Debt is a financial instrument (bond) whose interest and principal payments are backed by an underlying cash flow from another asset. In line with the investment strategy of the Scheme and considering that there would be no intermediate redemption pressures for the Fund Manager, the Scheme may take exposure to rated Securitized Debt with the intent to enhance portfolio yield without compromising on credit quality.

2. Policy relating to originators based on nature of originator, track record, NPAs, losses in earlier securitized debt, etc

The evaluation parameters of the originators are as under:

- Track record
- Willingness to pay, through credit enhancement facilities etc.
- Ability to pay
- Business risk assessment, wherein following factors are considered:
 - Outlook for the economy (domestic and global)
 - Outlook for the industry
 - Company specific factors

Track record

We ensure that there is adequate past track record of the Originator before selection of the pool including a detailed look at the number of issuances in past, track record of issuances, experience of issuance team, etc. We also look at the credit profile of the Originator for its own debt. We normally invest only if the Originator's credit rating is at least 'AA' (+/- or equivalent) or above by a credit rating agency recognized by SEBI.

Willingness to pay

As the securitized structure has underlying collateral structure, depending on the asset class, historical NPA trend and other pool / loan characteristics, a credit enhancement in the form of cash collateral, such as fixed deposit, bank guarantee etc. is obtained, as a risk mitigation measure.

Ability to pay

This assessment is based on a detailed financial risk assessment.

A traditional SWOT analysis is used for identifying company specific financial risks. One of the most important factors for assessment is the quality of management based on its past track record and feedback from market participants. In order to assess financial risk a broad assessment of the issuer's financial statements is undertaken to review its ability to undergo stress on cash flows and asset quality.

Business risk assessment, wherein following factors are considered:

- Outlook for the economy (domestic and global)
- Outlook for the industry
- Company specific factors

In addition a detailed review and assessment of rating rationale is done including interactions with the company as well as agency.

Typically we would avoid investing in securitization transaction (without specific risk mitigant strategies / additional cash/security collaterals/ guarantees) if we have concerns on the following issues regarding the originator / underlying issuer:

- High default track record/ frequent alteration of redemption conditions / covenants
- High leverage ratios - both on a standalone basis as well on a fated level/ group level. This is very important in case of singleborrower loan sell down
- Higher proportion of re-schedulement of underlying assets of the pool or loan
- Higher proportion of overdue assets of the pool or the underlying loan
- Poor reputation in market
- Insufficient track record of servicing of the pool or the loan

3. Risk mitigation strategies for investments with each kind of

originatorRisk Mitigation Strategies

Investments in securitized debt will be done based on the assessment of the originator which is carried out by the Fixed Income team based on the in-house research capabilities as well as the inputs from the independent credit rating agencies.

In order to mitigate the risk at the issuer/originator level, the Fixed Income team will consider various factors which will include:

- size and reach of the originator
- the infrastructure and follow-up mechanism
- quality of information disseminated by the issuer/originator; and
- the Credit enhancement for different type of issuer/originator
- the originator's track record in that line of business

4. The level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets, and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments

Majority of securitized debt investments shall be in asset backed pools wherein the underlying assets could be Medium and Heavy Commercial Vehicles, Light Commercial Vehicles (LCV), Cars, and Construction Equipment, Mortgages etc.

The Fund Manager will invest in securitized debt which are rated 'AA' (+/- or equivalent) or above by a credit rating agency recognized by SEBI. While the risks mentioned above cannot be eliminated completely, they may be minimized by considering the diversification of the underlying assets as well as credit and liquidity enhancements.

Table 1: illustrates the framework that will be applied while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction:

Characteristics/T ype of Pool	Mortgage Loan	Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment	CAR	2 wheelers	Micro Finance Pools	Personal Loans	Single Downs	Sell	Others
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 120 months	Up to 60 months	Up to 60 months	Up to 60 months	Up to 12 months	Up to 36 months	Case by case basis		Any other class of securitized debt would be evaluated on a case by case basis
Collateral margin (including cash ,guarantees, excess interest spread , subordinate tranche)	In excess of 3%	In excess of 5%	In excess of 5%	In excess of 5%	In excess of 10%	In excess of 10%	Case by case basis		
Average Loan to Value Ratio	95% or lower	100% or lower*	95% or lower	95% or lower	Unsecured	unsecured	Case by case basis		
Average seasoning of the Pool	Minimum 3 months	Minimum 6 months	Minimum 6 months	Minimum 6 months	Minimum 1 month	Minimum 2 months	Case by case basis		
Maximum single exposure range	5%	5%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	Case by case basis		
Average single exposure range %	<5%	<5%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	Case by case basis		

* LTV based on chasis value

Note: The information contained herein is based on current market conditions and may change from time to time based on changes in such conditions, regulatory changes and other relevant factors. Accordingly, our investment strategy, risk mitigation measures and other information contained herein may change in response to the same.

In addition to the framework as per the table above, we also take into account following factors, which are analyzed to ensure diversification of risk and measures identified for less diversified investments:

- Size of the loan: The size of each loan is generally analyzed on a sample basis and an analysis of the static pool of the originator is undertaken to ensure that the same matches with the static pool characteristics. It also indicates whether there is high reliance on very small ticket size borrower which could result in delayed and expensive recoveries.
- Average original maturity of the pool: The analysis of average maturity of the pool is undertaken to evaluate whether the tenor of the loans are generally in line with the average loans in the respective industry and repayment capacity of the borrower.
- Default rate distribution: The Fixed Income team generally ensures that all the contracts in the pool are current to ensure zero default rate distribution.
- Geographical Distribution: The analysis of geographical distribution of the pool is undertaken to ensure prevention of concentration risk.
- Risk Trenching: Typically, we avoid investing in Securitised debt in the form of sub ordinate tranche, without specific risk mitigant strategies /additional cash / security collaterals/ guarantees, etc.
- Credit enhancement facility - credit enhancement facilities in the form of cash collateral, such as fixed deposits, bank guarantee etc. could be obtained as a risk mitigation measure.
- Liquidity facility - these parameters will be evaluated based on the asset class as mentioned in the table above

- Structure of the pool of underlying assets - The structure of the pool of underlying assets would be either single asset class or combination of various asset classes as mentioned in the table above. We could add new asset class depending upon the securitization structure and changes in market acceptability of asset classes

Investment in the Single Loan Securitization would be done based on the assessment of credit risk associated with the underlying borrower as well as the originator. The Fixed Income team will adhere internal credit process and perform a detailed review of the underlying borrower prior to making investments.

5. Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenor of the securitization transaction. The Fund will invest in securitized debt that are compliant with the laws and regulations.

6. Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the "true sale" criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the PTCs. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The minimum retention requirement depends on the tenor and structure of the securitization transaction. The Fund will invest in securitized debt that are compliant with the laws and regulations.

7. The mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitized debt of an originator and the originator in turn makes investments in that particular scheme of the fund

An investment by the scheme in any security is done after detailed analysis by the Fixed Income team and in accordance with the investment objectives and the asset allocation pattern of a scheme. All investments are made on an arm's length basis without consideration of any investments (existing/potential) in the schemes made by any party related/involved in the transaction. The robust credit process ensures that there is no conflict of interests when a scheme invests in securitized debt of an originator and the originator in turn makes investments in that particular scheme. Normally the issuer who is securitizing instrument is in need of money and is unlikely to have long term surplus to invest in mutual fund scheme.

Furthermore, there is clear cut segregation of duties and responsibilities with respect to Investment function and Sales function. Investment decisions are being taken independently based on the above mentioned parameters and investment by the originator in the scheme is based on their own evaluation of the scheme vis a vis their investment objectives.

8. The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investment in securitized debt

The risk assessment process for securitized debt, as detailed in the preceding paragraphs, is same as any other credit. The investments in securitized debt are done after appropriate research by credit analyst. The ratings are monitored for any movement.

The resources for and mechanisms of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investment in securitized debt are as follows:

- Fixed Income Team - Risk assessment and monitoring of investment in Securitized Debt is done by credit team.
- Ratings are monitored for any movement - Based on the cash-flow report and analyst view, periodic review of utilization of credit enhancements shall be conducted and ratings shall be monitored accordingly.
- Wherever the schemes portfolio is disclosed, the AMC may give a comprehensive disclosure of Securitized debt instruments held in line with SEBI requirement.

Note: The information contained herein is based on current market conditions and may change from time to time based on changes in such conditions, regulatory changes and other relevant factors. Accordingly, our investment strategy, risk mitigation measures and other information contained herein may change in response to the same.

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 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 for Structured Obligation and Credit Enhancement:

The risk of investing in structured obligation is similar to risks associated with fixed income instruments. However, they carry following additional risks:

- Liquidity Risk: Typically the liquidity of structured obligations could be lower as compared to debt securities as the market for structured products is not very deep. Hence, they may carry higher liquidity risk.
- Default Risk: In case of default from this portfolio, there could be limited recourse available for recovery subject to the specific transaction terms and dependent on the legal terms. Hence they could carry higher default risk.
- Credit enhancements are specified by Credit Rating Agencies. However, the credit enhancement stipulated in a securitization transaction represents a limited loss cover only.
- Counterparty risk associated with credit enhancement: Credit enhancement can be provided by guarantee or cash collateral. For instance in case of guarantee, the investors are exposed to the credit quality risk of corporate entity providing the guarantee. Similarly, if the cash collateral is the fixed deposit of a financial institution, the investor is exposed to the credit risk associated with that financial institution.

Trading through mutual fund trading platforms 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 in the stock markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, foreign investment, changes in government and Reserve Bank of India policy, taxation, political, economic or other developments 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.

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 Scheme will be exposed to credit risk on the underlying collateral– downward migration of rating. The scheme may 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 scheme 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).

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.

Credit Evaluation Process for the investments in Debt Securities

In-house credit evaluation team has the necessary capability of conducting independent due diligences of credit risk. From credit evaluation perspective, companies are broadly classified under two sectors - Industrials and Financial Institutions. Industrials include Manufacturing and trading companies, while Financial Institutions include Banks and Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs). The set of parameters for evaluation of credits for these sectors are different.

Broad guidelines for the appraisal of Industrials for short-term and long-term exposure include, but are not restricted to:

- External Ratings threshold: Investment is made only if the issuer credit rating is at least 'investment grade' (BBB- or above) for Long-term debt by a credit rating agency recognized by SEBI. In the short-term, investment is made in top notch (A1+ or equivalent) rated debt instruments. However this is subject to review from time to time and investment committee / Board of AMC approval is required for any exception.
- Each company is internally appraised based on various parameters including, but not restricted to:
 - Business Fundamentals: Product/Service offerings, Market Position, Competitive Landscape, and Product cycle etc.
 - Regulatory environment: Support/intervention, developmental stage of industry, level of regulation
 - Financial Analysis: Margins, Profitability, Leverage, Working Capital requirement and cycle, Cash-flows etc. This is also seen in light of historic trend
 - Management Track Record: Management track record, performance of company through economic cycle, promoters' background, other group companies.
 - Macro-Economic Environment: Economic cycle, Credit cycle

In the short-term, the focus is more on the working capital cycle, near-term cash-flows and existing business position, while in the long-term the focus is more on the outlook of the business, capital expenditure program, profitability etc.

The credit evaluation policy is subject to review from time to time. Any material change in the credit evaluation policy will be updated by way of an addendum to the scheme information document.

The asset allocation among the various debt securities will be decided based upon the prevailing market conditions, macroeconomic environment and the performance of corporate sector, the debt market and other considerations.

The investment policies mentioned in this SID are in conformity with the provisions of various constitutional documents VIZ.MOA/AOA of the TAMPL/Trustee Company, IMA and the Trust Deed. Any change in the asset allocation affecting the investment profile of the scheme shall be effected only in accordance with the provisions of regulations 18-15A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.

Risk Control / Mitigation measures for Debt and related Investments:

Nature of Risk	Mitigation Measures
Liquidity Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Focus on good quality paper at the time of portfolio construction• Portfolio exposure spread over various maturity buckets to in line with maturity of a scheme.
Credit Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In house dedicated team for credit appraisal• Issuer wise exposure limit• Rating grade wise exposure limit• Periodical portfolio review by the Board of AMC

Interest Rate Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close watch on the market events • Active duration management • Portfolio exposure spread over various maturities.
Regulatory Risk	Online monitoring of various exposure limits by the Front Office System also as a backup, manual controls are implemented.

B. REQUIREMENT OF MINIMUM INVESTOR IN THE SCHEME

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

C. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

Tax Consequences

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

Disclosure / Disclaimer

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

- Neither this SID nor the Units have been registered in any jurisdiction. The distribution of this SID in certain jurisdictions may be restricted or subject to registration requirements and, accordingly, persons who come into possession of this SID are required to inform themselves about, and to observe, any such restrictions. No persons receiving a copy of this SID or any accompanying application form in any such jurisdiction may treat this SID or such application form as constituting an invitation to them to subscribe for Units, nor should they in any event use any such application form, unless in the relevant jurisdiction such an invitation could lawfully be made to them and such application form could lawfully be used without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements. Accordingly, this SID does not constitute an offer or solicitation to anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. It is the responsibility of any persons in possession of this SID and any persons wishing to apply for Units pursuant to this SID to inform themselves of, and to observe, all applicable laws and Regulations of such relevant jurisdiction.
- Prospective investors should review / study this SID carefully and in its entirety and should not construe the contents hereof or regard the summaries contained herein as advice relating to legal, taxation, or financial / investment matters and are advised to consult their own professional advisor(s) as to the legal or any other requirements or restrictions relating to the subscription, gifting, acquisition, holding, disposal (sale, transfer, switch or redemption or conversion into money) of Units and to the treatment of income (if any), capitalisation, capital gains, any distribution, and other tax consequences relevant to their subscription, acquisition, holding, capitalisation, disposal (sale, transfer, switch, redemption or conversion into money) of Units within their jurisdiction of nationality, residence, domicile etc. or under the laws of any jurisdiction to which they or any managed funds to be used to purchase/gift Units are subject, and (also) to determine possible legal, tax, financial or other consequences of subscribing / gifting to, purchasing or holding Units before making an application for Units.
- No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representations not confirmed in this SID in connection with the Newfund offer / Subsequent Offer of Units, and any information or representations not contained herein must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Mutual Fund or the Asset Management Company or the Trustee Company. Statements made in this SID are based on the law and practice currently in force in India and are subject to change therein. Neither the delivery of this SID nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any impression that the information herein continues to remain true and is correct as of any time subsequent to the date hereof.
- Notwithstanding anything contained in the SID the provisions of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996 and guidelines thereunder shall be applicable. The Trustee Company would be required to adopt / follow any regulatory changes by SEBI / RBI etc and /or all circulars / guidelines received from AMFI from time to time if and from the date as applicable. The Trustee Company in such a case would be obliged to modify / alter any provisions / terms of the SID during / after the launch of the scheme by following the prescribed procedures in this regard.
- The Mutual Fund may disclose details of the investor's account and transactions there under to those intermediaries whose stamp appears on the application form or who have been designated as such by the investor. In addition, the Mutual Fund may disclose such details to the bankers, as may be necessary for the purpose of effecting payments to the investor. The Fund may also disclose such details to regulatory and statutory authorities/bodies as may be required or necessary.
- Pursuant to the provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, if after due diligence, the AMC believes that any transaction is suspicious in nature as regards money laundering, on failure to provide required documentation, information, etc. by the unit holder the AMC shall have absolute discretion to report such suspicious transactions to Financial Intelligence Unit - India / or to freeze the folios of the investor(s), reject any application(s) / allotment of units.

Other Business Activities of AMC:

AMC has obtained registration from SEBI vide Registration No. INP000001058 dated September 14, 2004 to act as a Portfolio Manager under SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 1993. AMC has appointed separate Fund Manager(s) for the same and back office is also segregated from Mutual Fund Back Office.

AMC managing schemes of Tata Alternative Investment Fund (Alternative Investment Fund-Category II & Category III). AMC has appointed separate Fund Manager(s) for the same and back office is also segregated from Mutual Fund Back Office.

AMC has obtained no objection from SEBI for providing investment advisory service and investment management services to Offshore Funds. These funds are registered with SEBI as Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs). In terms of Regulation 24 (b) (vi) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 there is no need to appoint separate fund manager for managing these offshore funds.

Tata Asset Management Pvt Ltd. has also received no objection to investment management services through its subsidiary company Tata Pension Management Ltd under regulation 24(2) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.. Tata Pension Management Limited has started operation of pension fund. Since the investment activities of Pension Funds will managed by a separate Fund Manager, there will not be any conflict with investment activities of Tata Mutual fund.

AMC has implemented necessary controls to avoid conflicts of interest in managing above activities.

All other business activities mentioned above will be explicitly forbidden from the acquisition of any asset out of the assets of the mutual fund scheme which involves the assumption of any liability which is unlimited or shall not result in encumbrance of the assets of the mutual fund scheme in any way and also should not affect the net worth requirements of Tata Asset Management Pvt Limited for mutual fund operation.

D. DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATION

1.	"Business Day" or "Working Day"	A day other than <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saturday and Sunday • a day on which the Banks in Mumbai and/or RBI are closed for business/clearing • a day on which sale and repurchase of units is suspended by the AMC • a day on which normal business could not be transacted due to storms, floods, bandhs, strikes etc. The AMC reserves the right to declare any day as a Business Day or otherwise at any or all Investor Service Centres. In such circumstances notice will be uploaded on the AMC website i.e www.tatamutualfund.com.
2.	"Business Hours"	Business hours are from 10.00 A.M. to 3.00 P.M. on any Business Day.
3.	"BSE"/"NSE"	The Bombay Stock Exchange Limited / The National Stock Exchange of India Limited
4.	"Calendar Year"	A Calendar Year shall be 12 full English Calendar months commencing from 1st January and ending on 31 st December.
5.	"Custodian"	HDFC Bank Ltd.
6.	"Entry Load"	Amount that is paid by the investors at the time of entry / subscription into the scheme.
7.	"Exit Load"	Amount that is paid by the investors at the time of exit / redemption from the scheme.
8.	"Derivative Exposure"	<u>SEBI Circular No. Cir / IMD / DF / 11 / 2010 dated August 18, 2010</u> Each position taken in derivatives shall have an associated exposure as defined under. Exposure is the maximum possible loss that may occur on a position. However, certain derivative positions may theoretically have unlimited possible loss. Exposure in derivative positions shall be computed as follows: Long Futures : Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts Short Futures : Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts Option Bought : Option Premium Paid * Lot Size * Number of Contracts
9.	"Day"	Any day as per English Calendar viz. 365 days in a year.
10.	"Financial Year"	A Financial Year shall be 12 full English Calendar months commencing from 1st April and ending on 31 st March.
11.	"Group"	As defined in sub-clause (ef) of clause 2 of MRTP Act, 1969.
12.	"IMA"	Investment Management Agreement dated 9th May, 1995, as amended from time to time, between the TTCPL & TAMPL.
13.	"Investor"	An investor means any resident or non-resident person whether individual or not (legal entity), who is eligible to subscribe units under the laws of his/her/their country of incorporation, establishment, citizenship, residence or domicile and under the Income Tax Act, 1961 including amendments thereto from time to time and who has made an application for subscribing units under the Scheme. Under normal circumstances, an Unit holder shall be deemed to be the investor.
14.	"Net Asset Value" or "NAV"	(a) In case of winding up of the Fund: In respect of an Unit, the amount that would be payable to the holder of that Unit on any date if the fund were to be wound up and its assets distributed on that date (valuing assets and liabilities in accordance with the normal accounting policies of the Fund, but ignoring net distributable income of the current financial year and winding up expenses). (b) Daily for Ongoing Sale/Redemption/ Switch: In respect of a Unit, the amount that would be payable by/to the investor / holder of that Unit on any Valuation date by dividing the net assets of the Scheme by the number of outstanding Units on the Valuation date.
15.	"Net Assets"	Net Assets of the Scheme / Plan at any time shall be the value of the Fund's total assets less its liabilities taking into consideration the accruals and the provisions at that time.

16.	"Non- Resident Indian" / NRI	A person resident outside India who is a citizen of India or is a person of Indian origin as per the meaning assigned to the term under Foreign Exchange Management (Investment in firm or proprietary concern in India) Regulations, 2000.
17.	"Permissible Investments"	Investments made on account of the Unitholders of the Scheme in securities and assets in accordance with the SEBI Regulations.
18.	"Portfolio"	Portfolio at any time shall include all Permissible Investments and Cash.
19.	"Regulations"	Regulations imply SEBI Regulations and the relevant rules and provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and participants) Regulations 1996, Public Debt Act 1944, the relevant notifications of the Government of India Ministry of Finance Department of Revenue, (Central Board of Direct Taxes), the Income Tax Act, 1961, Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 as amended from time to time and shall also include any Circulars, Press Releases or Notifications that may be issued by SEBI or the Government of India or the Reserve Bank of India from time to time.
20.	"Resident"	A resident means any person resident in India under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and under the Income Tax Act, 1961, including amendments thereto from time to time.
21.	"Scheme"	Tata Ultra Short Term Fund (including Plans and Options thereunder), collectively referred to as "the Scheme(s) and individually, as the context permits, as the "the Scheme"
22.	"SEBI"	Securities & Exchange Board of India established under the Securities & Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.
23.	"SEBI Regulations"	The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 as amended from time to time and shall also include any Mutual Fund Regulations, Circulars, Press Releases, or Notifications that may be issued by SEBI or the Government of India to regulate the activities and growth of Mutual funds.
24.	"SID"	Scheme Information Document
25.	"SAI"	Statement of Additional Information
26.	"SIP"	Systematic Investment Plan, a facility to invest systematically in the scheme.
27.	"SWP"	Systematic Withdrawal Plan, a facility to redeem systematically from the scheme.
28.	"STP"	Systematic Transfer Plan, a facility to switch money / investment from this scheme to other scheme(s) of Tata Mutual Fund, systematically.
29.	"TAMPL"	Tata Asset Management Pvt Limited, the Asset Management Company (AMC), a company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956) and includes its successors and permitted assigns.
30.	"TICL"	Tata Investment Corporation Limited, a sponsor of the TMF and a shareholder of TAMPL, a company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1913 and includes its successors and permitted assigns.
31.	"TMF" or "Fund"	Tata Mutual Fund, a trust established under a Trust Deed dated 9th May, 1995, under the provisions of The Indian Trusts Act, 1882, bearing SEBI registration No. MF/023/95/9.
32.	"Total Assets"	Total Assets of the Scheme at any time shall be the total value of the Schemes assets taking into consideration the accruals.
33.	"Trust Deed"	The Trust Deed of the Mutual Fund dated 9th May, 1995, as amended from time to time, made between TSL and TICL as the settlors, and TTCPL as the Trustee.
34.	"TSPL"	Tata Sons Pvt Limited, a sponsor of TMF and a shareholder of TAMPL, a company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1913 and includes its successors and permitted assigns.
35.	"TTCPL or Trustee Company"	Tata Trustee Company Pvt Limited, a company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1956 and includes its successors and permitted assigns.
36.	"Unitholder"	A Unit holder means any resident or non-resident person whether individual or not (legal entity), who is eligible to subscribe to the Scheme and who has been allotted Units under the Scheme based on a valid application.
37.	"Units"	The security representing the interests of the Unitholders in the Scheme. Each Unit represents one undivided share in the assets of the Scheme as evidenced by any letter/ advice or any other statement / instrument issued by TMF.
38.	"Year"	A Year shall be 12 full English Calendar months.
39.	"Main Portfolio"	The term 'main portfolio' shall mean the scheme portfolio excluding the segregated portfolio.
40.	"Segregated Portfolio"	The term 'segregated portfolio' shall mean a portfolio, comprising of debt or money market instrument affected by a credit event, that has been segregated in a mutual fund scheme.
41.	"Total Portfolio"	The term 'total portfolio' shall mean the scheme portfolio including the securities affected by the credit event.

E. DUE DILIGENCE BY THE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The following Due Diligence Certificate has been submitted to SEBI:

It is confirmed that:

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

For **Tata Asset Management Pvt Limited**

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29-04-2023

R. Padmanabhan
Compliance Officer

II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME

A. TYPE OF THE SCHEME

An open ended ultra-short term debt scheme investing in instruments such that the Macaulay duration of the portfolio is between 3 months and 6 months. A relatively low interest rate risk and moderate credit risk.

B. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME

The investment objective of the Scheme is to generate returns through investment in Debt & Money Market instruments such that the Macaulay duration of the portfolio is between 3 months - 6 months.

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.

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

Tata Ultra Short Term Fund, an open ended ultra-short term debt scheme investing in instruments such that the Macaulay duration of the portfolio is between 3 months and 6 months.

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 31.3.2023	No of Folios as on 31.03.2023
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.	2409.25	7562
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.	2152.33	10969
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.	296.45	1651
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 upto 1 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.	8268.69	11713
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.	1286.07	19616
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.	3177.94	3002
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.	19166.68	36371
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.	263.44	4474
Tata Floating Rate	An open-ended debt scheme investing predominantly in floating rate instruments	208.17	5642

Scheme Name	Comparison with existing schemes of Tata Mutual Fund	AUM (Rs. Crore) as on 31.3.2023	No of Folios as on 31.03.2023
Fund	(including fixed rate instruments converted to floating rate exposures using swaps/ derivatives) At present we do not have other similar scheme.		
Tata Corporate Bond Fund(The scheme had one segregated portfolio created under Tata Medium Term 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	609.31	10282

C.ASSET ALLOCATION AND RISK PROFILE

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

Instruments	dicative Allocation(% of net assets)		Risk Profile
	Minimum	Maximum	
Debt* and Money Market Instruments	0%	100%	Low to Medium

*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.

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 scheme may also engage in short selling in fixed income derivatives.

Under normal circumstance, portfolio of the scheme will have Macaulay Duration between 3 months to 6 months. (refer note below for Macaulay Duration).

Notes:

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.

The cumulative gross exposure through debt 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.

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

Not more than 25% of the net assets of the scheme shall be deployed in securities lending.The

Scheme does not seek to participate in repo/reverse repo in corporate debt securities.

The Scheme may engage in Short Selling of securities in accordance with the framework relating to Short Selling and securities lending and borrowing specified by SEBI.

The AMC may in case of credit event create the segregated portfolio (subject to guild line specified by SEBI).

SEBI vide circular under reference SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2019/101dated September20,2019 and SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-II DOF3/P/CIR/2021/583 dated June 25,2021 has mandated the open ended debt schemes (except Overnight Schemes and Gilt Schemes) shall hold minimum liquid assets in the schemes (i.e 20 % in case in case of Liquid Schemes and 10% in other schemes). In order to have uniform practices across, AMFI vide Best Practices Guidelines under reference 135/BP/93/2021-22 dated July 24,2021, has prescribed detailed guidelines for maintenance of minimum liquid assets in the open ended debt schemes (except Overnight Schemes and Gilt Schemes).

As per AMFI Guidelines, these schemes are required to maintain following two ratios on an ongoing basis.

1. LR-RaR- Redemption at Risk
2. LR-CRaR – Conditional redemption at Risk

It shall be ensured that the liquid assets / eligible assets are maintained to the extent of the LR-RaR and LR-CRaR ratios. In case, the exposure in such liquid assets/eligible assets falls below the prescribed threshold levels of net assets of the Scheme, the AMC shall ensure that the LR -RaR and LR-CRaR ratios are restored to 100% of the required level(s) by ensuring that the net inflows (through net subscription /accruals /maturity & sale proceeds) into the scheme are used for restoring the ratios before making any new purchases outside 'Liquid Assets / Eligible Assets' as specified in the referred circular(s). in case the ratio remains below 10% for more than 15 consecutive days, then, this information will be highlighted to Trustees till such time said ratio is not restored to 100% of the requirement on weekly basis. Certain additional parameters such as concentration of an investor group / distributor, exit load features, taxation dynamics etc shall be monitored at scheme level.

Also, SEBI vide circular under reference September 27, 2021 the AMC should have policy in place on management of the mis-match in putative liabilities vis-à-vis the liquid assets of each scheme. AMC shall report the status of compliance with the liquidity risk management policy to the Board of AMC & Trustees at the frequency and format prescribed by AMFI/Trustees.

Stress Testing

SEBI has also mandated AMC to have stress testing policy for open ended debt schemes. AMCs shall carry out the stress testing on following parameters

1. Interest Rate Risk
2. Liquidity Risk and
3. Credit Risk

AMFI in consultation with SEBI has prescribed detailed methodology to assess the above-mentioned risks under stress situation. The stress test analysis report shall be presented to the investment committee for its review. In case of threshold continues beyond breach of cure period, the same shall be reported to AMC Board and Trustees along with the corrective action

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.

Note On Macaulay Duration

In 1938, economist Frederick Macaulay suggested duration as a way of determining the price volatility of bonds.

Duration is defined as the average time it takes to receive all the cash flows of a bond, weighted by the present value of each of the cash flows. Essentially, it is the payment-weighted point in time at which an investor can expect to recoup his or her original investment.

Illustration of Macaulay Duration Calculation:

Suppose there is 5 years Bond of 10% coupon paid annually with a maturity face value of Rs.1000/- issued at par value of Rs.1000/-. Accordingly, Annual Coupon payment = Rs.100/-; No. of years = 5 years; Maturity value = Rs.1000/-

Calculation of Macaulay Duration:

Period(A)	Cash flow (Rs.)(B)	Present Value of Cash Flow(B discounted @10%) (C)	Period multiplied by Cashflow (A x C)	Weighted Average Duration(D / Total sum of C)
1	100	90.91	90.91	0.09
2	100	82.64	165.29	0.17
3	100	75.13	225.39	0.23
4	100	68.30	273.21	0.27
5	1100	683.01	3,415.07	3.42
Total		1,000.00	4,169.87	4.17

As per above calculation Macaulay Duration is 4.17 years which implies that at 4.17 years the sum of cash flows received will be equal to cash outflow at the time of purchasing the Bond which in this case is Rs. 1,000/-.

Change in Investment Pattern

Pursuant to SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2021/024 dated March 04, 2021, the tentative portfolio break-up mentioned above with minimum and maximum asset allocation can be altered for a short-term period on defensive considerations. In this event where the asset allocation falling outside the limits specified in the asset allocation table due to defensive considerations, the Scheme will rebalance the portfolio within thirty (30) calendar days.

Pursuant to SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-II DOF3/P/CIR/2022/39 dated March 30, 2022, in the event where the asset allocation is falling outside the limits specified in the asset allocation table due to passive breaches (occurrence of instances not arising out of omission and commission of AMC), the Scheme will rebalance the portfolio within thirty (30) business days. However, if market conditions do not permit the Fund Manager to rebalance the portfolio of the Scheme within the stipulated period of thirty (30) business days, justification in writing including details of efforts taken to rebalance the portfolio for the same shall be provided to the Investment Committee. The Investment Committee shall then decide on the course of action and if they so desires can extend the timelines up to sixty (60) business days from the date of completion of mandated rebalancing period. Further, compliances relating to disclosures etc. shall be adhered in line with the said circular.

In case the portfolio of schemes is not rebalanced within the aforementioned mandated plus extended timelines, AMCs shall:

- i. not be permitted to launch any new scheme till the time the portfolio is rebalanced.
- ii. not to levy exit load, if any, on the investors exiting such scheme.

AMC shall adhere to SEBI guidelines regarding the rebalancing of asset allocation norms as stipulated from time to time.

Overview of Debt Market:

The major players in the Indian Debt Markets are banks, financial institutions, insurance companies and mutual funds. The instruments in the market can be broadly categorized as those issued by corporate, banks, financial institutions and those issued by state/central governments. The risk associated with any investments are — credit risk, interest rate risks and liquidity risk. While corporate papers carry credit risk due to changing business conditions, government securities are perceived to have zero credit risk. Interest rate risk is present in all debt securities and depends on a

variety of macroeconomic factors. The liquidity risk in corporate securities market is higher compared to those of government securities. The liquidity risk in corporate securities market is higher compared to those of government securities. Liquidity in the corporate debt market has been improving due to the entry of more players and due to various measures taken by the regulators to increase the liquidity and transparency such as introduction of repo in corporate bonds, Credit Default Swaps, compulsory reporting of secondary market OTC transactions on exchange platformsto name a few. Moreover, the recent successful e introduction of Interest Rate Future in the benchmark 10-year Government Bond will also likely to increase the depth in the debt market.

The market participants in the corporate debt and gilt markets are banks, financial institutions, mutual funds, corporates, insurance companies, FII, primary dealers and provident funds. The main debt instruments in the market are those issued by Corporates and State/Central Governments. Corporate papers carry credit risk while government securities are believed to carry no credit risk. The main risks with investments in debt securities are interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Interest rate risk associated with debt instruments depend on the macroeconomic environment. It includes both market price changes due to change in yields as well as coupon reinvestment rate risk. Corporate papers carry higher liquidity risk as compared to gilts due to the depth of the gilt market.

Money Market:

Money market encompasses a wide range of instruments with maturities ranging from one day to a year, issued by Government, Banks and corporates etc and traded in markets of varying liquidity. The risk associated with any investments are — credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. However, such risks are lower in case of money market instruments compare to other debt instruments. Further, within the gamut of money market instruments as available in the market, such risks are very low in case of instruments issued by government. While corporate papers carry credit risk due to changing business conditions, government securities are perceived to have zero credit risk.

The following table attempts to give a broad overview of the available instruments in the financial markets and their risk return profile. The data given in the table is based on market conditions around the date of the Offer document and can at best be considered indicative:

Expected Yields of Debt Securities

Issuer	Instruments	Maturity	Expected Yields Range (%) as on 10.04.2023
GOI	T-Bill	91 days	6.70-6.75
GOI	T-Bill	364 days	7.00-7.05
GOI	Short dated	1-3 yrs	6.95-7.00

Issuer	Instruments	Maturity	Expected Yields Range (%) as on 10.04.2023
GOI	Long dated	3-5 yrs	7.00-7.05
GOI	Long dated	5-7 yrs	7.10-7.15
Corporate	AAA	3-5 yrs	7.55-7.60
Corporate	AAA	1-3 yrs	7.50-7.55
Corporate	AA	3-5 yrs	8.30-8.35
Corporate	AA	1-3 yrs	8.20-8.25
Corporate	CP	3 months	7.20-7.25
Corporate	CP	1 year	7.80-7.85
Banks	CD	3 months	7.05-7.10
Banks	CD	1 year	7.50-7.55
Repo		1-3 days	6.30-6.35

D.WHERE WILL THE SCHEME INVEST

The scheme will invest in following instruments:

- Money Market Instruments like Triparty repo or any other instrument as may be allowed by SEBI, 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.
- Securitised Debt
- 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
- Repo in corporate debt securities
- 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.

The scheme may participate in repo in corporate debt securities subject to guidelines specified by RBI and SEBI which 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 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/ 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.

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.

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

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 securities.

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 within SEBI specified limit.

C. THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The investment objective of the Scheme is to generate regular income and capital appreciation by investing in a portfolio of short term debt and money market instruments with relatively lower interest rate risk. The Scheme will maintain the Macaulay duration of the portfolio between 3 months and 6 months.

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.

The investment process follows a top down approach taking into account aspects like interest rate view, term structure of interest rates, systemic liquidity, RBI's policy stance, inflationary expectations, Government borrowing program, fiscal deficit, global interest rates, currency movements, etc.

Trading in Derivatives by the Scheme

Subject to SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996, the Scheme may use techniques and instruments such as trading in derivative instruments to hedge the risk of fluctuations in the value of the investment portfolio.

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

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

In line with SEBI circular no Cir/ IMD/ DF/ 11/ 2010 dated August 18, 2010 from October 01, 2010 exposure to derivative is subject to exposure limits given below:

1. The cumulative gross exposure through debt and derivative positions shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme.
2. The Mutual Fund shall not write options or purchase instruments with embedded written options.
3. The total exposure related to option premium paid shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme.
4. Cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days will be treated as not creating any exposure.
5. Mutual funds are allowed to hedge the portfolio or part of the portfolio (including one or more securities) on weighted average modified duration basis by using Interest Rate Futures (IRFs). The maximum extent of short position that may be taken in IRFs to hedge interest rate risk of the portfolio or part of the portfolio, is as per the formula given below:

$$\frac{(\text{Portfolio Modified Duration} * \text{Market Value of the Portfolio})}{(\text{Futures Modified Duration} * \text{Futures Price/PAR})}$$

In case the IRF used for hedging the interest rate risk has different underlying security(s) than the existing position being hedged, it would result in imperfect hedging.

Mutual Funds are permitted to resort to imperfect hedging, without it being considered under the gross exposure limits, if and only if, the correlation between the portfolio or part of the portfolio (excluding the hedged portions, if any) and the IRF is atleast 0.9 at the time of initiation of hedge. In case of any subsequent deviation from the correlation criteria, the same may be rebalanced within 5 working days and if not rebalanced within the timeline, the derivative positions created for hedging shall be considered under the gross exposure. The correlation should be calculated for a period of last 90 days.

The portion of imperfect hedging in excess of 20% of the net assets of the scheme should be considered as creating exposure and shall be included in the computation of gross exposure.

6. The Mutual Fund may enter into plain vanilla interest rate swaps for hedging purposes. The counter party in such transactions shall be an entity recognized as a market maker by RBI. Further, the value of the notional principal in such cases shall not exceed the value of respective existing assets being hedged by the scheme.
7. Exposure to a single counterparty in such transactions shall not exceed 10% of the net assets of the scheme.
8. Exposure due to derivative positions taken for hedging purposes in excess of the underlying position against which the hedging position has been taken, shall be treated under the above-mentioned limits.

Definition of Exposure in case of Derivative Positions

Each position taken in derivatives shall have an associated exposure as defined under. Exposure is the maximum possible loss that may occur on a position. However, certain derivative positions may theoretically have unlimited possible loss. Exposure in derivative positions shall be computed as follows:

Position	Exposure
Long Future	Futures Price*Lot Size*Number of Contracts
Short Future	Futures Price*Lot Size* Number of Contracts
Option Bought	Option Premium Paid*Lot Size* Number of Contracts.

ILLUSTRATION OF INTEREST RATE DERIVATIVES

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

Example A: Use of IRS

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

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

In practice, however the difference of the two amounts is settled. Here the Scheme receives Rs. $2,00,00,000 \times 0.35\% \times 91 / 365 = 17,452$. The players in IRS are scheduled commercial banks, primary dealers, corporate, mutual funds and All India Financial Institutions. The Schemes of the fund are in cash, and the view of the fund manager is interest rates are expected to move down due to certain positive events which have occurred. In such cases the Schemes can enter into a received position (IRS) where the Schemes will receive a fixed rate for a specified maturity and pay the floating rate of interest. This is illustrated below.

Example B: Use of IRS

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

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

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

The Mutual Fund may enter into plain vanilla interest rate swaps for hedging purposes. The value of the notional principal in such cases must not exceed the value of respective existing assets being hedged by the scheme.

In case of participation in IRS is through over the counter transactions, the counter party has to be an entity recognized as a market maker by RBI and exposure to a single counterparty in such transactions should not exceed 10% of the net assets of the scheme. However, if mutual funds are transacting in IRS through an electronic trading platform offered by the Clearing Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIL) and CCIL is the central counterparty for such transactions guaranteeing settlement, the single counterparty limit of 10% shall not be applicable.

Forward Rate Agreements (FRA):

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

This is illustrated below:

Assume that on April 1, 2023, the 30-day commercial paper (CP) rate is 7.75% and the Scheme has an investment in a CP of face value Rs. 50 crores, which is going to mature on April 30, 2023. If the interest rates are likely to remain stable or decline after April 30, 2023, and if the fund manager, who wants to re-deploy the maturity proceeds for 1 more month, does not want to take the risk of interest rates going down, he can then enter into a following forward rate agreement (FRA) say as on April 30, 2023:

He can receive 1 X 2 FRA on April 30, 2023 at 7.75% (FRA rate for 1-month lending in 2 months' time) on the notional amount of Rs. 50 crores, with a reference rate of 30 day CP benchmark. If the CP benchmark on the settlement date i.e. April 30, 2023 falls to 7.50%, then the Scheme receives the difference 7.75 - 7.50 i.e. 25 basis points on the notional amount Rs. 50 crores for 1 month. The maturity proceeds are then reinvested at say 7.50% (close to the benchmark). The scheme, however, would have locked in the rate prevailing on April 30, 2023 (7.75%) as it would have received 25 basis points more as settlement amount from FRA. Thus the fund manager can use FRA to mitigate the reinvestment risk.

In this example, if the rates move up by 25 basis points to 8% on the settlement date (April 30, 2023), the Scheme loses 25 basis points but since the reinvestment will then happen at 8%, effective returns for the Scheme is unchanged at 7.75%, which is the prevailing rate on April 30, 2023.

Interest Rate Future (IRF)

An interest rate future is a financial derivative (a futures contract) with an interest-bearing instrument as the underlying asset. Interest rate futures are used to hedge against the risk of that interest rates will move in an adverse direction, causing a cost to the company.

For example, borrowers face the risk of interest rates rising. Futures use the inverse relationship between interest rates and bond prices to hedge against the risk of rising interest rates. A borrower will enter to sell a future today. Then if interest rates rise in the future, the value of the future will fall (as it is linked to the underlying asset, bond prices), and hence a profit can be made when closing out of the future (i.e. buying the future).

Illustration of Use of IRF (For Hedging)A

– Perfect Hedge

- 1) Assume a portfolio has 100 crores of Government security 7.59% GOI 2026 with face value Rs. 100/. The bond is currently trading in market at 105.00.

- 2) The futures on 7.59% GOI 2026, expiring on 27th January 2020 is trading on exchange at 105.10.
- 3) Instead of exiting the cash position, the fund manager can decide to hedge the position by selling the same quantity in futures. Since one contract of IRF has a notional of 2 lacs, in this example the fund manager sells 100 crs/2 lakhs = 5000 contracts, to hedge long position.
- 4) At maturity, the settlement price of the futures will be almost same as closing price of the underlying security. At maturity of the Interest Rate Futures

Case 1: At expiry Bonds close higher than the price at which fund manager hedged the position, but below the futures price at which he hedged

Closing price of Bonds on day of maturity of futures = 105.05 Settlement

price of futures = 105.05

MTM gain on the underlying bond = $(105.05 - 105.00) * 100 \text{ crs} / 100$ (i.e. face value of bond) = Rs. 5,00,000 The

profit on the futures leg is = $5000 * 2 \text{ lacs} * (105.10 - 105.05) / 100$ (i.e. face value of bond) = Rs 5,00,000 Overall

profit to the fund = Rs 10,00,000

Case 2: At maturity bonds close higher than the level at which futures were sold

In case, the closing price of bonds on the day of maturity of futures = 105.20, Settlement

price of futures = 105.20

The MTM gain on underlying bond = $(105.20 - 105.00) * 100 \text{ crs} / 100$ (i.e. face value of bond) = Rs. 20,00,000

Loss on futures leg is = $5000 * 2 \text{ lacs} * (105.10 - 105.20) / 100$ (i.e. face value of bond) = - Rs 10,00,000

Total Profit to the fund = Rs 10,00,000

As can be seen above, by selling the future contract instead of the underlying, the fund manager has locked in the Rs. 10,00,000 profit and at the same time cash holding position will be hedged against the adverse market movements.

B- Imperfect Hedge

Assume the portfolio of market value worth INR 1000 crore has a modified duration of 5. This is being hedged with an IRF that has a modified duration of 10. Considering that fund manager choose to hedge 20% of the portfolio the maximum extent of short position that may be taken in IRF is as below:

$$\frac{(\text{Portfolio Modified Duration} * \text{Market Value of the Portfolio})}{(\text{Futures Modified Duration} * \text{Futures Price/PAR})}$$

$$\frac{(5 * (0.2 * 1000))}{(10 * (101 / 100))}$$

$$= \text{Rs. 99.01 Crores.}$$

Hence the scheme can sell IRFs worth Rs.99.01 Crores and with duration of 10 to hedge Rs.200 Crores of portfolio with a duration of 5.

Position Limits for IRF Contracts:

Scheme Level: The gross open positions across all contracts shall not exceed 3 % of the total open interest or INR 200 crores- whichever is higher. Mutual

Fund: The gross open positions across all contracts shall not exceed 10 % of the total open interest or INR 600 crores- whichever is higher

Interest Rate Option (IRO)

Call Options

When someone buys an interest rate call option, they are buying the right to buy the option at a set price. Therefore, if someone buys a call option, he will profit if interest rates rise.

Call Example

Assume that interest rates are at 5 percent. An investor thinks they will rise in the next 12 months, so he buys a Rs.100 call option for Rs.5. A year goes by, and interest rates have risen to 10 percent. He can now buy the asset--now worth Rs.110--for Rs.100.

Put Options

Put options are the opposite of call options. These options allow an investor to sell the option at a set price at a set time. This means the investor will profit from falling interest rates.

Put Example

Assume that interest rates are now at 10 percent. The investor in the above example believes these rates are unsustainably high, so he buys a Rs.110 put option on his original Rs.100 option. The following year, interest rates fall back to 5 percent, so the Rs.100 only earned Rs.5 in interest. However, the investor can sell for Rs.110, thus making Rs.5 off an interest rate decline.

Portfolio Turnover

"Portfolio Turnover" is the term used by any Mutual Fund for measuring the amount of trading that occurs in a Scheme's portfolio during the given period. The scheme is an open ended scheme. It is expected that there would be a number of subscriptions and repurchase on a daily basis. Consequently, it is difficult to estimate with any reasonable measure of accuracy, the likely annual turnover in the portfolio. However, a high turnover would not significantly affect the brokerage and transaction costs.

The Fund will endeavor to balance the increased cost on account of higher portfolio turnover with the benefits derived thereof. A high portfolio turnover rate is not necessarily a drag on portfolio performance and may be representative of arbitrage opportunities that exist for scrips / securities held in the portfolio rather than an indication of a change in Fund view on a scrip, etc.

Portfolio Turnover Ratio: 2.59 Times as on 31st March 2023 (for 13 Months)

D. FUNDAMENTAL ATTRIBUTES

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

(i) **Type of a scheme**

An open ended ultra-short term debt scheme investing in instruments such that the Macaulay duration of the portfolio is between 3 months and 6months. A relatively low interest rate risk and moderate credit risk.

(ii) **Investment Objective**

The investment objective of the Scheme is to generate returns through investment in Debt & Money Market instruments such that the Macaulay duration of the portfolio is between 3 months - 6 months.

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.

Investment Pattern and Risk Profile:

The tentative portfolio break-up of Debt, Money Market Instruments, other permitted securities and such other securities as may be permitted by the Board from time to time with minimum and maximum asset allocation, while retaining the option to alter the asset allocation for a short term period on defensive considerations has been provided in Section C for detailed Asset Allocation and Risk Profile of the scheme.

(iii) **Terms of Issue**

- **Liquidity:** Repurchase/ Resale is at Net Asset Value (NAV) related prices with repurchase/ resale loads as applicable (within limits) as specified under SEBI Regulations 1996, While determining the price of the units, the fund will ensure that the repurchase price is not lower than 95 percent of the Net Asset Value. Aggregate fees and expenses chargeable to the Scheme. (Refer section "IV FEES AND EXPENSES" for further details).
- The scheme does not provide any safety net or guarantee nor does it provide any assurance regarding declaration of income distribution. There is no guarantee or assurance that the scheme will achieve its' objective.

Any permanent change in the positioning of the scheme into a cell resulting in a risk (in terms of credit or duration risk) which is higher than the maximum specified for the chosen PRC (Potential Risk Class) cell, shall be considered as a fundamental attribute change (FAC) of the scheme. However, the PRC value of a scheme could change temporarily due to price movements, rating changes, investment actions, etc. Any such temporary change in the PRC cell of a scheme to a higher risk scale for either credit risk or duration risk beyond the maximum risk specified for the chosen PRC cell shall be treated as a passive breach and shall be rebalanced within a period of 30 days

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

- (i) An addendum to the existing SID shall be issued and displayed on AMC website immediately.
- (ii) SID shall be revised and updated immediately after completion of duration of the exit option (not less than 30 days from the notice date)
- (iii) 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.

Trustees shall take comments of the Board before bringing such change(s).

E. SCHEME BENCHMARK

CRISIL Ultra Short Duration Debt B-I Index(Tier -I)

Justification for use of benchmark

With a view to align the benchmark as per the Potential Risk Class(PRC) matrix, CRISIL Ultra Short Duration Debt B-I Index is the most suited for comparing performance of the scheme.

The composition of the aforesaid benchmark is such that, it is most suited for comparing performance of the respective plans. Total Return variant of the index (TRI) index will be used for performance comparison.

The Trustee/AMC may change the benchmark in future if a benchmark better suited to the investment objective of the Scheme is available.

F. Fund Manager

Name	Age	Qualification	Total Experience (in years)	Other Schemes Under His Management	Experience (Assignments held during last 10 years)
Mr. Akhil Mittal (Managing Since 22-01-2019)	43	B. Com, MBA	21	Tata Gilt Securities Fund, Tata Floating Rate Fund, Tata Treasury Advantage Fund, Tata Balanced Advantage Fund (debt portfolio), Tata Floating Rate Fund.	Mr. Akhil Mittal is Senior Fund Manager. He is with Tata Asset Management Pvt Ltd. since June 2014 to date. Reporting to Head-Fixed Income. March 2011- June 2014 with Canara Robecco Asset Management Ltd. As Senior Fund Manager. Reporting to Head Fixed Income. November 2010- February 2011 with Principal PNB Asset Management Co Ltd. As Senior Fund Manager. Reporting to Head Fixed Income. September 2008 to November 2010 with Canara Robecco Asset Management Ltd. As Fund Manager. Reporting to Head Fixed Income. June 2006 to August 2008 with Edelweiss Securities Ltd. As Senior Manager.

G. Restrictions on Investments (as per seventh schedule of SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations 1996)

- The scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in debt instruments comprising money market instruments and non-money market instruments issued by a single issuer, which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency authorized to carry out such activity under the Act. Such investment limit may be extended to 12% of the NAV of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees and the Board of directors of the Asset Management Company.

Provided that such limit shall not be applicable for investments in government securities, treasury bills and triparty repo on Government securities or treasury bills:

Provided further that investment within such limit can be made in mortgaged-backed securitized debt, which is rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency registered with the Board.

A mutual fund scheme shall not invest more than:

- 10% of its NAV in debt and money market securities rated AAA; or
- 8% of its NAV in debt and money market securities rated AA; or
- 6% of its NAV in debt and money market securities rated A and below issued by a single issuer.

The above investment limits may be extended by up to 2% of the NAV of the scheme with prior approval of the Board of Trustees and Board of Directors of the AMC, subject to compliance with the overall 12% limit specified in clause 1 of Seventh Schedule of MF Regulation.

- A mutual fund scheme shall not invest in unlisted debt instruments including commercial papers, except Government Securities and other money market instruments: Provided that Mutual Fund Schemes may invest in unlisted non-convertible debentures up to a maximum of 10% of the debt portfolio of the scheme subject to such conditions as may be specified by the SEBI from time to time: Provided further that mutual fund schemes shall comply with the norms under this clause within the time and in the manner as may be specified by the SEBI: Provided further that the norms for investments by mutual fund schemes in unrated debt instruments shall be specified by the SEBI from time to time".

Note:

SEBI vide circular dt. 1st October 2019 & 28th April 2020 has issued following guidelines wrt investment in unlisted debt & money market instruments:

- Mutual fund scheme may invest in unlisted non-convertible debentures (NCDs) that have a simple structure (i.e with fixed and uniform coupon, fixed maturity period, without any options, fully paid up upfront, without any credit enhancements or structured obligations) and are rated and secured with coupon payment frequency on monthly basis.
- SEBI vide Circular dt. 28th April 2020 has allowed the existing unlisted NCDs to be grandfathered till maturity, such NCDs are herein referred to as "identified NCDs"

Accordingly, mutual funds schemes can transact in such identified NCDs and the criteria specified in point (b) above shall not be applicable for such identified NCDs, Subject to compliance with investment due diligence and all other applicable investment restrictions as given below:-

- Investments in unlisted NCDs shall not exceed 10% of debt portfolio.

SEBI vide Circular SEBI/HO/ IMD/ DF2 / CIR/P / 2019/104 dated October 01, 2019 has allowed the existing unlisted NCDs to be grandfathered till maturity, however SEBI vide circular number SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2020/75 dated 28th April 2020 clarified that the grandfathering of the identified NCDs is applicable across the mutual fund industry. Accordingly, mutual funds can transact in such identified NCDs. All fresh investments by mutual fund schemes in CPs would be made only in CPs which are listed or to be listed .

Investment in unrated debt and money market instruments, other than government securities, treasury bills, derivative products such as Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Interest Rate Futures (IRF), etc. by mutual fund schemes shall be subject to the following

- Investments should only be made in such instruments, including bills re-discounting, usance bills, etc., that are generally not rated and for which separate investment norms or limits are not provided in SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996 and various circulars issued thereunder.

- II. Exposure of mutual fund schemes in such instruments, shall not exceed 5% of the net assets of the schemes.
 - III. All such investments shall be made with the prior approval of the Board of AMC and the Board of trustees.
- d) Restrictions on Investment in debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements:

The investment of mutual fund schemes in the following instruments shall not exceed 10% of the debt portfolio of the schemes and the group exposure in such instruments shall not exceed 5% of the debt portfolio of the schemes:

- I. Unsupported rating of debt instruments (i.e. without factoring-in credit enhancements) is below investment grade and
- II. Supported rating of debt instruments (i.e. after factoring-in credit enhancement) is above investment grade.
- III. Investment limits as mentioned above shall not be applicable on investments in securitized debt instruments, as defined in SEBI (Public Offer and Listing of Securitized Debt Instruments) Regulations 2008.
- IV. Investment in debt instruments, having credit enhancements backed by equity shares directly or indirectly, shall have a minimum cover of 4 times considering the market value of such shares.

2. Transfers of investments from one scheme to another scheme in the same mutual fund shall be allowed only if:-

- (a) such transfers are done at the prevailing market price[^] for quoted instruments on spot basis.

Explanation- "spot basis" shall have same meaning as specified by stock exchange for spot transactions.

- (b) the securities so transferred shall be in conformity with the investment objective of the scheme to which such transfer has been made.

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

- 3. The scheme may invest in overnight scheme of any other mutual fund without charging any fees, provided that aggregate interscheme investment made by all schemes under the same management or in schemes under the management of any other asset management company shall not exceed 5% of the net asset value of the mutual fund.
- 4. Every mutual fund shall buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relevant securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities:
 - a) The schemes will not short sell & lending and borrowing of securities at any point of time
 - b) Provided further that sale of government security already contracted for purchase shall be permitted in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India in this regard.
- 5. Every mutual fund shall, get the securities purchased or transferred in the name of the mutual fund on account of the concerned scheme, wherever investments are intended to be of long term nature.
- 6. Pending deployment of funds of a Scheme in terms of investment objectives of the scheme, a mutual fund may invest them in short term deposits of schedule commercial banks, subject to SEBI circular no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 1/91171/07 dated April 16, 2007 and subsequent circulars:
 - a. The term 'short term' for parking of funds shall be treated as a period not exceeding 91 days.
 - b. Such deposits shall be held in the name of each Scheme.
 - c. Each Scheme shall not park more than 15% of its net assets in the short term deposit(s) of all the scheduled commercial banks put together. However, it may be raised to 20% with the prior approval of the Trustee. Also, parking of funds in short term deposits of associate and sponsor scheduled commercial banks together shall not exceed 20% of total deployment by the Mutual Fund in short term deposits.
 - d. Each Scheme shall not park more than 10% of its net assets in short term deposit(s) with any one scheduled commercial bank including its subsidiaries.
 - e. The Trustee shall ensure that the funds of each Scheme are not parked in the short term deposits of a bank which has invested in thatScheme.
- 7. The total exposure of the Scheme in a particular sector as defined by Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI) (excluding investments in Bank CDs, Tri-party repo, G-Secs, T-Bills, short term deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks and AAA rated securities issued by Public Financial Institutions & Public Sector Banks) shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme.

Provided that an additional exposure to financial services sector not exceeding 10% (revised)of the net assets of the scheme shall be allowed only by way of increase in exposure to Housing Finance Companies (HFCs);

Further, an additional exposure of 5% of the net assets of the scheme has been allowed for investments in securitized debt instruments based on retail housing loan portfolio and/or affordable housing loan portfolio.

However, the overall exposure in HFCs shall not exceed the sector exposure limit of 20% of the net assets of the scheme.

Provided further that the additional exposure to such securities issued by HFCs are rated AA and above and these HFCs are registered with National Housing Bank (NHB).

Notes

- If security/issuer is rated by two or more credit rating agencies, the investment Committee will decide the credit rating agency who's rating to be considered for monitoring the sector exposure limit.
- In case of investment in short term securities like money market instruments or debentures/bonds upto 1 year maturity, long term rating ofthe issuer will be considered for monitoring the sector exposure limit.

8. No mutual fund scheme shall make any investment in;

- a) any unlisted security of an associate or group company of the sponsor; or
- b) any security issued by way of private placement by an associate or group company of the sponsor; or
- c) the listed securities of group companies of the sponsor which is in excess of 25% of the net assets of the schemes.

9. No scheme of a mutual fund shall make any investment in any fund of fund scheme.

10. The fund shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs of the mutual funds for the purpose of repurchase/redemption of units or payment of interest or income distribution to the unitholders.
11. The Scheme may invest in securities with special features viz. subordination to equity (absorbs losses before equity capital) and /or convertible to equity upon trigger of a pre-specified event for loss absorption in accordance with SEBI Circular No SEBI/HO/IMD/DF4/CIR/P/2021/032 dated March 10,2020 and SEBI/HO/IMD/DF4/CIR/P/2021/034 dated 22nd March'2021.

The scheme shall not invest –

- a. more than 10% of its NAV of the debt portfolio of the scheme in such instruments; and
- b. more than 5% of its NAV of the debt portfolio of the scheme in such instruments issued by a single issuer.

The above limit will be within the overall limit for debt instruments issued by a single issuer as specified at clause 1 of the Seventh Schedule of SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996.

12. As the scheme placing itself in class I (i.e MD<= 1 year) , the maximum residual maturity of each instrument held by the scheme shall be 3 years. For securities issued by central government and state governments, the cap pertaining to maximum residual maturity of each instrument shall not be applicable.

Group exposure - (i). The total exposure of the Scheme in a particular group (excluding investments in securities issued by Public Sector Units, Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks) shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme. Such investment limit may be extended to 25% of the net assets of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees.

(ii). The investments by debt mutual fund schemes in debt and money market instruments of group companies of both the sponsor and the asset management company shall not exceed 10% of the net assets of the scheme. Such investment limit may be extended to 15% of the net assets of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees.

The fund shall not borrow more than 20 per cent of the net assets of the scheme and duration of such borrowing shall not exceed a period of six months. Interest on borrowing will be charged to the scheme.

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

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

Investment by the Asset Management Company

TAMPL (the AMC) may invest in the scheme(s) on an ongoing basis, such amount, as they deem appropriate. The AMC shall not be entitled to charge any management fees on this investment in the scheme(s). Investments by the AMC will be in accordance with Regulation 25(17) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations, 1996.

As per the amended regulations i.e. sub-regulation 16(A) in Regulation 25 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 ('MF Regulations'), asset management companies ('AMCs') are required to invest such amount in such scheme(s) of the mutual fund, based on the risk associated with the scheme. The AMC will comply with SEBI circular HO/IMD/IMD-IDOF5/P/CIR/2021/624 dated September 02, 2021 in this respect.

H. PERFORMANCE OF THE SCHEMEAs on 31st March 2023

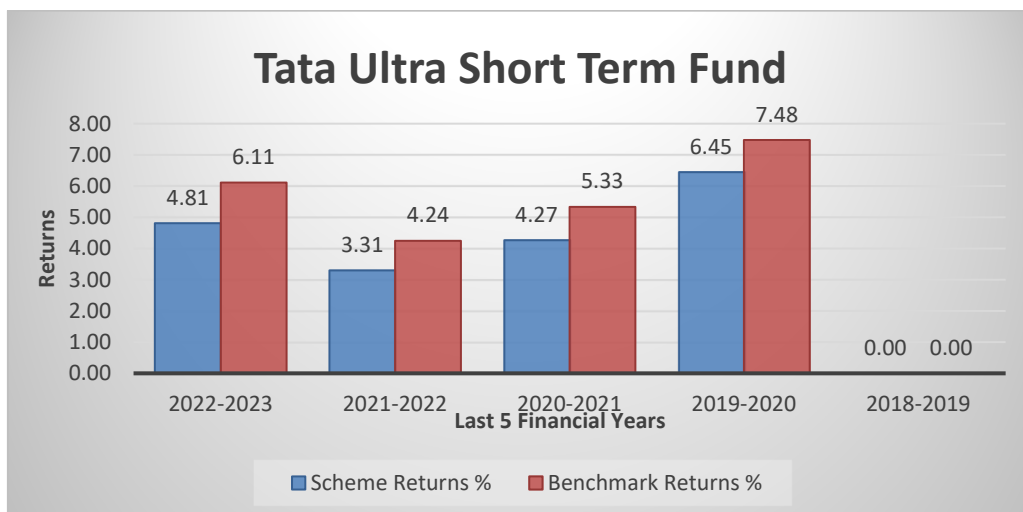
Compounded Annualised Returns	Scheme Returns %	Benchmark Returns %
Returns for last 1 year	4.81	6.13
Returns for last 3 years	4.13	5.24
Returns for last 5 years	NA	NA
Returns since inception	4.86	5.91

Absolute Returns for the Last 5 Financial Years (As on March 31'2023)

Year to Year	Scheme Returns (%)	Benchmark Returns (%)
2022-2023	4.81	6.11
2021-2022	3.31	4.24
2020-2021	4.27	5.33
2019-2020	6.45	7.48
2018-2019	NA	NA

Note:

Performance given for Tata Ultra Short-Term Fund Regular Growth Option) - Note: Inception date: 22nd January 2019. Returns are for RegularPlan- Growth option.



Past performance of the scheme may or may not be sustained in future.

I. SCHEMES PORTFOLIOS HOLDINGS

Additional Disclosure with respect to SEBI Circular: SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/2016/42 dated March 18, 2016

Top 10 holdings by issuerAs on 31.03.2023

Issuer Name	%of AUM*
GOVT OF INDIA	13.06
AXIS BANK LTD.	12.24
HDFC BANK LTD.	10.24
NABARD	8.33
CANARA BANK	8.30
KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK	8.24
HDFC LTD.	7.07
LIC HOUSING FINANCE LTD.	6.67
SHAREKHAN LTD.	5.94
STANDARD CHARTERED CAPITAL LTD.	4.09

*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 sectorsAs on 31.03.2023

Sectors	% of AUM
Financial Services	94.51
Sovereign	5.49

J. INVESTMENT BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS, FUND MANAGERS AND KEY

PERSONNELThe aggregate investment in the scheme under the following categories

Category	31.03.2023 (Rs. In crores)
AMC's Board of Directors	0.02
Fund Manager/Managers of the scheme	0.03
Other Key Personnel	0.05

III. UNITS AND OFFER

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

A. ONGOING OFFER DETAILS

<p>Ongoing Offer Period This is the date from which the scheme will reopen for subscriptions/redemptions after the closure of the NFO period.</p>	<p>Tata Ultra Short-Term Fund was launched on 11nd January 2019. W.e.f 28nd January 2019, the scheme was open for ongoing sales & repurchase at NAV based prices.</p> <p>Being existing open-ended scheme, subscription / redemption a facility is available on all business days.</p>											
<p>Ongoing price for subscription (purchase)/switch-in (from other schemes/plans of the mutual fund) by investors. This is the price you need to pay for purchase/switch-in.</p>	<p>At the applicable NAV.</p>											
<p>Ongoing price for redemption (sale) / repurchase / switch outs (to other schemes/plans of the Mutual Fund) by investors. This is the price you will receive for redemptions/switch outs. <i>Example: If the applicable NAV is Rs. 10, exit load is 2% then redemption price will be:</i> <i>Rs. 10 * (1-0.02) = Rs. 9.80</i></p>	<p>At the applicable NAV subject to prevailing exit load, if any. The Fund will ensure the repurchase price of scheme shall not be lower than 95% of the NAV, as provided for under the Regulations.</p>											
<p>Cut off timing for redemptions (sale) and switch outs (to other schemes / plans of the mutual fund) by investor. This is the time before which your application (complete in all respects) should reach the official points of acceptance.</p>	<p>Applicable NAV for Subscription / Switch-in: Cut Off Timing 3.00 pm</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="403 1240 1476 1715"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="403 1240 1193 1272">Application</th> <th data-bbox="1193 1240 1476 1272">Applicable NAV</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="403 1272 1193 1346">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</td> <td data-bbox="1193 1272 1476 1346">The closing NAV of the same day.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="403 1346 1193 1464">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</td> <td data-bbox="1193 1346 1476 1464">The Closing NAV of the next Business Day</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="403 1464 1193 1583">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.</td> <td data-bbox="1193 1464 1476 1583">The closing NAV of the next Business Day</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="403 1583 1193 1715">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.</td> <td data-bbox="1193 1583 1476 1715">The closing NAV of such subsequent Business Day on which funds are available for utilization</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Realisation of funds means funds available to the AMC Scheme/Pool Account and not date and time of debit from Investor's account.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For Switch-ins including Systematic Investment Plan (SIP), Systematic Transfer Plan (STP) of any amount:</p> <p>For determining the applicable NAV, the following shall be ensured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Application for switch-in is received before the applicable cut-off time. 		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
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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 <p>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.</p> <p>Outstation cheques/demand drafts will not be accepted.</p> <p>Valid application for “switch out” shall be treated as redemption and for “switch in” shall be treated as purchases and the relevant NAV of “Switch in” and “Switch Out” shall be applicable accordingly.</p>
Where can the applications for redemption and switches be submitted?	Application/ Transaction slip completed in all respect can be submitted at the official acceptance points. Refer Application form for further details.
Minimum amount for Purchase, Redemption and switch out	<p>Minimum subscription amount for each plan i.e. Direct Plan and Regular Plan:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Minimum Redemption amount will be Rs.500 or 50 units or folio available balance (Whichever is lower)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Non applicability Minimum Application Amount (Lump-sum) and Minimum Redemption amount</p> <p>SEBI vide its circular SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-I/DOF5/P/CIR/2021/553 dated April 28, 2021 read along with SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-IDOF5/P/CIR/2021/624 dated September 20, 2021 (Alignment of interest of Designated Employees of Asset Management Companies (AMCs) with the Unitholders of the Mutual Fund Schemes) has, inter alia mandated that a minimum of 20% of gross annual CTC net of income tax and any statutory contributions of the Designated Employees of the AMCs shall be invested in units of the scheme(s) of the Fund in which they have a role/oversight. However for key employees below 35 yrs of age the implementation of this rule shall be in a phased manner i.e. 10% in the first year (Oct 01 2021 to Sept 30 2022), 15% in the second year (Oct 01 2022 to Sept 30 2023) & 20% w.e.f Oct 01 2023. In accordance with the regulatory requirement, the minimum application amount and minimum redemption amount wherever specified in the concerned SIDs will not be applicable for investment made in schemes of the Fund in compliance with the SEBI circular.</p> <p>Investment Options:</p> <p>Regular Plan (For applications routed through Distributors):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Growth 2. Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option (IDCW) <p>Direct Plan (For applications not routed through Distributors):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Growth 2. Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option (IDCW) <p>Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option sub Options are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. IDCW-Weekly Payout & IDCW- Weekly Reinvestment Option b. IDCW-Monthly Payout & IDCW- Monthly Reinvestment Option <p>Default Option</p> <p>If Growth or Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option (IDCW) is not mentioned: Growth</p> <p>Default Sub-Option: IDCW-Weekly Reinvestment Option</p> <p>In case of income distribution cum capital withdrawal payout amount is Rs.100 or less , then the same will be compulsorily reinvested in the same sub-option of the scheme at ex-dividend NAV.</p> <p>Please note that the income distribution shall be distributed at the discretion of the Trustees subject to availability of distributable surplus.</p> <p>Default Option: Investor should appropriately tick the 'option' Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW or growth) and sub-options IDCW- Payout, IDCW- Reinvestment Option 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 income distribution sub-option is mentioned / indicated in the application form by the investor then the units will, by default, be allotted under the IDCW- Weekly Reinvestment sub-option.</p>

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 Plan	Direct Plan
3	Not mentioned	Regular Plan	Direct Plan
4	Mentioned	Direct Plan	Direct Plan
5	Direct Plan	Not Mentioned	Direct Plan
6	Direct Plan	Regular Plan	Direct Plan
7	Mentioned	Regular Plan	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.

Unitholders can opt for only one Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal Sub Option under a scheme in a single folio. In case, different Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal Sub-Option are required, unitholders are required to create a new folio.

Also note that the Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal Sub-Option selected in the last inflow transaction will be applicable to all the transactions in the respective scheme sub-option in the folio. A simple example will explain the above statement:

Date	Request by Unitholder	Sub Option
01/01/2023	Purchase of IDCW Option	Payout of IDCW
02/03/2023	SIP Registered in IDCW Option	Reinvestment of IDCW
03/05/2023	Additional Purchase in IDCW	Payout of IDCW
02/06/2023	SIP Instalment	Reinvestment of IDCW

Hence the income distribution sub option chosen by unitholders in the last transaction (i.e SIP instalment as on 02/06/2023 sub option reinvestment) will be applicable to all transactions in the related scheme sub option in the folio.

In case of statutory/ legal attachments/ suspensions or litigations/ disputes at the unitholders /investor's end, the income distribution amounts will compulsorily be reinvested, and no payout shall be made during the said period, irrespective of the income distribution sub-option selected.

Investor should note that for processing of redemption and related transactions in Non-PAN exempt folios from time to time, it is mandatory to complete the KYC requirements for all applicants/investors (including existing investors and joint holders) and in case of folio of a minor investor, the KYC of the guardian is mandatory irrespective of the amount of investment.

Accordingly, financial transactions (including Fresh Purchases, Additional Purchases, Switch transactions, Redemption and all types of systematic plans) and non-financial requests will not be processed if the applicants (including existing investors and joint holders) and unitholders have not completed KYC requirements.

Unitholders are advised to use the applicable KYC Form for completing the KYC requirements and submit the form at the point of acceptance. Further, upon updation of PAN/PEKRN details with the KRA (KRA-KYC)/CERSAI (CKYC), the unitholders are requested to intimate TAMPL/ Registrar and Transfer Agent i.e. Computer Age Management Services Limited (CAMS) their PAN information along with the folio details for updation in our records.

Treatment of Business Received Through Suspended Distributors:

The financial transactions of an investor where his distributor's AMFI Registration Number (ARN) has been suspended temporarily or terminated permanently by Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI) shall be processed as follows:

All purchase and switch transactions including SIP/STP registered prior to the date of suspension and fresh SIP/STP registrations received under the ARN code of a suspended distributor during the period of suspension, shall be processed under 'Direct Plan' and shall be continued under Direct Plan perpetually except in case where TAMPL receives any written request/ instructions from the unitholder/s to shift back to Regular Plan under the ARN of the distributor post the revocation of suspension of ARN.

All Purchase and Switch Transactions including SIP/STP transactions received through the stock exchange platform through a distributor whose ARN is suspended shall be rejected.

	<p>09. A single Flex STP enrolment Form can be filled for transfer into one Scheme/Plan/Option only.</p> <p>10. In case the date of transfer falls on a Non-Business Day, then the immediate following Business Day will be considered for the purpose of determining the applicability of NAV.</p> <p>11. The request for flex STP should be submitted at least 10 calendar days before the first STP date.</p> <p>12. All other terms & conditions of Systematic Transfer Plan are also applicable to Flex STP.</p> <p>Flexi STP is a Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP) from Source Scheme and Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) in the Target scheme, therefore in the source scheme the exit load for the units will be as per the load structure applicable at the time of the purchase of those units. In the Target scheme the load structure will be as per the prevailing exit Load structure applicable for the SIP for that scheme.</p> <p>Systematic Transfer from one scheme to another scheme attracts capital gain tax depends on the periodicity of holding. 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 transactions.</p> <p>The AMC reserves the right to withdraw/change/modify the terms and conditions of Flex STP.</p> <p>For detail terms & conditions, unitholders are requested to check KIM cum application form of the scheme.</p> <p>Facility for purchasing of the units of the scheme through order routing platform on BSE and NSE</p> <p>The scheme will be admitted on the order routing platform of Bombay Stock Exchange Limited ("BSE") and National Stock Exchange of India Limited ("NSE"). Under this facility investors can submit the application for subscription and redemption of units of the scheme through the Stock Exchange platform. The introduction of this facility is pursuant to guidelines issued by SEBI vide circular SEBI/IMD/CIR No.11/183204/2209 dated November 13, 2009 and the Stock Exchanges viz. BSE & NSE.</p> <p>Please refer SAI for further details.</p>
Accounts Statements	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Tata Mutual Fund will send the Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) to investors as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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.

	<p>5. The dispatch of CAS by Depositories to Unitholders would constitute compliance by Tata Asset Management Pvt Ltd / the Fund with the requirements under Regulation 36(4) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996.</p> <p>6. Each CAS issued to the investors shall also provide the total purchase value / cost of investment in each scheme.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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 applicable tax (wherever applicable, as per existing rates), operating expenses, etc.</p> <p>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.</p>									
Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal	<p>The warrants/intimation shall be dispatched to the unitholders within 07 working days from the record date. In the event of failure of dispatch of income distribution within the stipulated 07 working days period from the record date, the AMC shall be liable of pay interest at such rate as may be specified by SEBI for the period of such delay (presently @15% per annum) to the Unitholders.</p> <p>The above timeline is subject to the list of exceptional circumstance as specified by SEBI or AMFI from time to time.</p>									
Redemption	<p>As per SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-I DOF2/P/CIR/2022/161 dated 25th November, 2022 the maturity proceeds to the unitholders shall be made within three working days from the date of maturity. In case of failure to dispatch, Interest for the period of delay shall be payable to unitholders at the rate of 15% per annum along with redemption or repurchase proceeds.</p> <p>In accordance to SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-I DOF2/P/CIR/2022/161 dated November 25, 2022 and AMFI circular no. AMFI/ 35P/ MEMCOR/ 74 / 2022-23 dated January 16, 2023, in exceptional situations mentioned below, the scheme shall be allowed additional timelines for transfer of redemption or repurchase proceeds to the unitholder:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="419 1245 1455 2054"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="419 1245 480 1294">Sr No</th> <th data-bbox="480 1245 1114 1294">Exceptional Situations</th> <th data-bbox="1114 1245 1455 1294">Additional Timelines Allowed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="419 1294 480 1883">(i)</td> <td data-bbox="480 1294 1114 1883"> <p>Payment of redemption proceeds through physical instruments (cheque / DD) where electronic fund transfer is not possible (such as old / non-Core Banking account / IFSC non-available records / IMPS failed records for reasons like name mismatch*, technical error / Investor Bank not participating in Electronic Fund transfers or failure of electronic credit for any reason which are at the bank's end.</p> <p>* Name mismatch typically occurs where the bank account is held jointly, but the 1st holder in MF Folio may not be first holder in the bank account or the investor's name in MF folio and his/her bank account may not be exactly identical e.g., MF folio is held by A+B, but the bank account is in the name of B +A; OR the name as per bank a/c & MF folio are recorded a bit differently e.g.,</p> <p>(i) Given Name + Middle Name + Surname (ii) Given Name + Surname (iii) Surname + Given Name etc.</p> <p>Note: When payment is made through cheque / DD, the investor's bank account details registered with the RTA shall be printed on the cheque/DD, so that the amount is paid only through the investor's bank account to mitigate the risk of fraudulent encashment.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1114 1294 1455 1883">Additional 2 working days</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="419 1883 480 2054">(ii)</td> <td data-bbox="480 1883 1114 2054">Redemption in case of funds where payout schedule of underlying instruments/ funds is different e.g., Domestic Fund of Funds, Overseas funds, Overseas FOF scheme, wherein the redemption proceeds can be paid after 1 day of payout schedule</td> <td data-bbox="1114 1883 1455 2054">Additional 1 working day after receiving proceeds from underlying instruments/ schemes for electronic payouts. {For physical payouts, i.e., issuance and dispatch of cheque/ DD, additional days as</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr No	Exceptional Situations	Additional Timelines Allowed	(i)	<p>Payment of redemption proceeds through physical instruments (cheque / DD) where electronic fund transfer is not possible (such as old / non-Core Banking account / IFSC non-available records / IMPS failed records for reasons like name mismatch*, technical error / Investor Bank not participating in Electronic Fund transfers or failure of electronic credit for any reason which are at the bank's end.</p> <p>* Name mismatch typically occurs where the bank account is held jointly, but the 1st holder in MF Folio may not be first holder in the bank account or the investor's name in MF folio and his/her bank account may not be exactly identical e.g., MF folio is held by A+B, but the bank account is in the name of B +A; OR the name as per bank a/c & MF folio are recorded a bit differently e.g.,</p> <p>(i) Given Name + Middle Name + Surname (ii) Given Name + Surname (iii) Surname + Given Name etc.</p> <p>Note: When payment is made through cheque / DD, the investor's bank account details registered with the RTA shall be printed on the cheque/DD, so that the amount is paid only through the investor's bank account to mitigate the risk of fraudulent encashment.</p>	Additional 2 working days	(ii)	Redemption in case of funds where payout schedule of underlying instruments/ funds is different e.g., Domestic Fund of Funds, Overseas funds, Overseas FOF scheme, wherein the redemption proceeds can be paid after 1 day of payout schedule	Additional 1 working day after receiving proceeds from underlying instruments/ schemes for electronic payouts. {For physical payouts, i.e., issuance and dispatch of cheque/ DD, additional days as
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		per (i) above would also be allowed, after receiving proceeds from underlying instruments/ schemes}. For example, in case of Domestic FoFs, where funds are received on T+3 days, timeline applicable would be – a) T+4 days for Electronic payment; and b) T+6 days physical payout.
(iii)	On such days, where it is a bank holiday in some or all the states, but a business day for the stock exchanges.	Additional 1 working day following the bank holiday(s) in the State where the investor has bank account.
(iv)	Exceptional circumstances such a sudden declaration of a business day as a holiday (as it happened on the day the famous singer Lata Mangeshkar passed away) or as a non-business day due to any unexpected reason / Force Majeure events.	In all such exceptional situations, the timelines prescribed in SEBI circular dated November 25, 2022 shall be counted from the date the situation becomes normal.
(v)	In all such cases where a request for Change of Bank account has been received just prior to (upto 10 days prior) OR simultaneously with redemption request.	In all such cases, the AMCs / RTAs can make the redemption payment after the cooling off period of 10 days from the date of receipt of COBM. The redemption transaction shall be processed as per the applicable NAV on the basis time stamp. The credit may either be given in the existing bank account or the new bank account post due diligence within 1 working day after cooling off period.
(vi)	Need for additional due diligence in instances such as Transmission reported in one fund, but not in the current fund, proceedings by Income Tax authorities, Folio under lock/bank lien etc.	Additional 3 working days
<p>Redemption proceeds will be paid by cheques, marked "Account Payee only" and drawn in the name of the sole holder/first-named holder (as determine by the records of the Registrar). The Bank Name and No., as specified in the Registrar's records, will be mentioned in the cheque, which will be payable at the city of the bank branch of the Unitholder. If the Unitholder resides in any other city, he will be paid by a Demand Draft payable at the city of his bank branch. Redemption cheques will generally be sent to the Unitholder's address, (or, if there is more than one joint holder, the address of the first-named holder) as per the Registrar's records, by courier. Redemption proceeds may also be paid to the Unitholder in any other manner viz., through ECS, Direct Credit or NEFT in to Bank account, RTGS facility any other mode allowed by Reserve Bank of India or through Banker's cheque, etc, as the AMC may decide, from time to time for the smooth and efficient functioning of the Scheme</p> <p>Treatment of Unclaimed redemption amounts</p> <p>In accordance with No SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2016/37 dated February 25, 2016, the unclaimed Redemption amount may be deployed by the Mutual Fund in call money market or money market Instruments as well as in a separate plan or liquid scheme/money market mutual fund scheme floated by mutual funds. Investors who claim these amounts during a period of three years from the due date shall be paid initial unclaimed amount along with the income earned on its deployment.</p> <p>Investors who claim these amounts after 3 years, shall be paid initial unclaimed amount along with the income earned on its deployment till the end of the third year. After the third year, the income earned on such unclaimed amounts shall be used for the purpose of investor education. AMC will play a proactive role in tracing the rightful owner of the unclaimed amounts considering the steps suggested by regulator vide the referred circular. Further, AMC will not charge any exit load in this plan and TER (Total Expense Ratio) of such plan shall be capped at 50 bps.</p> <p>For units held in demat form</p> <p>Unitholders should submit their valid redemption request to their Depository Participant (DP). The redemption proceeds will be credited to the bank account of the Unitholder, as per the bank account details recorded with the DP through electronic modes or by forwarding a Cheque / Draft.</p>		
Delay in payment of redemption / repurchase	The redemption or repurchase proceeds of the Scheme will be dispatched to the unit holders within 3 business/working days from the date of acceptance of redemption or repurchase request. In case of failure to despatch redemption proceeds within 3 business/working 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).
Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose of units being offered.	<p>1. Units are freely transferable Unitholders desirous of transferring units shall submit the transfer request in the prescribed form or convert his/her holding in non demat mode or demat mode. Any addition / deletion of name from the folio of the unitholder is deemed as transfer of unit. Transfer of unit(s) shall be subject to payment of applicable stamp duty by the unitholder(s) and applicable laws.</p> <p>The above provisions in respect of deletion of names will not be applicable in case of death of unitholder (in respect of joint holdings) as this is treated as transmission of units and not transfer.</p> <p>2. The units issued in Demat (electronic) form are transferable in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, as may be amended from time to time.</p> <p>3. Transfer would be only in favor of transferees who are capable of holding units. The Fund will not be bound to recognize any other transfer.</p> <p>4. The delivery instructions for transfer of units will have to be lodged with the DP in the requisite form as may be required from time to time and transfer will be affected in accordance with such rules/regulations as may be in force governing transfer of securities in dematerialized mode.</p> <p>As per SEBI circular no CIR/IMD/DF/102010 dated August 18, 2010. All the units of a mutual fund scheme held in Demat form will be freely transferable.</p> <p>Please refer SAI for the procedure of transmission & pledging. Investors are requested to visit the funds website for the list of prescribed documents under any of the procedure or call the investors service centers for any clarification on the above.</p>

Bank Account Details	<p>It shall be mandatory for the Unitholders to mention their bank account numbers in the applications/requests for redemptions. Unitholders are requested to give the full particulars of their Bank Account i.e. nature and number of account, name, Account Number, Nine digit MICR code No. (For Electronic Credit Facility), IFSC code for NEFT a 11 digit number, branch address of the bank at the appropriate space in the application form.</p> <p><u>Uniform Procedure for Change of Bank Details (COB) and Change of Address (COA)</u></p> <p>In order to protect the interest of the investors and mitigate the risks arising due to of increasingly fraudulent attempts by external elements by changing the address and/or bank details of the genuine investor, uniform process for carrying out change of bank and change of address is recommended by NISM committee.</p> <p>Tata Mutual Fund (TMF) has adopted the following process for Change of Bank Mandate (COB) and Change of Address (COA) in line with the AMFI circular 135/BP/17/10-11 dated October 22, 2010 and 135/BP/26/11-12 dated March 21, 2012.</p> <p>A. Documents required for Change of Bank Mandate (COB)</p> <p>1. Transaction slip/Request letter from investor</p> <p style="text-align: center;">And</p> <p>2. Proof of New Bank Mandate :</p> <p>Original of any one of the following documents or originals should be produced for verification or copy should be attested by the Bank:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cancelled original cheque of the new bank mandate with first unit holder name and bank account number printed on the face of the cheque. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self attested copy of not older than 3 months bank statement containing the first unit holder name and bank account number <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank passbook with current entries not older than 3 months containing the first unit holder name and bank account number. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original Bank Letter on the letter head containing the first unit holder name and bank account number duly signed by branch manager/authorized personnel with name, employee code and bank seal. <p style="text-align: center;">And</p> <p>3. Proof of Existing Bank Mandate :</p> <p>Original of any one of the following documents or copy should be attested by the Bank or originals should be produced for verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cancelled original cheque with first unit holder name and bank account number printed on the face of the cheque. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original bank account statement / Pass book containing the first unit holder name and bank account number. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original letter issued by the bank on the letter head confirming the bank account holder name with the account details, duly signed by the Branch Manager with name, employee code and bank seal. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case such bank account is already closed, an original letter on the letter head of such bank duly signed by the Branch Manager with name, employee code and bank seal, confirming the closure of said account. <p>Documents required for Updation of Bank Mandate (pertains to the period when bank details were not mandatory)</p>
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transaction slip/Request letter from investor and 2. Proof of New Bank Mandate Original of any one of the following documents or originals should be produced for verification or copy should be attested by the Bank: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cancelled original cheque of the new bank mandate with first unit holder name and bank account number printed on the face of the cheque. OR • Self attested copy of not older than 3 months bank statement containing the first unit holder name and bank account number OR • Bank passbook with current entries not older than 3 months containing the first unit holder name and bank account number. OR • Original Bank Letter on the letter head containing the first unit holder name and bank account number duly signed by branch manager/authorized personnel with name, employee code and bank seal. And 3. Proof of Identity: Only PAN card copy if PAN is updated in the folio, or PAN/ other proof of identity ((as per KYC guidelines) if PAN is not updated in the folio. <p>Important Note:</p> <p>Unitholders may note that minimum 10 days prior notice is required for change/update of bank account details. In case prior notice for change of bank account details is not provided atleast 10 days prior to the date of redemption then the payment of redemption proceeds may be paid out to the existing bank account. For unit holder where the units are held in demat, please ensure that the bank account details linked with the demat account is updated. Maturity payment would be made as per the bank account details as provided by the Depository Participant.</p> <p>B. Documents required for Change of Address (COA)</p> <p>KYC not complied Folios/Clients:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transaction slip/Request letter from investor And 2. Proof of New Address (as per KYC guidelines) And 3. Proof of Identity: Only PAN card copy if PAN is updated in the folio, or PAN/ other proof of identity ((as per KYC guidelines) if PAN is not updated in the folio. <p>Unitholders may note that copies of all the documents submitted should be self-attested and accompanied by originals for verification. In case the original of any document is not produced for verification, then the copies should be properly attested / verified by entities authorized for attesting/verification of the documents as per extant KYC guidelines.</p> <p>II) Restriction on Acceptance of Third Party Payments for Subscription of units of schemes of Tata Mutual Fund: In pursuance to Best Practice Guidelines issued by Association of Mutual Funds in India [AMFI] Vide Circular No.135/BP/16/10 dated August 16th 2010 for acceptance of Third party cheques, Tata Asset Management Pvt Ltd has decided not to accept subscriptions with Third-Party cheques, For details kindly refer Statement of Additional Information (SAI).</p>
<p>Who can invest</p> <p>This is an indicative list and investors are requested to consult their financial advisor to ascertain whether the scheme is suitable to their risk profile.</p>	<p>Eligibility for Application</p> <p>The following persons (subject, wherever relevant to, purchase of Units being permitted under their respective constitutions and relevant State Regulations) are eligible to apply for the purchase of the Units:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult individuals, either singly or more than one (not exceeding three) on first holder basis or jointly on an either or survivor/any one basis. • Parents, or other lawful Guardians on behalf of Minors. AMC will follow uniform process 'in respect of investments made in the name of a minor through a guardian' by SEBI vide circular no SEBI/HO/IMD/DF3/CIR/P/2019/166 dated December 24, 2019 • Companies, corporate bodies, public sector undertakings, trusts, wakf boards or endowments, funds, institutions, associations of persons or bodies of individuals and societies (including Co-operative Societies) registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (so long as the purchase of Units is permitted under their respective constitutions). • Mutual Funds (including any Scheme managed by AMC or any Scheme of any other Mutual Fund); (in

- accordance with Regulation 44(1) read with Clause 4 of Schedule VII, of the Securities & Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996).
- Asset Management Company (AMC); (in accordance with Regulation 25(17) of the Securities & Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996).
 - Partnership firms, in the name of the partners.
 - Hindu Undivided families (HUF) in the sole name of the Karta.
 - Financial and Investment Institutions/ Banks.
 - Army/ Navy / Air Force, para military Units and other eligible institutions.
 - Religious and Charitable Trusts provided these are allowed to invest as per statute and their by-laws.
 - Non-resident Indians/ persons of Indian origin residing abroad (NRIs) on a full repatriation basis or on non-repatriation basis.
 - Foreign Portfolio Investor(Foreign Portfolio Investor (FPI) as defined under Regulation 2(1)(h) of Security Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014).
 - International Multilateral Agencies approved by the Government of India.

Applicants who cannot invest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Investors(s)/Unit holder(s) should consult their own tax advisors to understand the implications of FATCA/CRS provisions /requirements.</p> <p>If a person resident of India at the time of subscription becomes a person resident outside India subsequently, shall have the option to either be paid Redemption value of Units, or continue into the Scheme if he/ she so desires and is otherwise eligible. However, the person who desires to continue in the Scheme shall not be entitled to any interest or any compensation during the period it takes for the Fund to record the change in Address and the Residential Status. Notwithstanding the aforesaid, the Trustee Company reserves the right to close the Unitholder account and to pay the Redemption value of Units, subsequent to his becoming a person resident outside India, should the reasons of expediency, cost, interest of Unitholders and other circumstances make it necessary for the Fund to do so. In such an event, no resident Unitholders who have subsequently become resident outside India shall have a right to claim the growth in capital and/ or income distribution.</p> <p>This scheme has not been registered in any country outside India. To ensure compliance with any Laws, Acts, Enactments, etc. including by way of Circulars, Press Releases, or Notifications of Government of India, the Fund may require/give verification of identity/any special/additional subscription-related information from /of the Unitholders(which may result in delay in dealing with the applications, Units, benefits, distribution, etc./giving subscription details, etc). Each Unitholder must represent and warrant to the Trustee Company/AMC that, among other things, he is able to acquire Units without violating applicable laws. The Trustee Company will not knowingly offer or sell Units to any person to whom such offer or sale would be unlawful, or might result in the Fund incurring any liability or suffering any other pecuniary disadvantages which the Fund might not otherwise incur or suffer. Units may not be held by any person in breach of the law or requirements of any governmental, statutory authority including, without limitation, Exchange Control Regulations. The Trustee company may, compulsorily redeem any Units held directly or beneficially in contravention of these prohibitions. In view of the individual nature of investment portfolio and its consequences, each Unitholder is advised to consult his/her own professional advisor concerning possible consequences of purchasing, holding, selling, converting or otherwise disposing of the Units under the laws of his/her State/country of incorporation, establishment, citizenship, residence or domicile.</p>
Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal Policy	<p>Growth Option: The income / profits received / earned would be accumulated by the Fund as capital accretion, aimed at achieving capital growth.</p> <p>Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal Policy:</p> <p>The profits received / earned and so retained and reinvested may be distributed as income at appropriate rates (after providing for all relevant ongoing expenses, dividend distribution tax or statutory levy if any etc.) and at appropriate intervals as may be decided by the AMC and/or Trustee Company. It will be distributed to the unitholders who hold the units on the record date of declaration of the income distribution.</p> <p>Please note that the income distribution and its frequency is subject to availability of distributable surplus and at the discretion of the trustees The Fund reserves a right to modify the periodicity and manner of payout of such distribution amount as they deem fit without giving any further notice to unitholders.</p> <p>The Fund does not assure any targeted annual return / income nor any capitalisation ratio. Accumulation of earnings and / or capitalisation of bonus units and the consequent determination of NAV, may be suspended temporarily or indefinitely under any of the circumstances as stated in the clause "Suspension of Ongoing Sale, Repurchase or Switch out of Units".</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In view of SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2021/024 dated March 04, 2021, Trustees of Tata MutualFund have delegated declaration of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal to officials of Tata Asset Management Pvt Ltd. and also to fix the record date of income distribution in the scheme as follows:</p>

	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Plan Name</th> <th>Frequency</th> <th>Record Date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Regular Plan - Weekly IDCW</td> <td>Weekly</td> <td>Every Tuesday^</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Direct Plan - Weekly IDCW</td> <td>Weekly</td> <td>Every Tuesday^</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Plan Name	Frequency	Record Date	Regular Plan - Weekly IDCW	Weekly	Every Tuesday^	Direct Plan - Weekly IDCW	Weekly	Every Tuesday^
Plan Name	Frequency	Record Date								
Regular Plan - Weekly IDCW	Weekly	Every Tuesday^								
Direct Plan - Weekly IDCW	Weekly	Every Tuesday^								
	<p>IDCW - Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option</p> <p>^In case of Tuesday being a non-business day then the Record date & Ex-Date shall be next business day (i.e., Wednesday or such next Business day).</p> <p>Reinvestment of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option:</p> <p>Unitholders under this Option also have the facility of reinvestment of the income so declared, if so desired. Income Distribution Warrants will not be dispatched to such Unitholders. The income declared would be reinvested in the Scheme on the immediately following ex-dividend date</p> <p>Transfer of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal plan:</p> <p>Under this facility investor can opt for reinvestment of income distribution amount 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 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.</p> <p>In case income distribution option is not mentioned than income distribution amount shall be compulsorily reinvested in the same scheme/option at applicable ex-dividend NAV.</p>									
How to Apply	How to Apply Please refer to the Scheme Additional Information and Application form for the instructions.									
Option to hold units in dematerialized (Demat) form	Pursuant to SEBI Circular no. CIR/IMD/DF/9/2011 dated May 19, 2011 and further as per AMFI Circular No 35P/MEMCOR/ 35/11-12 dated Dec 23, 2011, Mutual Fund shall provide an option to investors to hold units in Demat mode. As per SEBI Circular no. CIR/IMD/DF/102010 dated August 18, 2010, all the units of a mutual fund scheme held in Demat form will be freely transferable.									
Transactions through online facilities/electronic modes	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.mfuindia.com. 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.mfuindia.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@mfuindia.com.									
Swing Pricing	<p>Swing Pricing is an anti-dilution technique which helps funds manage liquidity risks internally by effectively passing on transaction costs to the unitholder/investors associated with that activity.</p> <p>Circumstances when Swing Pricing Triggered</p> <p>In a liquidity-challenged environment, quoted bid/ask spreads and overall trading cost can widen and may not be representative of the executed prices that can be achieved in the market. Swing pricing is needed to address issues in addition to costs of bid-offer spread and transaction costs, particularly arising during market dislocation in the mutual fund industry or in the underlying bond market. Further, liquidity is concentrated in high quality paper and during market dislocation, very high risk aversion is observed and in terms of yield of bonds, spread over benchmark spike, particularly for relatively lower quality paper. Accordingly, swing pricing, an anti-dilution adjustment that seeks to protect investors in a fund from performance dilution as a result of significant outflows from the fund, particularly during market dislocation.</p> <p>Mandatory Swing pricing during market dislocation</p> <p>The swing pricing framework will be made applicable only for scenarios related to net outflows from the scheme. Swing pricing will be mandatory during the period of market dislocation announced by SEBI. Once market dislocation is declared, it will be notified by SEBI that swing pricing will be applicable for a specified period. The provision of swing pricing for market dislocation shall be applicable only in case of following conditions:</p> <p>High or Very High Risk on the most recent risk-o-meter in terms of SEBI circular SEBI/HO/IMD/DF3/CIR/P/2020/197 dated October 5, 2020,</p>									

AND

Classified themselves in any of the cell A-III, B-II, B-III, C-I, C-II and C-III of Potential Risk Class (PRC) Matrix in terms of SEBI circular SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-II DOF3/P/CIR/2021/573 dated June 7, 2021.

Following mandatory swing factor will be applied on redemption and subscription transactions in the scheme during market dislocation period announced by SEBI.

Minimum swing factor [^]			
Maximum Credit Risk of scheme→	Class A (Credit Risk Value >=12)	Class B (Credit Risk Value >=10)	Class C (Credit Risk Value <10)
Maximum Interest Rate Risk of the scheme ↓			
Class I: (Macaulay Duration <=1 year)		Optional	
Class II: (Macaulay Duration <=3 years)			
Class III: Any Macaulay Duration			

[^] Swing pricing shall be made applicable to all unitholders at PAN level with an exemption for redemptions upto Rs. 2 lacs for each scheme.

Swing pricing framework will be applicable only when the scheme:

- (i) is having 'High' or 'Very High Risk' on the most recent risk-o-meter and
- (ii) are placed in cell A-III or B-II or B-III or C-I or C-II or C-III of Potential Risk Class (PRC) Matrix and
- (iii) have net outflows on the transaction day

Transaction Covered for applicability of Swing Factor

- a) Subscription including Switch in
- b) Redemption including switch out

Transactions Excluded / Exempted

- a) Redemption upto 2 lacs (aggregated at PAN level) per scheme
- b) Reinvestment of income/capital distribution
- c) Intra Scheme Switch transactions (i.e within the scheme) such as
 - i) switch from direct plan to growth plan within the scheme or vice versa or
 - ii) Switch from Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option to Growth Option or
 - iii) other similar transaction

When swing pricing framework is triggered and swing factor is made applicable, both the incoming and outgoing investors shall get NAV adjusted for swing factor.

Impact of Swing Pricing on incoming and outgoing unitholders/investors:

- 1) Unswung NAV – Rs.100/- This is before applying swing factor.
- 2) Mandatory Swing Factor - 1.00%
- 3) NAV after Adjustment of swing factor: $(100 - 1\% \text{ of } 100) = (100 - 1.00) = \text{Rs. } 99$

Subscription Amount Rs.100,00,000/-

No of units to be allotted $(10000000/99.00) = 101010.1010$

Redemption Amount Rs.100,00,000/-

No of units to be redeemed $(10000000/99.00) = 101010.1010$

Disclosures Requirements:

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

The scheme performance shall be computed based on unswung NAV.

Disclosures pertaining to NAV adjusted for swing factor along with the performance impact shall be made in specific format as mandated by SEBI in the SIDs and in scheme wise Annual Reports and Abridged summary and the same will be disclosed on the website prominently only if swing pricing framework has been made applicable for the said mutual fund scheme.

Just SMS Facility	<p>JUST SMS Facility enables the unitholders to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subscription of units of the scheme for amounts less than Rs 2 lacs. • Redemption of units in the scheme (any amount/All Units). • Switch out from the scheme (any amount/All Units). <p>This facility is currently available for existing investors (resident individuals only including guardian on behalf of minor) however new investor can avail this facility after opening a folio in the scheme.</p> <p>Process Note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subscription transaction request can be accepted in “Amounts” only and Switch and Redemption transaction requests can be accepted in “Amounts/Units” , however the request for Unit based redemption/switches can be given for “ALL” units and not part thereof. The minimum subscriptions / redemption / Switch amount in the respective scheme/(s) will be applicable for each transaction. The load structure prevailing at the time of the purchase transaction will be applicable. 2. Mobile Number Registration: Unitholder(s) of the Fund will have to register a mobile number registered in India in their folio for availing this Facility. The mobile number provided in the debit mandate shall be updated in the folio for which the Facility is required. Additionally it will be registered in all the folios (if the same is not already available) where the First/Sole unit holder PAN number is same as the First/Sole unit holder PAN in the application, the updation of the mobile number will be only for purpose of database enhancement for all communication purposes. To avail this facility, only one mobile number will be registered with one folio number. 3. Unitholder(s) of the Fund can start transacting, using this Facility only after successful registration of the Debit Mandate with their bankers and receipt of confirmation from the AMC. The process of registering the bank mandate with the banker may take upto 30 days.
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4. Unit holder(s) need to provide Original cancelled cheque of the same bank account registered in the registration form with the unit holder's name printed on the face of the cheque. In case an investor is not able to submit the Original cancelled cheque or do not have the name of the investor on the face of the cheque. Then the investor needs to submit:
 - a. Copy of the bank passbook attested by bank / Original bank statement with name address and bank account number of the investor.
 - b. A letter from the bank on its letter head certifying that the investor maintains an account with the bank, along with the information like the bank account number, bank branch, account type, the MICR code of the branch and the IFSC code.
 - c. Get the bankers attestation in the face of the form in the section BANKER'S Attestation (For BANK Use only)
 - d. If these supporting documents are not provided the registration may not be accepted. The Unit holder(s) cheque/ bank account details are subject to third party verification.

5. Transaction Charge: In accordance with SEBI circular No. Cir/ IMD/ DF/13/ 2011 dated August 22, 2011, TAMPL/TMF will deduct Transaction Charges from the purchase/ subscription amount received from the investors investing through a valid ARN Holder i.e. AMFI registered Distributor (provided the Distributor has opted to receive the Transaction Charges). Transaction Charge of Rs. 100 (for investor other than first time mutual fund investor) per purchase / subscription of Rs. 10,000 and above are deductible from the purchase / subscription amount and payable to the Distributor. The balance amount shall be invested. 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.

6. In case the mode of holding of the folio is 'Joint' and the Debit Mandate is duly signed by all the joint holder(s), it will be deemed to be an express instruction to the AMC (Tata Asset Management Pvt Ltd) /RTA (Computer Age Management Service Pvt. Ltd),to keep the mode of holding to 'Anyone or Survivor' for availing this Facility only, so that this facility is available to the first named holder only. In case the unit holder is a "minor", the legal /natural guardian shall be eligible to avail of this Facility till the minor attains majority. As such legal/natural guardian may make payments from the minor's respective bank account (or in accordance with the exceptions provided for third party payments) and the same shall be recognized by the AMC as valid payment as per the SEBI Mutual Fund Regulations.

7. The Purchase Facility is currently available to the investors with the bank account with following bank branches:
 - a) All bank branches participating in Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Electronic Clearing System (ECS)/Regional Electronic Clearing System (RECS) facility.
 - b) Core Banking branches of the following Banks: Allahabad Bank, Axis Bank, Bank Of Baroda, Citibank, Corporation Bank, HDFC Bank, Federal Bank, ICICI Bank, IDBI Bank, Karnataka Bank, Punjab National Bank, State Bank of India, Union Bank of India, United Bank of India.

Please note that the list of the banks and branches may be modified/updated/ changed/deleted from time to time in future at the sole discretion of the AMC without assigning any reason or prior notice. You may kindly refer the AMC web site www.tatamutualfund.com for the latest list of locations/banks.

8. Some banks and branches may levy charges for mandate registration and / or transactions to their bank account holders, which will be borne by the account holder only and will not be borne /reimbursed by the AMC or the Fund.

9. Unit holder(s) hereby confirms, acknowledges and undertakes to make payments for subscription of units from their respective bank account(s) in compliance with applicable provisions relating to third party payments detailed in the SID / SAI and that the payment will be through legitimate sources only.

10. The responsibility of the bank account information provided in the Debit Mandate or any other application form for this Facility solely rests with the Unit holder(s) and the AMC / Fund / RTA will not be responsible or liable for any loss, claims, liability that may arise on account of any incorrect and / or erroneous data / information supplied by the Unit holder(s).
11. It will be the sole responsibility of the unit holder(s) bank and its branch to ensure proper registration of the Debit Mandate and confirm registration. If no confirmation of registration or rejection is received from the banker, the AMC/RTA/it's agents will deem the same to be registered and confirm the registration to Unit holder(s) entirely at the risk of Unit holder(s).
12. The Unit holder(s) shall ensure availability of clear funds in their respective bank account, as specified in the Debit Mandate, at the time of requesting a Transaction using the Facility and at the time of bank account being debited
13. The bank account of the customer may be debited towards purchases either on the same day of transaction or within one to seven business days depending on ECS cycle. The AMC / RTA shall attempt to settle the transaction and debit the bank account by requesting the registered bank for release of funds as per direct debit arrangement or standing instruction or RBI ECS (Debit) facility generally within a period of one to seven working days for bank. However, in case of non- receipt of the funds, for whatsoever reasons, the transaction shall stand cancelled/ null and void and the units allotted, if any would be reversed and stands cancelled.
14. The request for transaction is to be considered as accepted, subject to realization of funds towards purchases, and only on receipt of the confirmation from RTA on the registered mobile number or email id of the Unit holder(s) of the Fund.
15. The applicable NAV for the transaction will be dependent upon the time of receipt of the SMS into Computer Age Management Service Pvt. Ltd, Registrar & Transfer Agent of the Fund, ('RTA') server, electronically time-stamped and other factors like scheme, type of transaction, amount, date of realization of funds under SEBI regulations and will be treated on par with similar transactions received through other modes. For the purpose of this Facility, such RTA office centre would be considered as an Official Point of Acceptance of the transaction.
16. Any transaction request on a Non-Business Day will be processed on the next Business Day in accordance with the provisions provided in the Scheme Information Document ('SID') of the respective scheme.
17. If the transaction is delayed or not effected at all for reasons of incomplete or incorrect information/keyword or due to non-receipt of the SMS message by the RTA or due to late receipt of SMS due to mobile network congestions or due to any reason whatsoever, the Unit holder(s) will not hold the Fund, AMC and the RTA responsible for the same.
18. In case of non-receipt of confirmation from RTA within a reasonable time (around one hour), Unit holder(s) are advised to immediately call up the call centre on **(022) 6282 7777** (Monday to Saturday 9:00am to 5:30pm) to confirm the status of the transaction request. In case of receipt of multiple confirmations from the RTA against a single transaction request, the same needs to be brought to the immediate attention of RTA and the AMC by calling up the call centre on **(022) 6282 7777** (Monday to Saturday 9:00am to 5:30pm).
19. The Unit holder(s) availing the Facility shall check his / her bank account records carefully and promptly. If the Unit holder(s) believes that there has been an error in any transaction using the Facility, or that an unauthorized transaction has been effected, the Unit holder(s) shall notify the AMC or the RTA immediately by calling up the call centre on **(022) 6282 7777** (Monday to Saturday 9:00am to 5:30pm). For faster dissemination of information, Unitholders are requested to provide their E-mail IDs. Delivering service through the internet & web-based services such as e-mail is a more efficient delivery channel. Annual report, Account statements & other communication will be sent via email, by default, to investors who have provided their email ID, unless specified otherwise. The Investor shall from time to time intimate the Mutual Fund / its transfer agents about any changes in the email address. In case of a large document, a suitable link would be provided & investor can download, save & print these documents. However, the investor always has a right to demand a physical copy of any or all the service deliverables, & the Fund would arrange to send the same to the investor. It is deemed that the Unitholder is aware of all the security risks associated with online communication, including the possibility of third party interception of the documents sent via email. Mutual Fund / registrar shall not be responsible for e-mail not reaching to the investors and for all consequences thereof.

	<p>20. Unitholder(s) of the Fund agrees and acknowledges that any transaction, undertaken using the registered mobile number shall be deemed to be that of the Unitholder(s).</p> <p>21. Unit holder(s) will also need to inform the AMC/RTA about any change in their bank account number, mobile number or email id through a duly signed written request in the specified format and supporting documents.</p> <p>22. The Unit holder(s) agree that the Fund/AMC / RTA and their agents shall not be held liable for any unsuccessful registration and or transaction due to any action or inaction of the Unit holder(s) bank including but not limited to reasons mentioned below and agree to indemnify the Fund/AMC/RTA for all liabilities, losses, damages and expenses which they may consequent sustain or incur either directly or indirectly:</p> <p>a) Loss of the Debit Mandate in transit from point of acceptance of the form to RTA head office and further to the Unit holder(s)' bank branch;</p> <p>b) Non acceptance or rejection of Debit Mandate for whatsoever reason by the Unit holder(s)' bank branch, with or without any reason assigned by the Unit holder(s) bank;</p> <p>c) Non registration of the Debit Mandate by the Unit holder(s)' bank and branch;</p> <p>d) Deemed registration due to non confirmation of registration or subsequent rejection by the bank and any subsequent rejection of debit of bank account for funds;</p> <p>e) Non availability of funds in the bank account of the Unit holder(s) at the time of debit Rejection of registration or transaction debit for any reason or without assigning any reason whatsoever.</p> <p>23. Employee Unique Identification Number (EUIN): Further, SEBI has made it compulsory for every employee/ relationship manager/ sales person of the distributor of mutual fund products to quote the EUIN obtained by him/her from AMFI in the Application Form. EUIN would assist in addressing any instance of mis-selling even if the employee/relationship manager/sales person later leaves the employment of the distributor. Hence, if your investments are routed through a distributor please ensure that the EUIN is correctly filled up in the Registration Form. However, if your distributor has not given you any advice pertaining to the investment, the EUIN box may be left blank. In this case you are required to tick (<input type="checkbox"/>) the declaration to this effect as given in the form.</p> <p>The AMC reserve the right to reject an application if it deems appropriate.</p>
<p>Additional communication channel for transaction alerts and confirmations for financial and/or non-financial transactions and other services</p>	<p>Tata Asset Management Pvt Limited (TAMPL) / Tata Mutual Fund (TMF) is offering a facility to the unitholder/ investorsto receive transaction alerts and confirmations for financial and/or non-financial transactions and other services on "WhatsApp" which is enabled on the mobile numbers of unitholders registered in Tata Mutual Fund folios.</p> <p>To receive such information/messages on WhatsApp, the unitholder / investor needs to provide their consent or "Opt In" and agree to receive various messages or other services. Investors can provide this 'opt in' on online mode and through physical modes like application form, through SMS etc.</p> <p>The Terms and conditions for using the facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The user agrees to subscribe to the WhatsApp service & promotional alerts from TAMPL/TMF. • The user can unsubscribe to the channel at any time by sending an email to us at service@tataamc.com. • This channel cannot be used for grievance redressal or reporting fraud as of now, TAMPL/TMF will have no liability if any such incidents are reported on this channel. • It is advisable for customers who have subscribed to this service to delete WhatsApp when changing their device. • Customers shall not submit or transmit any content through this service which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Is Obscene, Vulgar, Pornographic, Political, Religious, etc. o Encourages the commission of a crime or violation of any law Violates any state or Central law in India and/or the jurisdiction in which he resides and/or any applicable law. o Infringes the intellectual or copyrights of a third party. • Under no circumstances shall TAMPL/TMF, or its agents, affiliated companies, officers, directors, employees, and contractors be liable for any direct, indirect, punitive, incidental, special, or consequential damages that result from the use of, or inability to use, this service or for receipt of any answer provided by the program running at the back-end. • The customer understands that using WhatsApp application may carry extra risks and may not be secured. Further any message and information exchanged is subject to the risk of being read, interrupted, intercepted, or defrauded by third party or otherwise subject to manipulation by third party or involve delay in transmission.

	<p>• TAMPL/TMF shall not be responsible or liable to the customer or any third party for the consequences arising out of or in connection with using of this service.</p>
<p>Official Points of Acceptance of Transaction through MF utility & MF Central</p>	<p>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 scheme 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 scheme of Tata Mutual Fund either physically or electronically. The list of POS of MFUI is published on the website of MFUI at www.mfuindia.com.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 scheme of various mutual funds through MFU 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 MFU. Investors are requested to visit the website of MFUI i.e. www.mfuindia.com to download the relevant forms.</p> <p>For any queries or clarifications related to MFU, 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@mfuindia.com</p> <p>MF Central has been appointed as Official Point of Acceptance of Tata Mutual Fund Schemes.</p>
<p>Cash Investments</p>	<p>Cash Investments in the Scheme Pursuant to SEBI circular dated September 13, 2012 and SEBI circular dated May 22, 2014, it is permitted to accept cash transactions to the extent of Rs. 50,000/- subject to compliance with Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and Rules framed there under and the SEBI Circular(s) on Anti Money Laundering (AML) and other applicable AML rules, regulations and guidelines. Provided that the limit shall be applicable per investor for investments done in a financial year across all scheme of the Mutual Fund, subject to sufficient systems and procedures in place for such acceptance. However any form of repayment either by way of redemption, income distribution, etc. with respect to such cash investment shall be paid only through banking channel.</p> <p>Tata Asset Management Pvt Limited is in process of implementing adequate systems and controls to accept Cash Investment in the Scheme. Information in this regard will be provided to Investors as and when the facility is made available.</p>

B. PERIODIC DISCLOSURES

<p>Net Asset Value</p> <p>This is the value per unit of the scheme on a particular day. You can ascertain the value of your investments by multiplying the NAV with your unit balance.</p>	<p>NAV Information</p> <p>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) and of the Association of Mutual Funds in India-AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) by 11 p.m on every Business Day.</p> <p>Investor may write to AMC for availing facility of receiving the latest NAVs through SMS.</p> <p>Illustration of Calculation of Sale & Repurchase Price:</p> <p>Assumed NAV Rs. 11.00 per unit</p> <p>Entry Load: NIL</p> <p>Exit Load 1%</p> <p>Sale Price = NAV + (Entry Load(%) * NAV)</p> <p>Sale Price = 11 + (0% * 11)</p> <p>Sale Price = 11 + 0</p> <p>Sale Price = Rs. 11/-</p> <p>Repurchase Price</p> <p>Repurchase Price = NAV - (exit load (%) * NAV)</p> <p>Repurchase Price = 11 - (1%*11)</p> <p>Repurchase Price = 11 - 0.11</p> <p>Repurchase Price = Rs.10.89</p>
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	<p>In the event NAV cannot be calculated and / or published, such as because of the suspension of RBI Clearing, Bank strikes, during the existence of a state of emergency and / or a breakdown in communications, the Board of Trustees may temporarily suspend determination and / or publication of the NAV of the Units.</p> <p>The Fund will ensure the repurchase price of scheme shall not be lower than 95% of the NAV, as provided for under the Regulations</p>
<p>Portfolio Disclosures / Half Yearly Financial Results</p> <p>This is a list of securities where the corpus of the scheme is currently invested. The market value of these investments is also stated in portfolio disclosures.</p>	<p>Portfolio Disclosure:</p> <p>Tata Mutual Fund / Tata Asset Management Pvt Ltd shall disclose portfolio (along with ISIN) in user friendly and downloadable format, as on the last day of the month for all their schemes on its website on or before the tenth day of the succeeding month. In case of Investment in interest rate derivatives (both IRS/IRF) by the schemes, the same shall be disclosed in the monthly portfolio disclosure as per para-H of SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/21/2012 dated September 13, 2012.</p> <p>In addition to monthly portfolio Tata Mutual Fund shall also disclose fortnight portfolio for debt scheme within 5 days of every fortnight as per SEBI Circular SEBI/HO/IMD/DF3/CIR/P/2020/130 dated July 22,2020</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Unaudited Financial Results:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Tata Mutual Fund / Tata Asset Management Pvt td 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.</p>
<p>Annual Report</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The scheme wise annual report or an abridged summary thereof, in the format prescribed, shall be sent by way of e-mail to the investor's registered e-mail address not later than four months from the date of closure of the relevant accounts year.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
<p>Associate Transactions</p>	<p>Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI).</p>
<p>Risk O Meter & Scheme Summary</p>	<p>As per SEBI guidelines, based on the internal assessment of the Scheme Characteristics, Mutual Funds shall assign risk level for schemes.</p> <p>Risk-o-meter shall be evaluated on a monthly basis and AMC shall disclose the Risk-o-meter along with portfolio disclosure for all schemes on the website and on AMFI website within 10 days from the close of each month. Any change in risk-o-meter shall be communicated by way of Notice cum Addendum and by way of an e-mail or SMS to unitholders of the schemes.</p> <p>Mutual Funds shall disclose the risk level of schemes as on March 31 of every year, along with number of times the risk level has changed over the year, on their website and AMFI website. Mutual Funds shall also publish scheme wise changes in Risk-o-meter in scheme wise Annual Reports and Abridged summary.</p> <p>As per SEBI letter SEBI/ HO/ OW/ IMD-II/ DOF3/ P/ 39700/ 2021 dated December 28, 2021 w.r.t advisory to introduce a Scheme Summary Document & further to AMFI letter AMFI/17/SEBI/134/2021-22 March 21, 2022, AMCs shall upload the scheme summary document on AMFI Portal.</p>

<p>Creation of Segregated Portfolio</p>	<p>Creation of segregated portfolio shall be subject to guidelines specified by SEBI from time to time and includes the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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) In case of unrated debt and money market instruments by the scheme of an issuer that does not have any 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. <p>Creation of segregated portfolio is optional and is at the discretion of the Tata Asset Management Pvt Ltd (AMC).</p> <p>Process for Creation of Segregated Portfolio</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) On the date of credit event, AMC should decide on creation of segregated portfolio. Once AMC decides to segregate portfolio, it should : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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- 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-23

Downgrade Event Date 31-Mar-23

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
7.00% D Ltd	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 March 2023, NCD of C Ltd (7.65%) will be segregated as separate portfolio.

Main Portfolio as on 31st March 2023

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
7.00% D Ltd	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 March 2023						
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			
Investor services	<p>The AMC has designated an Investor Relations Officer to look into investor grievances regarding deficiencies, if any, in the services provided by the Registrars or the Investor Service Centres.</p> <p>Name of the Investor Relations Officer:</p> <p>Ms. Kashmira Kalwachwala</p> <p>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: service@tataamc.com, Website: www.tatamutualfund.com</p> <p>The AMC will have the discretion to change the Investor Relations' Officer depending on operational necessities and in the overall interest of the fund</p>					

Taxation

The information is provided for general information only. However, in view of the individual nature of the implications, each investor is advised to consult his or her own tax advisors with respect to the specific amount of tax and other implications arising out of his or her participation in the 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)<Note>			
After Providing Indexation	20%	20%	Listed - 20% Unlisted - 10%**

<Note> : As per Finance Act, 2023, the capital gains from sale of non-equity oriented fund with investment of less than or equal to 35% in equity instruments would be charged as short term capital gains regardless of period of holding. This would be applicable for investments in non-equity oriented funds made by the assessee on or after 1st April 2023.

\$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.

C. COMPUTATION OF NAV

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

NAV shall be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

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

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

The valuation of investments shall be based on the principles of fair valuation specified in the Schedule VIII of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and guidelines issued by SEBI /AMFI from time to time.* Please refer Para V. of SAI on 'Investment valuation norms for securities & other assets' for details.

Each option of the Regular Plan & Direct Plan will have a separate NAV.

II. FEES AND EXPENSES

A. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO) EXPENSES

Please note that being existing scheme, provision of NFO expenses are not applicable to the scheme

B. ANNUAL SCHEME RECURRING EXPENSES

A. Fees & Expenses:

The maximum recurring expenses of the Scheme is estimated below:

Ref	Expenses Head	Regular Plan (Application routed through distributors): % of daily NetAssets #
	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	

Ref	Expenses Head	Regular Plan (Application routed through distributors): % of daily NetAssets #
	Cost of providing account statements and incomedistribution, redemption cheques and warrants	
	Costs of statutory Advertisements	
	Cost towards investor education & awareness (at least 2bps)	
	Brokerage & transaction cost over and above 12 bps and 5bps for cash and derivative market trades resp.	
	GST on expenses other than investment and advisory fees	
	GST on brokerage and transaction cost	
(a)	Maximum total expense ratio (TER) permissible under Regulation 52 (6) (c) (i) and (6) (a)	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**

- on the first Rs.500 crores of the daily net assets: 2.00%
- on the next Rs.250 crores of the daily net assets: 1.75%
- on the next Rs.1250 crores of the daily net assets :1.50%
- on the next Rs.3000 crores of the daily net assets : 1.35%
- on the next Rs.5000 crores of the daily net assets : 1.25%
- 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.
- 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:

- 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>.
- 4) 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.

C. LOAD STRUCTURE

Load is an amount which is paid by the investor to subscribe to the units or to redeem the units from the scheme. Load amounts are variable and are subject to change from time to time. As per SEBI circular SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 4/168230/09 dated June 30, 2009 there shall be no entry load for all Mutual Fund schemes. Goods & Services tax on exit load, if any, shall be paid out of the exit load proceeds and exit load net of Goods & Service tax, if any, shall be credited to the scheme.

The Load Structure of the Scheme is given hereunder:

Type of Load	Load chargeable (as %age of NAV)
Entry Load	N. A
Exit	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:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) Arrangements may be made to display the addendum in the Scheme Information Document in the form of a notice in all the investor servicecentres and distributors/brokers office.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) Any other measures which the mutual funds may feel necessary.

D. 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.

V. RIGHTS OF UNITHOLDERS

Please refer to SAI for details.

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

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

All disclosures regarding penalties and action(s) taken against foreign Sponsor(s) may be limited to the jurisdiction of the country where the principal activities (in terms of income / revenue) of the Sponsor(s) are carried out or where the headquarters of the Sponsor(s) is situated. Further, only top 10 monetary penalties during the last three years shall be disclosed. - NIL

1. In case of Indian Sponsor(s), details of all monetary penalties imposed and/ or action taken during the last three years or pending with any financial regulatory body or governmental authority, against Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company; for irregularities or for violations in the financial services sector, or for defaults with respect to share holders or debenture holders and depositors, or for economic offences, or for violation of securities law. Details of settlement, if any, arrived at with the aforesaid authorities during the last three years shall also be disclosed. - NIL
2. Details of all enforcement actions taken by SEBI in the last three years and/ or pending with SEBI for the violation of SEBI Act, 1992 and Rules and Regulations framed there under including debarment and/ or suspension and/ or cancellation and/ or imposition of monetary penalty/adjudication/enquiry proceedings, if any, to which the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company and/ or any of the directors and/ or key personnel (especially the fund managers) of the AMC and Trustee Company were/ are a party. The details of the violation shall also be disclosed. - NIL
3. Any pending material civil or criminal litigation incidental to the business of the Mutual Fund to which the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company and/ or any of the directors and/ or key personnel are a party should also be disclosed separately. - NIL
4. Any deficiency in the systems and operations of the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees/Trustee Company which SEBI has specifically advised to be disclosed in the SID, or which has been notified by any other regulatory agency, shall be disclosed. — NIL

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

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

Note: The Scheme under this Scheme Information Document was approved by the Trustee Company on 29.10.2018. Further trustees have approved the changes in fundamental attributes of the scheme on 24th January 2019.

**By order
Board of Directors**

Tata Asset Management Pvt Limited.

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29-04-2023

Authorised Signatory

West Zone:

Ahmedabad: 402, 'Megha House', Mithakhali - Law Garden Road, Netaji Marg, Ahmedabad - 380 006. Tel.: 079 - 26466080 / 40076949.
Bhopal: MF-12, Block-A, Mansarovar Complex, Near Habibganj Railway Station, Bhopal - 462 016. Tel.: 0755 - 2574198 / 4209752.
Borivali: Shop No. 1 and 2, Ground Floor, Ganjawalla Residency, Ganjawalla Lane, Borivali West, Mumbai - 400092. Tel.: 022- 28945923 / 8655421234. **Goa:** F- 4, 1st Floor, Edcon Tower, Next to Hotel Salida Del Sol, Near Apple Corner, Menezes Braganza Road, Panaji - Goa - 403 001. Tel.: 7888051135, Fax: 0832-2422135. **Gurgaon:** Unit No. 209, 2nd Floor, Vipul Agora Mall, Sector 28, M. G. Road, Gurgaon - 122 001. **Indore:** 204, D.M. Tower, Race Course Road, Near Zanjeerwala Chourha, Indore - 452 003. Tel.: 0731-4201806, Fax 0731-4201807.
Jabalpur: Office No. 4, 1178, Napier Town, Home Science College Road, Jabalpur - 482 001(M.P.). Tel.: 0761-4074263. **Mumbai:** Mulla House, Ground Floor, 51, M. G. Road, Near Flora Fountain, Mumbai - 400 001. Tel: 022- 66505243 / 66505201, Fax: 022- 66315194.
Nagpur: 102, Shivaji Complex, Near Times of India, Dharampeth, WHC Road, Nagpur - 440 010, Tel.: 0712 - 6630425 / 6502885. **Nashik:** 5, Samriddhi Residency, Opp Hotel City Pride, Tilakwadi, Nashik - 422 002. Tel.: (0253) 2959098, Fax: 0253-2579098. **Navsari:** Shop No.1, Swiss Cottage, Ashanagar Main Road, Navsari - 396 445. Tel: 02637 - 281991. **Pune:** Office No 33, 3rd Floor, Yeshwant Building, Opp Lane No. 9, Prabhat Road, Pune - 411 004. Tel.: 020-41204949 / 950. **Rajkot:** 402, The Imperia, Opp. Shastri Maidan, Limda Chowk, Rajkot - 360 001. Tel: (0281) 2964848 / 849 **Surat:** G-18, Ground Floor, ITC Building, Near Majuragate, Ring Road, Surat - 395 002. Tel.: 0261 - 4012140, Fax: 0261-2470326. **Thane:** Shop No. 9, Konark Tower, Ghantali Devi Road, Thane (West) - 400 602. Tel.: 022 - 25300912.
Vadodara: Emerald One, 314, 3rd Floor, Jetalpur Main Road, Before Jetalpur Bridge, Jetalpur, Vadodara - 390 007. Tel.: (0265) 2991037, Fax: 0265-6641999.

East Zone:

Bhubaneswar: Room-309, 3rd Floor, Janpath Tower, Ashok Nagar, Bhubaneswar - 751009. Tel.: 0674 -2533818/ 7064678888. **Dhanbad:** Shriram Plaza, 2nd Floor, Room No.202 (B), Bank More, Jharkhand, Dhanbad - 826 001. Tel.: 0326-2300304 / 9234302478. **Durgapur:** 8C, 8th Floor, Pushpanjali, C-71/A, Saheed Khudiram Sarani, City Centre, Durgapur - 713 216. Tel: (0343) 2544463/65. **Guwahati:** Jain Complex, 4th Floor, Beside Axis Bank, G. S. Road, Guwahati - 781005. Tel: (0361) 2343084. **Jamshedpur:** Voltas House, Mezzanine Floor, Main Road Bistupur, Jamshedpur - 831001. Tel.: 0657-2321302 / 363 / 6576911. **Kolkata:** Apeejay House, Ground Floor, 15 Park Street, Kolkata - 700 016. Tel.: 033-4406 3300/01/33/19. Fax: 033-4406 3315. **Patna:** 301, 3rd Floor, Grand Plaza, Frazer Road, Patna - 800 001. Tel.: (0612) 2216994. **Raipur:** Shop No. S-10, 2nd Floor, Raheja Tower, Near Fafadhi Chowk, Jail Road, Raipur (Chhattisgarh) 492001. Tel.: 0771-4040069 / 6537340. **Ranchi:** 406 - A, 4th Floor, Satya Ganga Arcade, Sarjana Chowk, Lalji Hirji Road, Ranchi - 834001. Tel.: 0651-2210226 / 8235050200.

North Zone:

Ajmer: 02 Floor, Agra Gate Circle, P. R. Marg, Ajmer - 305 001. Tel: (0145) 2625316. **Agra:** Unit No. 2, 1st Floor, Block No. 54, Prateek Tower Commercial Complex, Sanjay Place, Agra - 282002. Tel.: 0562-2525195. **Allahabad:** Shop No. 10, Upper Ground Floor, Vashistha Vinayak Tower, Tashkand Marg, Civil Lines, Allahabad -211 001. Tel.: 0532-2260974. **Amritsar:** Mezzanine Floor, S.C.O - 25, B Block, District Shopping Complex, Ranjit Avenue, Amritsar - 143 001. Tel.: 0183-5011181/5011190. **Chandigarh:** SCO - 2473-74, 1st Floor, Sector- 22C, Chandigarh - 160 022. Tel.: 0172-5037205/5087322, Fax: 0172 - 2603770. **Dehradun:** Shop No. 19, Ground Floor, Shree Radha Palace, 78, Rajpur Road, Dehradun - 248 001, Uttarakhand. Tel.: 0135-2740877 / 2741877. **Jalandhar:** Shop No.32, 5th Floor, City Square Building, Near Kesar Petrol Pump, Jalandhar - 144 001, Tel.: 0181 - 5001024/25. **Jaipur:** Office Number 52-53, 1 Floor, Laxmi Complex, Subhash Marg, M.I. Road Corner, C Scheme, Jaipur - 302 001. Tel.: 0141 - 5105177 / 78 / 2389387, Fax: 5105178. **Jodhpur:** Sanskriti Plaza, 840, Mezzanine Floor, Devendra Singhvi Marg, Opp. HDFC Bank, 9th Chopasani Road, Sardarpura, Jodhpur - 342003. Tel: (0291) 2631257. **Kanpur:** 4th Floor, Office No. 412 - 413, KAN Chambers, 14 / 113, Civil Lines, Kanpur - 208 001. Tel.: 0512-2306065 / 6066, Fax: 0512 - 2306065. **Lucknow:** 11 B & 12, Ground Floor, Saran Chamber II, Vikramaditya Marg, 5 Park Road, Lucknow - 226001. Tel: (0522) 4001731 / 4308904 **Ludhiana:** Cabin No. 201, 2nd. Floor, SCO 18, Opp Ludhiana Stock Exchange, Feroze Gandhi Market, Ludhiana - 141 001. Tel.: 0161-5089667 / 668, Fax: 0161-2413498. **Meerut:** G-13, Rama Plaza, Near Bachha Park, Western Kutchery Road, Meerut (U.P.) - 250 001. Tel.: 0121-4035585. **Moradabad:** Ground Floor, Near Hotel Rajmahal, Civil Lines, Moradabad - 244 001, Tel.: 0591-2410667. **New Delhi:** Flat No. 506 - 507, Kailash Building, 26, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, Connaught Place, New Delhi - 110001. Tel.: 011-66324101/102/103/104/105, Fax: 011-66303202. **Udaipur:** Office No - 4, 2nd Floor, Madhav Apartment, Opp GPO, Chetak Circle, Udaipur - 313 001. Tel.: 0294-2429371, Fax: 0294-2429371. **Varanasi:** D-64/127, 2nd Floor, C-H Arihant Complex, Sagra, Varanasi - 221010 Tel.: 0542-2222179 / 2221822.

South Zone:

Aurangabad: Plot No 66, Bhagya Nagar, Near S T Office, Kranti Chowk Police Station to Employment Office Road, Aurangabad - 431001. Tel: (0240) 2351591/90. **Bangalore:** Unit 3A, 4th Floor, Sobha Alexander Plaza, 16/2-6, Commissariat Road, Bangalore - 560025. Tel.: 080 45570100. Fax: 080-22370512. **Chennai:** 3rd Floor, Sri Bala Vinayagar Square, No.2, North Boag Road, Near AGS Complex, T Nagar, Chennai - 600 017. Tel.: 044 - 48641878 / 48631868 / 48676454. Fax: 044-43546313. **Cochin:** 2nd Floor, Ajay Vihar, Near Hotel Avenue Regent, M. G. Road, Cochin - 682 016. Tel.: 0484-4865813 / 814 / 815. Fax: 0484 - 2377581. **Coimbatore:** Tulsi Chambers, 195-F, Ground Floor, West T V Swamy Road, R S Puram, Coimbatore - 641002. Tel.: 0422-4365635, Fax: 2546585. **Hyderabad:** 1st Floor, Nerella House, Nagarjuna Hills, Above Kotak Mahindra Bank, Punjagutta, Hyderabad - 500082. Tel.: 040-67308989 / 8901 / 8902. Fax: 040-67308990. **Hubli:** No 19 & 20, 1st Floor, Eureka Junction, T B Road, Hubli - 580029. Tel.: 0836 - 4251510 Fax: 4251510. **Kottayam:** CSI Ascension Square, Logos Junction, Collectorate P. O., Kottayam - 686 002. Tel.: 0481 2568450. **Mangalore:** Essel Towers, 1st Floor, Bunts Hostel Circle, Above UTI Bank, Mangalore - 575 003. Tel.: 0824 - 4260308. **Madurai:** 1st Floor, Old No. 11B, Opp. Sethupathy Higher Secondary School, North Veli Street, Madurai - 625 001. Tel.: 0452-4246315 Fax: 0452-4246315. **Mysore:** CH-16, 1st Floor, Prashanth Plaza, 4th Main, 5th Cross, Saraswathipuram, Mysore - 570009. Tel.: 0821 - 4246676 Fax: 4246676. **Salem:** Kandaswara Shopping Mall, First Floor, 1/194/4, Saradha College Main Road, Fairlands, Salem - 636016, Tamil Nadu. Tel: (0427) 4042028. **Thrissur:** 4th Floor, Pathayappura Buildings, Round South, Thrissur - 680 001. Tel.: 0487 - 2423330. **Trivandrum:** Ground Floor, Sai Kripa Building, TC-1956/3, Ganapthi Temple Road, Vazhuthacaud, Trivandrum - 695 014. Tel.: 0471 - 4851431. **Trichy:** No.60/3, 'Krishna', 2nd Floor, Sastri Main Road, Tennur, Trichy - 620 017. Tel.: 0431 - 4024060. **Vijaywada:** Ground Floor, D. No. 40 - 13 - 5, Sri Rama Chandra Complex, Chandra Mouli Puram, M. G. Road, Benz Circle, Vijayawada - 520 010. Tel.: 0866-6632010. **Visakhapatnam:** Door No: 47-15-13/35, Navaratna Jewel Square, Shop No. 7, 3rd Floor, Near Khajana to Jyothi Book Depot Station Road, Dwarakanagar, Visakhapatnam - 530016. Tel: (0891) 2503292.