

SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT

AXIS ARBITRAGE FUND

An Open ended equity scheme

Offer of Units of Rs. 10 each for cash during the
New Fund Offer and Continuous offer for Units at NAV based prices

New Fund Offer Opens on: _____

New Fund Offer Closes on: _____

Scheme re-opens on: _____

Name of Mutual Fund : Axis Mutual Fund
Name of Asset Management Company : Axis Asset Management Company Limited
Name of Trustee Company : Axis Mutual Fund Trustee Limited
Addresses, Website of the entities : 11th Floor, Nariman Bhavan, Shri Vinay K Shah Marg,
Nariman Point,
Mumbai – 400 021
www.axismf.com

Name of Sponsor : Axis Bank Limited

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 or the Regulations) as amended till date, and filed with SEBI, along with a Due Diligence Certificate from the Asset Management Company (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 Axis Mutual Fund, Tax and Legal issues and general information on www.axismf.com.

SAI is incorporated by reference (is legally a part of the Scheme Information Document). 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 XX, 2009

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HIGHLIGHTS/SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME

Investment objective

The investment objective of the scheme is to generate income through arbitrage opportunities between cash and derivative market and arbitrage opportunities within the derivative segment and by deployment of surplus cash in debt securities and money market instruments.

However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the scheme will be achieved.

Liquidity

The Scheme offers Units for Subscription and Redemption at NAV based prices on all Business Days on an ongoing basis, commencing not later than 30 days from the date of closure of NFO (New Fund Offer) period. Under normal circumstances the AMC shall dispatch the redemption proceeds within 10 business days from date of receipt of request from the Unit holder.

Benchmark

Crisil Liquid Fund Index

Transparency/NAV Disclosure

The AMC will calculate and disclose the NAVs on all Business Days. The NAV of the Scheme shall be published at least in two daily newspapers. The AMC shall update the NAVs on its website (www.axismf.com) and of the Association of Mutual Funds in India - AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) before 9.00 p.m. on every Business Day. If the NAVs are not available before the commencement of business hours on the following day due to any reason, the Mutual Fund shall issue a press release giving reasons and explaining when the Mutual Fund would be able to publish the NAV.

The AMC will disclose the portfolio of the Scheme within one month from the close of each half year (i.e. 31st March and 30th September) either by sending a complete statement to all the Unit holders or by publishing the same by way of advertisement in one national English daily newspaper circulating in the whole of India and in a newspaper published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the Mutual Fund is situated. The portfolio statement will also be displayed on the website of the AMC and AMFI.

The AMC will make available the Annual Report of the Scheme within four months of the end of the financial year.

Minimum Application Amount

Rs. 5,000 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter

Minimum Additional Purchase Amount

Rs.100 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter

Minimum application amount is applicable only at the time of creation of new folio.

Loads

Entry Load: Not Applicable

Exit Load: an Exit Load of 0.25% will be charged if units are redeemed/switched out within 30 days from the date of investment/allotment.

SEBI vide its circular no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 4/ 168230/09 dated June 30, 2009 has decided that there shall be no entry Load for all Mutual Fund Schemes. The upfront commission on investment made by the investor, if any, shall be paid to the ARN Holder (AMFI registered Distributor) directly by the investor, based on the investor's assessment of various factors including service rendered by the ARN Holder.

For more details on Load Structure, please refer paragraph on 'Load Structure'.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. RISK FACTORS

Standard Risk Factors:

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsor/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the scheme.
- Axis Arbitrage Fund is the name of the scheme and does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The sponsor is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- Axis Arbitrage Fund is not a guaranteed or assured return *scheme*.

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

- The primary objective of the Fund Manager is to identify investment opportunities and to exploit price discrepancies in various markets. Identification and exploitation of the strategies to be pursued by the Fund Manager involve uncertainty. No assurance can be given that the Fund Manager will be able to locate investment opportunities or to correctly exploit price discrepancies in the capital markets. Reduction in mispricing opportunities between the cash market and Future and Options market may lead to lower level of activity affecting the returns. As the Scheme proposes to execute arbitrage transactions in various markets simultaneously, this may result in high portfolio turnover and, consequently, high transaction cost.

- There may be instances, where the price spread between cash and derivative market is insufficient to meet the cost of carry. In such situations, the fund manager due to lack of opportunities in the derivative market may not be able to outperform liquid / money market funds.
- Under certain conditions, the fund manager may not be able to hold simultaneous positions in the cash and derivative market, due to poor liquidity in the future/ spot market. However, the fund will endeavor to take exposure in those stocks where there is sufficient liquidity in the cash and derivative market, thereby minimizing the risk to square off the transaction. This could limit the universe of stocks the fund can invest.
- In case of a large redemption, the scheme may need to reverse the spot-futures transaction before the date of futures' settlement. This eventuality may lead to the basis risk.
- While reversing the spot-futures transaction on the Futures & Options settlement day on the Stock Exchange, there could be a risk of volume-weighted-average-price of the market being different from the price at which the actual reversal is processed. This may result in basis risk.
- The Fund also intends to take advantage of opportunities arising out of corporate events like open offers, buy-back, merger, initial public offers, etc. The lack of such corporate events may lead to lack of opportunities to the Fund Manager

Risks associated with investments in equities

- Equity and equity related securities are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The liquidity of investments made in the Scheme may be restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods. Settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme portfolio would result at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme portfolio. Also, the value of the Scheme investments may be affected by interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law/policies of the government, taxation laws and political, economic or other developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual Securities, a specific sector or all sectors.
- Investments in equity and equity related securities involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the equity Schemes unless they can afford to take the risk of losing their investment.
- Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently illiquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to the investors, including put options. The AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities that offer attractive yields within the regulatory limit. This may however increase the risk of the portfolio. Additionally, the liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due

to its holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they have to be sold prior to the target date of disinvestment.

Risks associated with investments in Fixed Income Securities

Interest-Rate Risk: Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and money market instruments and derivatives run price-risk or interest-rate risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of existing fixed income securities fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase. The extent of fall or rise in the prices depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.

Re-investment Risk: Investments in fixed income securities carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the coupon payment or maturity dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond.

Basis Risk: The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security or a swap might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio.

Spread Risk: In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.

Liquidity Risk: The liquidity of a bond may change, depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium attached to the price of the bond. At the time of selling the security, the security can become illiquid, leading to loss in value of the portfolio.

Credit Risk: This is the risk associated with the issuer of a debenture/bond or a money market instrument defaulting on coupon payments or in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even when there is no default, the price of a security may change with expected changes in the credit rating of the issuer. It is to be noted here that a Government Security is a sovereign security and is the safest. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of credit risk than Government securities. Within corporate bonds also there are different levels of safety and a bond rated higher by a particular rating agency is safer than a bond rated lower by the same rating agency.

Liquidity Risk on account of unlisted securities: The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme investments due to their holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they have to be sold prior to their target date of divestment. The unlisted security can go down in value before the divestment date and selling of these securities before the divestment date can lead to losses in the portfolio.

Settlement Risk: Fixed income securities run the risk of settlement which can adversely affect the ability of the fund house to swiftly execute trading strategies which can lead to adverse movements in NAV

Risk Associated with Securitized Debt

The Scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as Asset Backed Securities (ABS) or Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS). ABS are securitized debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from various loans including automobile loans, personal loans, loans against consumer durables, etc. MBS are securitized debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of residential / commercial properties.

At present in Indian market, following types of loans are securitized:

1. Auto Loans (cars / commercial vehicles /two wheelers)
2. Residential Mortgages or Housing Loans
3. Consumer Durable Loans
4. Personal Loans
5. Corporate Loans

In terms of specific risks attached to securitization, each asset class would have different underlying risks. Residential Mortgages generally have lower default rates than other asset classes, but repossession becomes difficult. On the other hand, repossession and subsequent recovery of commercial vehicles and other auto assets is fairly easier and better compared to mortgages. Asset classes like personal loans, credit card receivables are unsecured and in an economic downturn may witness higher default. A corporate loan/receivable, depend upon the nature of the underlying security for the loan or the nature of the receivable and the risks correspondingly fluctuate.

The rating agencies define margins, over collateralisation and guarantees to bring risk in line with similar AAA rated securities. The factors typically analyzed for any pool are as follows:

- a. Assets securitized and Size of the loan: This indicates the kind of assets financed with the loan and the average ticket size of the loan. A very low ticket size might mean more costs in originating and servicing of the assets.
- b. Diversification: Diversification across geographical boundaries and ticket sizes might result in lower delinquency
- c. Loan to Value Ratio: Indicates how much % value of the asset is financed by borrower's own equity. The lower this value the better it is. This suggests that where the borrowers own contribution of the asset cost is high; the chances of default are lower.
- d. Average seasoning of the pool: This indicates whether borrowers have already displayed repayment discipline. The higher the number, the more superior it is. The other main risks pertaining to Securitised debt are as follows:

Prepayment Risk: This arises when the borrower pays off the loan sooner than expected. When interest rates decline, borrowers tend to pay off high interest loans with money borrowed at a lower interest rate, which shortens the average maturity of ABSs. However, there is some prepayment risk even if interest rates rise, such as when an owner pays off a mortgage when the house is sold or an auto loan is paid off when the car is sold.

Reinvestment Risk: Since prepayment risk increases when interest rates decline, this also

introduces reinvestment risk, which is the risk that the principal can only be reinvested at a lower rate.

Risks associated with investments in derivatives

- The Scheme may 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.
- Investment in derivatives also requires the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. 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.
- The Scheme may face execution risk, whereby the rates seen on the screen may not be the rate at which the ultimate execution of the derivative transaction takes place.
- The Scheme may find it difficult or impossible to execute derivative transactions in certain circumstances. For example, when there are insufficient bids or suspension of trading due to price limit or circuit breakers, the Scheme may face a liquidity issue.
- The options buyer's risk is limited to the premium paid, while the risk of an options writer is unlimited. However the gains of an options writer are limited to the premiums earned.
- The exchange may impose restrictions on exercise of options and may also restrict the exercise of options at certain times in specified circumstances and this could impact the value of the portfolio.
- The writer of a put option bears the risk of loss if the value of the underlying asset declines below the exercise price. The writer of a call option bears a risk of loss if the value of the underlying asset increases above the exercise price.
- Investments in index futures face the same risk as the investments in a portfolio of shares representing an index. The extent of loss is the same as in the underlying stocks.
- The Scheme bear a risk that it may not be able to correctly forecast future market trends or the value of assets, indices or other financial or economic factors in establishing derivative positions for the Scheme.

- The risk of loss in trading futures contracts can be substantial, because of the low margin deposits required, the extremely high degree of leverage involved in futures pricing and the potential high volatility of the futures markets.
- There is the possibility that a loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counter party") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. The counter party may default on a transaction before settlement and therefore, the Scheme is compelled to negotiate with another counterparty at the then prevailing (possibly unfavorable) market price.
- Derivatives also carry a market liquidity risk where the derivatives cannot be sold (unwound) at prices that reflect the underlying assets, rates and indices.
- Where derivatives are used for hedging, such use may involve a basis risk where the instrument used as a hedge does not match the movement in the instrument/underlying asset being hedged. The risk may be inter-related also e.g. interest rate movements can affect equity prices, which could influence specific issuer/industry assets.
- 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.
- Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor.
- Execution of investment strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager(s) to identify such opportunities which may not be available at all times. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager(s) involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager(s) may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager(s) will be able to identify or execute such strategies.
- The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

The following are certain additional risks involved with use of fixed income derivatives:

Interest rate risk: Derivatives carry the risk of adverse changes in the price due to change in interest rates.

Liquidity risk: During the life of the derivative, the benchmark might become illiquid and might not be fully capturing the interest rate changes in the market, or the selling, unwinding prices might not reflect the underlying assets, rates and indices, leading to loss of value of the portfolio.

Risks associated with investing in foreign securities/overseas investments/offshore securities

- Subject to necessary approvals and within the investment objectives of the Scheme, the Scheme may invest in overseas markets which carry risks related to

fluctuations in the foreign exchange rates, the nature of the securities market of the country, repatriation of capital due to exchange controls and political circumstances.

- Since the Scheme would invest only partially in foreign securities, there may not be readily available and widely accepted benchmarks to measure performance of such Scheme. To manage risks associated with foreign currency and interest rate exposure, the Fund may use derivatives for efficient portfolio management and hedging and portfolio rebalancing and in accordance with conditions as may be stipulated under the Regulations and by RBI from time to time.
- Investment in Foreign Securities involves a currency risk. To the extent that the assets of the Scheme will be invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the Indian Rupee equivalent of the net assets, distributions and income may be adversely affected by changes in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee. The repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls or political circumstances as well as the application to it of other restrictions on investment.

Risks associated with Securities lending

The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lenders of securities i.e. any scheme and the approved intermediary/counterparty. Such failure to comply can result in the possible loss of rights in the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary/counterparty to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of any corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities and this can lead to temporary illiquidity.

Risks associated with Short Selling

The Scheme may enter into short selling transactions, subject to SEBI and RBI Regulations. Short positions carry the risk of losing money and these losses may grow unlimited theoretically if the price of the stock increases without any limit. This may result in major loss to the Scheme. At times, the participants may not be able to cover their short positions, if the price increases substantially. If numbers of short sellers try to cover their position simultaneously, it may lead to disorderly trading in the stock and thereby can briskly escalate the price even further making it difficult or impossible to liquidate short position quickly at reasonable prices. In addition, short selling also carries the risk of inability to borrow the security by the participants thereby requiring the participants to purchase the securities sold short to cover the position even at unreasonable prices.

B. REQUIREMENT OF MINIMUM INVESTORS IN THE SCHEME

The Scheme/Plan shall have a minimum of 20 investors and no single investor shall account for more than 25% of the corpus of the Scheme/Plan(s). However, if such limit is breached during the NFO of the Scheme, the Fund will endeavor to ensure that within a period of three months or the end of the succeeding calendar quarter from the close of the NFO of the Scheme, whichever is earlier, the Scheme complies with these two conditions. In case the Scheme / Plan(s) does not have a minimum of 20 investors in the stipulated period, the provisions of Regulation 39(2)(c) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations would

become applicable automatically without any reference from SEBI and accordingly the Scheme / Plan(s) shall be wound up and the units would be redeemed at applicable NAV. The two conditions mentioned above shall also be complied within each subsequent calendar quarter thereafter, on an average basis, as specified by SEBI. If there is a breach of the 25% limit by any investor over the quarter, a rebalancing period of one month would be allowed and thereafter the investor who is in breach of the rule shall be given 15 days notice to redeem his exposure over the 25 % limit. Failure on the part of the said investor to redeem his exposure over the 25 % limit within the aforesaid 15 days would lead to automatic redemption by the Mutual Fund on the applicable Net Asset Value on the 15th day of the notice period. The Fund shall adhere to the requirements prescribed by SEBI from time to time in this regard.

C. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS, if any

- Prospective investors should study this Scheme Information Document and Statement of Additional Information carefully in its entirety and should not construe the contents hereof as advise relating to legal, taxation, financial, investment or any other matters and are advised to consult their legal, tax, financial and other professional advisors to determine possible legal, tax, financial or other considerations of subscribing to or redeeming Units, before making a decision to invest/redeem/hold Units.
- Neither this Scheme Information Document, Statement of Additional Information nor the Units have been registered in any jurisdiction. The distribution of this Scheme Information Document or Statement of Additional Information in certain jurisdictions may be restricted or totally prohibited to registration requirements and accordingly, persons who come into possession of this Scheme Information Document or Statement of Additional Information are required to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions and/ or legal compliance requirements.
- The AMC, Trustee or the Mutual Fund have not authorized any person to issue any advertisement or to give any information or to make any representations, either oral or written, other than that contained in this Scheme Information Document or the Statement of Additional Information or as is provided by the AMC in connection with this offering. Prospective investors are advised not to rely upon any information or representation not incorporated in the Scheme Information Document or Statement of Additional Information or provided by the AMC as having been authorized by the Mutual Fund, the AMC or the Trustee.
- Redemption due to change in the fundamental attributes of the Scheme or due to any other reasons may entail tax consequences. The Trustee, AMC, Mutual Fund, their directors or their employees shall not be liable for any such tax consequences that may arise due to such redemptions.
- The Trustee, AMC, Mutual Fund, their directors or their employees shall not be liable for any of the tax consequences that may arise, in the event that the Scheme is wound up for the reasons and in the manner provided in 'Statement of Additional Information ('SAI')'.
- The tax benefits described in this Scheme Information Document and Statement of Additional Information are as available under the present taxation laws and are

available subject to relevant conditions. The information given is included only for general purpose and is based on advice received by the AMC regarding the law and practice currently in force in India as on the date of this Scheme Information Document and the Unit holders should be aware that the relevant fiscal rules or their interpretation may change. As is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position or the proposed tax position prevailing at the time of an investment in the Scheme will endure indefinitely. In view of the individual nature of tax consequences, each Unit holder is advised to consult his / her own professional tax advisor.

- The Mutual Fund may disclose details of the investor's account and transactions thereunder 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.
- In case the AMC or its Sponsor or its Shareholders or their affiliates/associates or group companies make substantial investment, either directly or indirectly in the Scheme redemption of Units by these entities may have an adverse impact on the performance of the Scheme. This may also affect the ability of the other Unit holders to redeem their Units.
- As the liquidity of the Scheme investments may sometimes be restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods, the time taken by the Fund for Redemption of Units may be significant in the event of an inordinately large number of Redemption Requests or of a restructuring of the Scheme portfolio. In view of this, the Trustee has the right, in its sole discretion, to limit redemptions under certain circumstances - please refer to the paragraph "Right to Limit Redemptions".
- 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 FIU-IND and / or to freeze the folios of the investor(s), reject any application(s) / allotment of Units.
- Investor Protection: The Scheme is designed to support longer- term investment and active trading is discouraged. Short term or excessive trading into and out of the Scheme may affect its performance by disrupting portfolio management strategies and by increasing expenses. The Fund and the distributors may refuse to accept applications for Purchase, especially where transactions are deemed disruptive, particularly from market timers or investors who, in their opinion, have a pattern of short term or excessive trading or whose trading has been or may be disruptive for the Scheme.

If in the opinion of the AMC, a Unit holder is indulging in short term or excessive trading as above, it shall, under powers delegated by the Trustee, have absolute discretion to reject any application, prevent further transaction by the Unit holder or redeem the Units held by the Unit holder at any time prior to the expiry of 30 Business Days from the date of the application.

D. DEFINITIONS

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| "AMC" or "Asset Management Company" or "Investment Manager" | Axis Asset Management Company Limited, incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and approved by Securities and Exchange Board of India to act as the Asset Management Company for the scheme(s) of Axis Mutual Fund. |
| "Applicable NAV" | The NAV applicable for purchase or redemption or Switching of Units based on the time of the Business Day on which the application is time stamped. |
| "Book Closure" | The time during which the Asset Management Company would temporarily suspend Sale, redemption and Switching of Units. |
| "Business Day" | <p>A day other than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Saturday and Sunday; (ii) A day on which the banks in Mumbai and/or RBI are closed for business /clearing; (iii) A day on which the National Stock Exchange of India Limited and / or the Stock Exchange, Mumbai are closed; (iv) A day which is a public and /or bank Holiday at an Investor Service Centre/Official Point of Acceptance where the application is received; (v) A day on which Sale / Redemption / Switching of Units is suspended by the AMC; (vi) A day on which normal business cannot be transacted due to storms, floods, bandhs, strikes or such other events as the AMC may specify from time to time. <p>The AMC reserves the right to declare any day as a Business Day or otherwise at any or all Investor Service Centres/Official Points of Acceptance.</p> |
| "Business Hours" | Presently 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. on any Business Day or such other time as may be applicable from time to time. |
| "Custodian" | A person who has been granted a certificate of registration to carry on the business of custodian of securities under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Custodian of Securities) Regulations 1996, which for the time being is Deutsche Bank AG. |
| "Depository" | Depository as defined in the Depositories Act, 1996 (22 of 1996). |
| "Derivative" | Derivative includes (i) a security derived from a debt instrument, share, loan whether secured or unsecured, risk instrument or contract for differences or any other form of security; (ii) a contract which derives its value from the prices, or index of prices, or underlying securities. |
| "Dividend" | Income distributed by the Mutual Fund on the Units. |
| "Equity Related Instruments" | "Equity Related Instruments" includes convertible |

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| | bonds and debentures, convertible preference shares, warrants carrying the right to obtain equity shares, equity derivatives and any other like instrument. |
| "FI" | Foreign Institutional Investor, registered with SEBI under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Institutional Investors) Regulations, 1995, as amended from time to time. |
| "Floating Rate Debt Instruments" | Floating rate debt instruments are debt securities issued by Central and / or State Government, corporates or PSUs with interest rates that are reset periodically. The periodicity of the interest reset could be daily, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, annually or any other periodicity that may be mutually agreed with the issuer and the Fund. The interest on the instruments could also be in the nature of fixed basis points over the benchmark gilt yields. |
| "Foreign Securities" | ADRs / GDRs/ equity / debt securities of overseas companies listed on the recognized stock exchanges overseas or other securities as may be specified and permitted by SEBI and/or RBI from time to time. |
| "Gilts" or "Government Securities" | Securities created and issued by the Central Government and/or a State Government (including Treasury Bills) or Government Securities as defined in the Public Debt Act, 1944, as amended or re-enacted from time to time. |
| "GOI" | Government of India |
| "Holiday" | Holiday means the day(s) on which the banks (including the Reserve Bank of India) are closed for business or clearing in Mumbai or their functioning is affected due to a strike / bandh call made at any part of the country or due to any other reason. |
| "Investment Management Agreement" | The agreement dated June 27, 2009 entered into between Axis Mutual Fund Trustee Limited and Axis Asset Management Company Limited, as amended from time to time. |
| "Investor Service Centres" or "ISCs" | Offices of Axis Asset Management Company Limited or such other centres / offices as may be designated by the AMC from time to time. |
| "Load" | In the case of Redemption / Switch out of a Unit, the sum of money deducted from the Applicable NAV on the Redemption / Switch out (Exit Load) and in the case of Sale / Switch in of a Unit, a sum of money to be paid by the prospective investor on the Sale / Switch in of a Unit (Entry Load) in addition to the Applicable NAV. Presently, entry load cannot be charged by mutual fund schemes. |
| "Money Market Instruments" | Includes commercial papers, commercial bills, |

| | |
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| | treasury bills, Government securities having an unexpired maturity upto one year, call or notice money, certificate of deposit, usance bills and any other like instruments as specified by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time. |
| "Mutual Fund" or "the Fund" | Axis Mutual Fund, a trust set up under the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882. |
| "Net Asset Value" or "NAV" | Net Asset Value per Unit of the Scheme, calculated in the manner described in this Scheme Information Document or as may be prescribed by the SEBI (MF) Regulations from time to time. |
| "NRI" | A Non-Resident Indian or a Person of Indian Origin residing outside India. |
| "Official Points of Acceptance" | Places, as specified by AMC from time to time where application for Subscription / Redemption / Switch will be accepted on ongoing basis. |
| "Person of Indian Origin" | A citizen of any country other than Bangladesh or Pakistan, if (a) he at any time held an Indian passport; or (b) he or either of his parents or any of his grandparents was a citizen of India by virtue of Constitution of India or the Citizenship Act, 1955 (57 of 1955); or (c) the person is a spouse of an Indian citizen or person referred to in sub-clause (a) or (b). |
| "Rating" | Rating means an opinion regarding securities, expressed in the form of standard symbols or in any other standardized manner, assigned by a credit rating agency and used by the issuer of such securities, to comply with any requirement of the SEBI (Credit Rating Agencies) Regulations, 1999. |
| "RBI" | Reserve Bank of India, established under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, (2 of 1934) |
| "Registrar and Transfer Agent" or "Registrar" | Karvy Computershare Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad, currently acting as registrar to the Scheme, or any other Registrar appointed by the AMC from time to time. |
| "Redemption / Repurchase" | Redemption of Units of the Scheme as permitted. |
| "Regulatory Agency" | GOI, SEBI, RBI or any other authority or agency entitled to issue or give any directions, instructions or guidelines to the Mutual Fund |
| "Repo" | Sale/Purchase of Securities with simultaneous agreement to repurchase / resell them at a later date. |
| "Statement of Additional Information" or "SAI" | The document issued by Axis Mutual Fund containing details of Axis Mutual Fund, its constitution, and certain tax, legal and general information. SAI is legally a part of the Scheme Information Document. |
| "Sale / Subscription" | Sale or allotment of Units to the Unit holder upon subscription by the Investor / applicant under the Scheme. |
| "Scheme" | Axis Arbitrage Fund |
| "Scheme Information Document" | This document issued by Axis Mutual Fund, offering |

| | |
|--|---|
| | for Subscription of Units of Axis Arbitrage Fund (including Options thereunder) |
| "SEBI" | Securities and Exchange Board of India, established under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992. |
| "SEBI (MF) Regulations" or "Regulations" | Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, as amended from time to time. |
| "Short Selling" | Short selling means selling a stock which the seller does not own at the time of trade. |
| "Sponsor" | Axis Bank Limited |
| "Switch" | Redemption of a Units in any Scheme (including the Plans / options therein) of the Mutual Fund against purchase of a Unit in another Scheme (including the Plans /options therein) of the Mutual Fund, subject to completion of Lock-in Period, if any. |
| "Stock Lending" | Lending of securities to another person or entity for a fixed period of time, at a negotiated compensation in order to enhance returns of the portfolio. |
| "Trust Deed" | The Trust Deed dated June 27, 2009 made by and between Axis Bank Limited and Axis Mutual Fund Trustee Limited thereby establishing an irrevocable trust, called Axis Mutual Fund. |
| "Trustee" or "Trustee Company" | Axis Mutual Fund Trustee Limited incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and approved by SEBI to act as the trustee to the Scheme of the Mutual Fund. |
| "Unit" | The interest of the Unit holder which consists of each Unit representing one undivided share in the assets of the Scheme. |
| "Unit holder" or "Investor" | A person holding Units in Axis Arbitrage Fund. |

INTERPRETATION

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

- all references to the masculine shall include the feminine and all references, to the singular shall include the plural and vice-versa.
- all references to "dollars" or "\$" refer to United States Dollars and "Rs" refer to Indian Rupees. A "crore" means "ten million" and a "lakh" means a "hundred thousand".
- all references to timings relate to Indian Standard Time (IST).
- references to a day are to a calendar day including a non Business Day.

E. DUE DILIGENCE BY THE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

It is confirmed that:

- (i) The draft 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.

Place: Mumbai
Date: November 25, 2009

Signed: Sd/-
Name : Miten Chawda
Designation: Head – Compliance &
Company Secretary

II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME

A. TYPE OF THE SCHEME

An Open-ended Equity Scheme

B. WHAT IS THE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME?

The primary investment objective of the scheme is to generate income through arbitrage opportunities between cash and derivative market and arbitrage opportunities within the derivative segment and by deployment of surplus cash in debt securities and money market instruments.

However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the scheme will be achieved.

C.HOW WILL THE SCHEME ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?

Under normal circumstances, the asset allocation pattern will be:

| Instruments | Indicative Allocation (% of net assets) | | Risk Profile |
|---|--|---------|-----------------|
| | Minimum | Maximum | Low/Medium/High |
| Equities and equity related instruments | 65 | 90 | Medium to High |
| Derivatives including index futures, stock futures, index options, & stock options, etc.# | 65 | 90 | Medium to High |
| Debt and Money market instruments** (including investments in securitized debt) | 10 | 35 | Low to medium |

When adequate arbitrage opportunities are not available in the Derivative and equity markets, the anticipated alternate asset allocation on defensive considerations would be:

| Instruments | Indicative Allocation (% of net assets) | | Risk Profile |
|---|--|---------|-----------------|
| | Minimum | Maximum | Low/Medium/High |
| Equities and equity related instruments | 0 | 65 | Medium to High |
| Derivatives including index futures, stock futures, index options, & stock options, etc.# | 0 | 65 | Medium to High |
| Debt and Money market instruments** (including investments in securitized debt) | 35 | 100 | Low to medium |

the exposure to derivatives shown in the above asset allocation tables is exposure taken against underlying equity investments or other derivative positions and should not be considered for calculating the total asset allocation. The scheme does not intend to

take additional asset allocation with the use of derivative. The margin money deployed on these positions would be included in Money Market category.

** including securitized debt up to 35%. The Scheme will not invest in foreign securitized debt.

The Scheme may also use fixed income derivative instruments subject to the guidelines as maybe issued by SEBI and RBI and for such purposes as maybe permitted from time to time.

Investment in Foreign Securities

The Scheme may seek investment opportunities in foreign securities including ADRs / GDRs / Foreign equity and debt securities subject to SEBI (MF) Regulations. Such Investment shall not exceed 40% of the net assets of the Scheme.

Investment in Short Term Deposits

Pending deployment of the funds in securities in terms of investment objective of the Scheme, the AMC may park the funds of the Scheme in short term deposits of the Scheduled Commercial Banks, subject to the guidelines issued by SEBI vide its circular dated April 16, 2007, as may be amended from time to time.

Stock Lending by the Fund

The scheme shall adhere to the following limits should it engage in Stock Lending.

1. Not more than 25% of the net assets of the Scheme can generally be deployed in Stock Lending.
2. Not more than 5% of the net assets of the Scheme can generally be deployed in Stock Lending to any single counter party.

Short Selling by the Fund

The Fund 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 Scheme retains the flexibility to invest across all the securities in the equity, debt and Money Markets Instruments and mutual fund units. The portfolio may hold cash depending on the market condition.

Subject to the Regulations, the asset allocation pattern indicated above may change from time to time, keeping in view market conditions, market opportunities, applicable regulations and political and economic factors. It must be clearly understood that the percentages stated above are only indicative and not absolute. These proportions can vary substantially depending upon the perception of the fund manager; the intention being at all times to seek to protect the interests of the Unit holders. Such changes in the investment pattern will be for short term and for defensive considerations only. In the event of deviations, the fund manager will endeavour to carry out rebalancing within 30 Business Days. Where the portfolio is not rebalanced within 30 Business Days, justification for the same shall be placed before the Investment Review Committee and reasons for the same shall be recorded in writing. The Investment Review committee shall then decide on the course of action. However, at all times the portfolio will adhere to the overall investment objectives of the Scheme.

D. Where will the Scheme invest?

The corpus of the Scheme will be invested in Equity & Equity Related Instruments, Debt Instruments, Money Market Instruments and other permitted securities which will include but not limited to:

Equity and Equity Related Instruments:

1. Equity share is a security that represents ownership interest in a company.
2. Equity Related Instruments are securities which give the holder of the security right to receive Equity Shares on pre agreed terms. It includes convertible bonds, convertible debentures, equity warrants, convertible preference shares, etc.
3. Equity Derivatives are financial instruments, generally traded on an exchange, the price of which is directly dependent upon (i.e., "derived from") the value of equity shares or equity indices. Derivatives involve the trading of rights or obligations based on the underlying, but do not directly transfer property.
4. Foreign equity and Equity Related Instrument as may be permitted by SEBI/RBI from time to time.

5. Equity Derivatives:

Derivatives are financial contracts of pre-determined fixed duration, like stock futures/options and index futures and options, whose values are derived from the value of an underlying primary financial instrument such as: interest rates, exchange rates, commodities, and equities.

Derivatives can be either exchange traded or can be over the counter (OTC). Exchange traded derivatives are listed and traded on stock exchanges whereas OTC derivative transactions are generally structured between two counterparties.

Futures:

Futures are exchange-traded contracts to sell or buy financial instruments for future delivery at an agreed price. There is an agreement to buy or sell a specified quantity of financial instrument on a designated future date at a price agreed upon by the buyer and seller at the time of entering into a contract. To make trading possible, the exchange specifies certain standardized features of the contract. A futures contract involves an obligation on both the parties to fulfill the terms of the contract.

SEBI has permitted futures contracts on indices and individual stocks with maturity of 1 month, 2 months and 3 months on a rolling basis. The futures contracts are settled on last Thursday (or immediately preceding trading day if Thursday is a trading holiday) of each month. Currently, the futures are settled in cash. The final settlement price is the closing price of the underlying stock(s)/index.

Options:

Option is a contract which provides the buyer of the option (also called holder) the right, without the obligation, to buy or sell a specified asset at the agreed price on or upto a particular date. For acquiring this privilege, the buyer pays premium (fee) to the seller. The seller on the other hand has the obligation to buy or sell specified asset at the agreed price and for this obligation he receives premium. The premium is determined considering number of factors such as the market price of the underlying asset/security, number of days to expiry, risk free rate of return, strike price of the option and the volatility of the underlying asset. Option contracts are of two types viz:

Call Option - The option that gives the buyer the right but not the obligation to buy specified quantity of the underlying asset at the strike price is a call option. The buyer of the call option (known as the holder of call option) can call upon the seller of the option (writer of the option) and buy from him the underlying asset at the agreed price at any time on or before the expiry of the option.

The seller (writer of the option) on the other hand has the obligation to sell the underlying asset if the buyer of the call option decides to exercise his option to buy.

Put Option - The option that gives the buyer the right but not the obligation to sell is called put option. A Put option gives the holder (buyer) the right to sell specified quantity of the underlying asset at the strike price. The seller of the put option (one who is short Put) however, has the obligation to buy the underlying asset at the strike price if the buyer decides to exercise his option to sell.

There are two kind of options based on the date of exercise of right. The first is the European Option which can be exercised only on the maturity date. The second is the American Option which can be exercised on or before the maturity date.

Debt Instruments & Money Market Instruments

Collateralized Borrowing and Lending Obligations (CBLO)

Collateralized Borrowing and Lending Obligations (CBLO) is a money market instrument that enables entities to borrow and lend against sovereign collateral security. It is in electronic form. The maturity ranges from 1 day to 90 days and can also be made available upto 1 year. Central Government securities including T-bills are eligible securities that can be used as collateral for borrowing through CBLO.

Certificate of Deposit (CD) of scheduled commercial banks and development financial institutions

Certificate of Deposit (CD) is a negotiable money market instrument issued by scheduled commercial banks and select all-India Financial Institutions that have been permitted by the RBI to raise short term resource. The minimum denomination of CD should be Rs. 1 Lac and in multiples of Rs. 1 Lac thereafter. The maturity period of CDs issued by the Banks is between 7 days to one year, whereas, in case of FIs, maturity is one year to 3 years from the date of issue.

Commercial Paper (CP)

Commercial Paper (CP) is an unsecured negotiable money market instrument issued in the form of a promissory note, generally issued by the corporates, primary dealers and all India Financial Institutions as an alternative source of short term borrowings. They are issued at a discount to the face value as may be determined by the issuer. CP is traded in secondary market and can be freely bought and sold before maturity.

Treasury Bill (T-Bill)

Treasury Bills (T-Bills) are issued by the Government of India to meet their short term borrowing requirements. T-Bills are issued for maturities of 14 days, 91 days, 182 days and 364 days.

Bill (bills of exchange/promissory notes of public sector and private sector corporate entities) Rediscounting

Repos

Repo (Repurchase Agreement) or Reverse Repo is a transaction in which two parties agree to sell and purchase the same security with an agreement to purchase or sell the same security at a mutually decided future date and price. The transaction results in collateralized borrowing or lending of funds. Presently in India, G-Secs, State Government securities and T-Bills are eligible for Repo/Reverse Repo.

Securities created and issued by the Central and State Governments as may be permitted by RBI, securities guaranteed by the Central and State Governments (including but not limited to coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills). State Government securities (popularly known as State Development Loans or SDLs) are issued by the respective State Government in co-ordination with the RBI.

Non convertible debentures and bonds

Non convertible debentures as well as bonds are securities issued by companies / institutions promoted / owned by the Central or State Governments and statutory bodies which may or may not carry a Central/State Government guarantee, Public and private sector banks, all India Financial Institutions and Private Sector Companies. These instruments may be secured or unsecured against the assets of the Company and generally issued to meet the short term and long term fund requirements.

The scheme may also invest in the non convertible part of convertible debt securities.

Floating rate debt instruments

Floating rate debt instruments are instruments issued by Central / state governments, corporates, PSUs, etc. with interest rates that are reset periodically.

The non-convertible part of convertible debt securities

Securitized Assets: Securitization is a structured finance process which involves pooling and repackaging of cashflow producing financial assets into securities that are then sold to investors. They are termed as Asset Backed Securities (ABS) or Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS). ABS are backed by other assets such as credit card, automobile or consumer loan receivables, retail installment loans or participations in pools of leases. Credit support for these securities may be based on the underlying assets and/or provided through credit enhancements by a third party. MBS is an asset backed security whose cash flows are backed by the principal and interest payments of a set of mortgage loans. Such Mortgage could be either residential or commercial properties. ABS/MBS instrument reflect the undivided interest in the underlying assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS/MBS or the originator of underlying receivables. Securitization often utilizes the services of SPV.

Pass through Certificate (PTC) (Pay through or other Participation Certificates) represents beneficial interest in an underlying pool of cash flows. These cash flows represent dues against single or multiple loans originated by the sellers of these loans. These loans are given by banks or financial institutions to corporates. PTCs may be backed, but not exclusively, by receivables of personal loans, car loans, two wheeler loans and other assets subject to applicable regulations.

When issued

When, as and if issued' (commonly known as "when-issued" (WI)) security refers to a security that has been authorized for issuance but not yet actually issued. WI trading takes place between the time a new issue is announced and the time it is actually issued. All "when issued" transactions are on an "if" basis, to be settled if and when the actual security is issued.

SEBI has on April 16, 2008 in principle allowed Mutual Funds to undertake 'When Issued (WI)' transactions in Central Government securities, at par with other market participants.

- Open Position in the 'WI' market are subject to the following limits:

| Category | Reissued Security | Newly Issued Security |
|----------|--|--|
| Non-PDs | Long Position, not exceeding 5 percent of the notified amount. | Long Position, not exceeding 5 percent of the notified amount. |

Debt derivative instruments:

Interest Rate Swap - An Interest Rate Swap (IRS) is a financial contract between two parties exchanging or swapping a stream of interest payments for a "notional principal" amount on multiple occasions during a specified period. Such contracts generally involve exchange of a "fixed to floating" or "floating to fixed rate" of interest. Accordingly, on each payment date that occurs during the swap period, cash payments based on fixed/ floating and floating rates are made by the parties to one another.

Forward Rate Agreement - A Forward Rate Agreement (FRA) is a financial contract between two parties to exchange interest payments for a 'notional principal' amount on settlement date, for a specified period from start date to maturity date. Accordingly, on the settlement date, cash payments based on contract (fixed) and the settlement rate, are made by the parties to one another. The settlement rate is the agreed bench-mark/ reference rate prevailing on the settlement date.

Interest Rate Futures (as and when permitted):

A futures contract is a standardized, legally binding agreement to buy or sell a commodity or a financial instrument in a designated future month at a market determined price (the futures price) by the buyer and seller. The contracts are traded on a futures exchange. An Interest Rate Future is a futures contract with an interest bearing instrument as the underlying asset.

Characteristics of Interest Rate Futures

1. Obligation to buy or sell a bond at a future date
2. Standardized contract.
3. Exchange traded
4. Physical settlement
5. Daily mark to market

Investment in foreign securities

The Scheme may also invest in suitable investment avenues in foreign securities in overseas financial markets for the purpose of diversification, commensurate with the Scheme objectives and subject to necessary stipulations by SEBI / RBI. Towards this end, the Mutual Fund may also appoint overseas investment advisors and other service providers, to the extent permissible under the Regulations.

The Scheme may, with the approval of SEBI / RBI, where required invest in:

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

Note: The Scheme will not invest in foreign securitized debt.

As per SEBI Circular SEBI/IMD/CIR No.7/104753/07 dated September 26, 2007, mutual funds can make overseas investments subject to a maximum of US \$300 million or such limits as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time. Subject to the approval of RBI / SEBI and conditions as may be prescribed by them, the Mutual Fund may open one or more foreign currency accounts abroad either directly, or through the custodian/sub-custodian, to facilitate investments and to enter into/deal in forward currency contracts, currency futures, interest rate futures / swaps, currency options for the purpose of hedging the risks of assets of a portfolio or for its efficient management. However, the use of such instruments shall be as permitted from time to time. All the requirement of the SEBI circular dated September 26, 2007, would be adhered to by the AMC for investment in foreign securities.

Investment in overseas securities shall be made in accordance with the requirements stipulated by SEBI and RBI from time to time.

Investments in units of mutual fund schemes

The Scheme may invest in other schemes managed by the AMC or in the schemes of any other mutual funds in conformity with the investment objective of the Scheme and in terms of the prevailing SEBI (MF) Regulations.

Pending deployment of funds as per the investment objective of the Scheme, the funds may be parked in short term deposits of the Scheduled Commercial Banks, subject to guidelines and limits specified by SEBI.

The securities / instruments mentioned above and such other securities the Scheme is permitted to invest in could be listed, unlisted, privately placed, secured, unsecured, rated or unrated and of any maturity.

The securities may be acquired through initial public offering (IPOs), secondary market, private placement, rights offers, negotiated deals. Further investments in debentures, bonds and other fixed income securities will be in instruments which have been assigned investment grade rating by the Credit Rating Agency.

Investment in unrated debt instruments shall be subject to complying with the provisions of Regulations and within the limit as specified in Schedule VII to the SEBI Regulations. Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. MFD/CIR/9/120/2000 dated November 24, 2000, the AMC may constitute committee(s) to approve proposals for investments in unrated debt instruments. The AMC Board and the Trustee shall approve the detailed parameters for such investments. However, in case any unrated debt security does not fall under the parameters, the prior approval of Board of AMC and Trustee shall be sought.

For applicable regulatory investment limits please refer paragraph "Investment Restrictions.

Details of various derivative instruments along with derivatives strategies have been provided under the section "Investment Strategy."

The Fund Manager may invest in any other security as maybe permitted by the Regulations from time to time and which are in line with the investment objectives of the Schemes.

E.WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The scheme will seek to achieve its investment objective primarily by employing various strategies which seek to exploit arbitrage opportunities in markets.

The equity and derivative markets have experienced enormous growth in India in the last few years. The market provides the investor the ability to derive returns from the various strategies enumerated below. The market is not always efficient to the extent of mispricing between the derivative market and the underlying cash market. These techniques differ in that each method attempts to exploit a different form of imperfection in the underlying equity, debt and derivatives market and thus expose the investor to different forms of risk. However, when such opportunities are not available, the scheme may invest in short term debt or money market securities.

The strategies the Fund may adopt could be as under. The list is not exhaustive and the Fund could use similar strategies and any other strategies as available in the markets.

Index / Stock spot - Index / Stock Futures:

The pricing of the futures is derived from underlying Nifty spot or the underlying stock. It is the cost of carry that binds the value of the futures to the underlying portfolio. When the two go out of sync, there are opportunities. The cost of carry binds the futures price to

the price of the underlying asset. The price of the futures at any given instance should typically be more than the level of Nifty at that point. Theoretically, the fair value of the futures is equal to the price of the underlying plus the cost of carry i.e. the interest rate prevailing for an equivalent credit risk, in this case is the Clearing Corporation of the Exchange. Cash and carry trades at times provide higher than the prevailing interest rates. There is an opportunity to exploit by selling the overpriced futures and buying the underlying portfolio. It may also happen that the Index / Stock Future may be at a discount. In such cases, the Scheme may buy the future and sell the stock after borrowing the same. The Scheme shall enter into a combination of the transactions simultaneously. If the Scheme has to unwind the positions prior to the expiry on account of redemptions or any other reason, the returns would depend on the spread between the spot and futures price at which the position is unwound. If the price differential between the spot and futures position of the subsequent month maturity is attractive near the expiry date, then the scheme may rollover* the futures position and continue with the position in the spot market.

*Rollover means unwinding the short position in the futures of the near month and simultaneously shorting the futures of the subsequent month.

The Scheme shall endeavor to deploy its assets through transactions in the above pattern, which may involve Index Futures with Stock Futures or Futures of the same stock with different expiry months.

ADR / GDR - underlying shares:

Depository receipts can be converted into underlying domestic shares and local shares can be reconverted into depository receipts. The depository receipts could either be Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) or American Depository Receipts (ADRs). GDRs are listed on the London or the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, while ADRs are listed on the US exchanges like the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) or the Nasdaq. Since every GDR / ADR has a given number of underlying shares, the number of shares qualifying for reconversion into GDRs / ADRs is limited to the number of shares, which were converted into local shares.

For instance if that the ADR / GDR price is at a discount to the price of the underlying share. Converting the ADR / GDRs into the underlying shares can now result in a gain. If the ADR / GDR price is at a premium to the price of the underlying shares, then it makes sense to re-convert the underlying shares into depository receipts. All this is subject to headroom or the availability of shares for re-conversion. For example if a particular company has issued 10 million ADRs with one underlying share per ADR. Two million ADRs have been reconverted into local shares. Therefore two million local shares can be converted to ADRs. Here the intention is to capture the spread due to mispricing in ADR/GDR and the equivalent local shares, through simultaneous long or short positions.

Cash Futures Arbitrage Strategy:

The fund would look for market opportunities between the spot and the futures market. The cash futures arbitrage strategy can be employed when the price of the futures exceeds the price of the underlying stock. The fund would first buy the stocks in cash market and then sell in the futures market to lock the spread known as arbitrage return.

Buying the stock in cash market and selling the futures results into a hedge where the fund have locked in a spread and is not affected by the price movement of cash market

and futures market. The arbitrage position can be continued till expiry of the future contracts. The future contracts are settled based on the last half an hour's weighted average trade of the cash market. Thus there is a convergence between the cash market and the futures market on expiry. This convergence helps the fund to generate the arbitrage return locked in earlier. However, the position could even be closed earlier in case the price differential is realized before expiry or better opportunities are available in other stocks. The strategy is attractive if this price differential (post all costs) is higher than the investor's cost-of capital.

The fund may also enter into reverse arbitrage strategies, i.e., if futures were quoting at a discount, futures would be bought and shares would be sold to lock in an arbitrage profit.

Covered Call Strategy:

The fund manager shall use the covered call strategy by writing call options against an equivalent long position in the underlying security thereby locking in the returns instead of keeping the position open. This strategy allows fund managers to earn premium income in addition to returns locked in from the long underlying.

Covered Put Strategy:

If the Fund Manager has a bearish view on a stock /index, he may write put option on that stock/index with an equivalent short position in the futures of the underlying; thus earning the premium income.

Other Derivative Strategies:

As allowed under the SEBI guidelines on derivatives, the fund manager will employ various other stock and index derivative strategies by buying or selling stock/index futures and/or options.

Corporate Action / Event Driven Strategies:

Dividend Arbitrage: Around dividend declaration time, the stock futures / options market can provide a profitable opportunity. Generally, the stock price decline by the dividend amount when the stock goes ex-dividend.

Buy-Back Arbitrage: When the Company announces the buy-back of its own shares, there could be opportunities due to price differential in buyback price and traded price.

Merger: When the Company announces any merger, amalgamation, hive off, de-merger, etc, there could be opportunities due to price differential in the cash and the derivative market.

Convertible Securities Arbitrage (when available): This strategy attempts to extract value from options embedded in convertible securities. Typically, the strategy involves purchasing a convertible security and then hedging the underlying equity security.

Though every endeavor will be made to achieve the objectives of the Scheme, the AMC/Sponsors/Trustees do not guarantee that the investment objectives of the Scheme will be achieved. No guaranteed returns are being offered under the Scheme.

DERIVATIVES STRATEGY

The Scheme may invest in various derivative instruments which are permissible under the applicable regulations. Such investments shall be subject to the investment objective and strategy of the Scheme and the internal limits if any, as laid down from time to time. These include but are not limited to futures (both stock and index) and options (stock and index).

The objectives of the various strategies include earning option premium / hedge stock / portfolio against market gyrations.

The risks associated with derivatives are similar to those associated with underlying investments. The additional risks of using derivative strategies could be on account of:

- Illiquidity;
- Potential mis - pricing of the Futures/Options;
- Lack of opportunity
- Inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with the underlying (Indices, Assets, Exchange Rates);
- Cost of hedge can be higher than adverse impact of market movements;
- An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements can lead to losses;
- An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.
- The prices which are seen on the screen need not be the same at which execution will take place.
- In case of option writing, the downside of the strategy could be more than the option premium earned.

For detailed risks associated with use of derivatives, please refer paragraph "Scheme Specific Risk Factors"

Exchange traded derivative contracts in stocks and indices in India are currently cash settled at the time of maturity.

Concepts and Examples of derivatives which maybe used by the fund manager:

Futures

Futures (Index & Stocks) are forward contracts traded on the exchanges & have been introduced both by BSE and NSE. Generally futures of 1 month (near month), 2 months (next month) and 3 months (far month) are presently traded on these exchanges. These futures expire on the last working Thursday of the respective months.

Illustration with Index Futures

In case the Nifty near month future contract is trading at say, Rs. 3,510, and the fund manager has a view that it will depreciate going forward; the Scheme can initiate a sale transaction of Nifty futures at Rs. 3,510 without holding a portfolio of equity stocks or any other underlying long equity position. Once the price falls to Rs. 3,400 after say, 20 days, the Scheme can initiate a square-up transaction by buying the said futures and book a profit of Rs. 110.

Correspondingly, if the fund manager has a positive view he can initiate a long position in the index / stock futures without an underlying cash/ cash equivalent subject to the extant regulations.

There are futures based on stock indices as mentioned above as also futures based on individual stocks. The profitability of index /stock future as compared to an individual security will inter-alia depend upon:

- The carrying cost,
- The interest available on surplus funds, and
- The transaction cost.

Example of a typical future trade and the associated costs

| Particulars | Index Future | Actual Purchase of Stocks |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|
| Index at the beginning of the month | 3500 | 3500 |
| Price of 1 month future | 3510 | |
| A. Execution cost: Carry and other index future costs | 10 | |
| B. Brokerage cost: Assumed at | 7.02 | 8.75 |
| 0.2% of Index Future | | |
| 0.25% for spot Stocks | | |
| C. Gains on surplus fund: (Assumed 8% p.a. return on 85% of the money left after paying 15% margin) (8%*3500*85%*30 days/365) | 19.56 | 0 |
| Total Cost (A+B-C) | -2.54 | 8.75 |

Some strategies that employ stock /index futures and their objectives:

(a) Arbitrage

(1) Selling spot and buying future: In case the Scheme holds the stock of a company "A" at say Rs. 100 while in the futures market it trades at a discount to the spot price say at Rs. 98, then the Scheme may sell the stock and buy the futures.

On the date of expiry of the stock future, the Scheme may reverse the transactions (i.e. buying at spot & selling futures) and earn a risk-free Rs. 2 (2% absolute) on its holdings without any dilution of the view of the fund manager on the underlying stock.

Further, the Scheme can still benefit from any movement of the price in the upward direction, i.e. if on the date of expiry of the futures, the stock trades at Rs. 110 which would be the price of the futures too, the Scheme will have a benefit of Rs 10 whereby the Scheme gets the 10% upside movement together with the 2% benefit on the arbitrage and thus getting a total return of 12%.The corresponding return in case of holding the stock would have been 10%.

Note: The same strategy can be replicated with a basket of Nifty- 50 stocks (Synthetic Nifty) and the Nifty future index.

(2) Buying spot and selling future: Where the stock of a company "A" is trading in the spot market at Rs. 100 while it trades at Rs. 102 in the futures market, then the Scheme may buy the stock at spot and sell in the futures market thereby earning Rs. 2.

Buying the stock in cash market and selling the futures results into a hedge where the Scheme has locked in a spread and is not affected by the price movement of cash market and futures market. The arbitrage position can be continued till expiry of the future contracts when there is a convergence between the cash market and the futures market. This convergence enables the Scheme to generate the arbitrage return locked in earlier.

(b) Buying/ Selling Stock future:

When the Scheme wants to initiate a long position in a stock whose spot price is at say, Rs.100 and futures is at 98, then the Scheme may just buy the futures contract instead of the spot thereby benefiting from a lower cost.

In case the Scheme has a bearish view on a stock which is trading in the spot market at Rs.98 and the futures market at say Rs. 100, the Scheme may subject to regulations, initiate a short position in the futures contract. In case the prices align with the view and the price depreciates to say Rs. 90, the Scheme can square up the short position thereby earning a profit of Rs.10 vis a vis a fall in stock price of Rs 8.

Execution of these strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify and execute based on such opportunities. These involve significant uncertainties 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.

Option Contracts (Stock and Index)

An Option gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy (call) or sell (put) a stock at an agreed-upon price during a certain period of time or on a specific date.

Options are used to manage risk or as an investment to generate income. The price at which underlying security is contracted to be purchased or sold is called the Strike Price. Options that can be exercised on or before the expiration date are called American Options while, Options that can be exercised only on the expiration date are called European Options.

Options Risk / Return Pay-off Table

| | Stock / Index Options | Buy Call | Sell Call | Buy Put | Sell Put |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | View on underlying | Positive | Negative | Negative | Positive |
| 2 | Premium | Pay | Receive | Pay | Receive |
| 3 | Risk Potential | Limited to premium paid | Unlimited | Limited to premium paid | Unlimited |
| 4 | Return Potential | Unlimited | Premium Received | Unlimited | Premium Received |

Option contracts are of two types - Call and Put.

Call Option: A call option gives the buyer, the right to buy specified quantity of the underlying asset at the set strike price on or before expiration date and the seller (writer) of call option however, has the obligation to sell the underlying asset if the buyer of the call option decides to exercise the option to buy.

Put Option: A put option gives the buyer the right to sell specified quantity of the underlying asset at the set strike price on or before expiration date and the seller (writer) of put option however, has the obligation to buy the underlying asset if the buyer of the put option decides to exercise his option to sell.

Index Options / Stock Options

Index options / Stock options are termed to be an efficient way of buying / selling an index/stock compared to buying / selling a portfolio of physical shares representing an index for ease of execution and settlement. The participation can be done by buying / selling either Index futures or by buying a call/put option.

The risk are also different when index /stock futures are bought/sold visa- a- vis index/stocks options as in case of an index future there is a mark to market variation and the risk is much higher as compared to buying an option, where the risk is limited to the extent of premium paid.

The illustration below explains how one can gain using Index call / put option. These same principles of profit / loss in an Index option apply in toto to that for a stock option.

Call Option

Suppose an investor buys a Call option on 1 lot of CNX Nifty (Lot Size: 50 units)

- Nifty index (European option).
- Nifty 1 Lot Size: 50 units
- Spot Price (S): 3500
- Strike Price (x): 3550 (Out-of-Money Call Option)
- Premium: 100

Total Amount paid by the investor as premium $[50 \times 100] = 5000$

There are two possibilities i.e. either the index moves up over the strike price or remains below the strike price.

Case 1- The index goes up

- An investor sells the Nifty Option described above before expiry:

Suppose the Nifty index moves up to 3600 in the spot market and the premium has moved to Rs 200 and there are 15 days more left for the expiry. The investor decides to reverse his position in the market by selling his 1 Nifty call option as the option now is In the Money.

His gains are as follows:

- Nifty Spot: 3600
- Current Premium: Rs.200
- Premium paid: Rs.100
- Net Gain: $\text{Rs.}200 - \text{Rs.}100 = \text{Rs.}100$ per unit
- Total gain on 1 lot of Nifty (50 units) = $\text{Rs.}5000$ (50×100)

In this case the premium of Rs.200 has an intrinsic value of Rs.50 per unit and the remaining Rs.150 is the time value of the option.

- An investor exercises the Nifty Option at expiry

Suppose the Nifty index moves up to 3700 in the spot market on the expiry day and the investor decides to reverse his position in the market by exercising the Nifty call option as the option now is In The Money.

His gains are as follows:

- Nifty Spot: 3700
- Premium paid: Rs.100
- Exercise Price: 3550
- Receivable on exercise: $3700 - 3550 = 150$
- Total Gain: Rs.2500 $\{(150 - 100) * 50\}$

In this case the realised gain is only the intrinsic value, which is Rs.50, and there is no time value.

Case 2 - The Nifty index moves to any level below 3550

Then the investor does not gain anything but on the other hand his loss is limited to the premium paid:

Net Loss is Rs.5000 (Loss is capped to the extent of Premium Paid)

(Rs 100 Premium paid * Lot Size: 50 units).

Put Option

Suppose an investor buys a Put option on 1 lot of CNX Nifty.

- Nifty 1 Lot Size: 50 units
- Spot Price (S): 3500
- Strike Price (x): 3450 (Out-of-Money Put Option)
- Premium: 30
- Total Amount paid by the investor as premium $[50 * 30] = 1500$

There are two possibilities i.e. either the index moves over the strike price or moves below the strike price.

Let us analyze these scenarios.

Case 1 - The index goes down

- An investor sells the Nifty Option before expiry:

Suppose the Nifty index moves down to 3400 in the spot market and the premium has moved to Rs. 80 and there are 15 days more left for the expiry. The investor decides to reverse his position in the market by selling his 1 Nifty Put Option as the option now is In The Money. His gains are as follows:

- Nifty Spot: 3400
- Premium paid: Rs.30
- Net Gain: $Rs.80 - Rs.30 = Rs.50$ per unit
- Total gain on 1 lot of Nifty (50 units) = Rs.2500 $(50 * 50)$

In this case the premium of Rs.80 has an intrinsic value of Rs.50 per unit and the remaining Rs.30 is the time value of the option.

An investor exercises the Nifty Option at expiry (It is an European Option)

Suppose the Nifty index moves down to 3400 in the spot market on the expiry day and the investor decides to reverse his position in the market by exercising the Nifty Put Option as the option now is In The Money.

His gains are as follows:

- Nifty Spot: 3400
- Premium paid: Rs.30

- Exercise Price: 3450
- Gain on exercise: $3450 - 3400 = 50$
- Total Gain: Rs.1000 $\{(50 - 30) * 50\}$

In this case the realised amount is only the intrinsic value, which is Rs.50, and there is no time value in this case.

Case 2 - If the Nifty index stays over the strike price which is 3450, in the spot market then the investor does not gain anything but on the other hand his loss is limited to the premium paid.

- Nifty Spot: >3450
- Net Loss Rs.1500 (Loss is capped to the extent of Premium Paid)
(Rs 30 Premium paid * Lot Size: 50 units).

Some strategies employing options

1. Covered Call Strategy:

The covered call strategy is one where the fund manager writes call options against an equivalent long position in the underlying security thereby locking in the returns instead of keeping the position open. This strategy allows fund managers to earn premium income in addition to returns locked in from the long underlying.

2. Writing a Put Option:

The Scheme writes a put option with the strike price of Rs. 500 and earns a premium of say Rs. 30. In case the stock trades at Rs. 450, the put option will be exercised and the Scheme will earn the premium of Rs.30 but will lose the difference between the exercise price and the market price which is Rs.50 thus losing Rs 20 in the process. Where the stock trades at above the exercise price, the option holder will not exercise the option and let it expire. In this case, the Scheme will earn the premium income of Rs. 30.

Correspondingly the fund manager may earn premium and reduce his cost of holding by selling put of lower denomination to the current market price and squaring off the transaction when the market price of the underlying reaches his fair value. He earns premium income if the security remains over his strike price till expiry of the duration of the option contract.

Investment in Fixed Income Derivative Instruments:

The Scheme may use Derivative instruments like interest rate swaps like overnight indexed swaps (OIS), forward rate agreements, interest rate futures(as and when permitted) or such other Derivative instruments as may be permitted under the applicable regulations. Derivatives will be used for the purpose of hedging, and portfolio balancing or such other purpose as may be permitted under the regulations and Guidelines from time to time.

The Fund will be allowed to take exposure in interest rate swaps only on a non-leveraged basis. A swap will be undertaken only if there is an underlying asset in the portfolio. In terms of Circular No. MFD.BC.191/07.01.279/1999-2000 and MPD.BC.187/07.01.279/1999-2000 dated November 1, 1999 and July 7, 1999 respectively issued by RBI permitting participation by Mutual Funds in interest rate swaps and forward rate agreements, the Fund will use Derivative instruments for the purpose of hedging and portfolio balancing. The Fund may also use derivatives for such purposes as maybe permitted from time to

time. Further, the guidelines issued by RBI from time to time for forward rate agreements and interest rate swaps and other derivative products would be adhered to by the Mutual Fund.

IRS and FRAs do also have inherent credit and settlement risks. However, these risks are substantially reduced as they are limited to the interest streams and not the notional principal amounts.

Investments in Derivatives will be in accordance with the extant SEBI regulations / guidelines. Presently Derivatives shall be used for hedging and / or portfolio balancing purposes, as permitted under the Regulations. The circumstances under which such transactions would be entered into would be when, for example using the IRS route it is possible to generate better returns / meet the objective of the Scheme at a lower cost. e.g. if buying a 2 Yr Mibor based instrument and receiving the 2 Yr swap rate yields better return than the 2 Yr AAA corporate, the Scheme would endeavor to do that. Alternatively, the Scheme would also look to hedge existing fixed rate positions if the view on interest rates is that it would likely rise in the future.

The following information provides a basic idea as to the nature of the Derivative instruments proposed to be used by the Fund and the benefits and risks attached therewith. Please note that the examples have been given for illustration purposes only.

Using Overnight Indexed Swaps

In a rising interest rate scenario, the Scheme may enhance returns for the Investor by hedging the risk on its fixed interest paying assets by entering into an OIS contract where the Scheme agrees to pay a fixed interest rate on a specified notional amount, for a pre determined tenor and receives floating interest rate payments on the same notional amount. The fixed returns from the Scheme assets and the fixed interest payments to be made by the Scheme on account of the OIS transaction offset each other and the Scheme benefits on the floating interest payments that it receives. The Scheme may enter into an opposite position in case of a falling interest rate scenario, i.e. to hedge the floating rate assets in its portfolio the Scheme enters into an OIS transaction wherein it receives a fixed interest rate on a specified notional amount for a specified time period and pays a floating interest rate on the same notional amount. The floating interest payments that the Scheme receives on its floating rate securities and the floating interest payments that the Scheme has to pay on account of the OIS transaction offset each other and the Scheme benefits on the fixed interest payments that it receives in such a scenario.

Swap

Assume that the Scheme has a Rs. 20 crore floating rate investment linked to MIBOR (Mumbai Inter Bank Offered Rate). Hence, the Scheme is currently running an interest rate risk and stands to lose if the interest rate moves down. To hedge this interest rate risk, the Scheme can enter into a 6 month MIBOR swap. Through this swap, the Scheme will receive a fixed predetermined rate (assume 12%) and pays the "benchmark rate" (MIBOR), which is fixed by the NationNSE or any other agency such as Reuters. This swap would effectively lock-in the rate of 12% for the next 6 months, eliminating the daily interest rate risk. This transaction is usually routed through an intermediary who runs a book and matches deals between various counterparties. The steps will be as follows:

Assuming the swap is for Rs. 20 Crores for June 1, 2009 to December 1, 2009. The Scheme is a fixed rate receiver at 12% and the counterparty is a floating rate receiver at the overnight rate on a compounded basis (say NSE MIBOR).

On June 1, 2009 the Scheme and the counterparty will exchange only a contract of having entered this swap. This documentation would be as per International Swap Dealers Association (ISDA) norms.

On a daily basis, the benchmark rate fixed by NSE will be tracked by them.

On December 1, 2009 they will calculate the following:

- The Scheme is entitled to receive interest on Rs. 20 Crores at 12% for 184 days i.e. Rs. 1.21 Crores, (this amount is known at the time the swap was concluded) and will pay the compounded benchmark rate.
- The counterparty is entitled to receive daily compounded call rate for 184 days & pay 12% fixed.
- On December 1, 2009, if the total interest on the daily overnight compounded benchmark rate is higher than Rs. 1.21 Crores, the Scheme will pay the difference to the counterparty. If the daily compounded benchmark rate is lower, then the counterparty will pay the Scheme the difference.
- Effectively the Scheme earns interest at the rate of 12% p.a. for six months without lending money for 6 months fixed, while the counterparty pays interest @ 12% p.a. for 6 months on Rs. 20 Crores, without borrowing for 6 months fixed.

The above example illustrates the use of Derivatives for hedging and optimizing the investment portfolio. Swaps have their own drawbacks like credit risk, settlement risk. However, these risks are substantially reduced as the amount involved is interest streams and not principal.

Forward Rate Agreement

Assume that on June 30, 2009, the 30 day commercial paper (CP) rate is 4% and the Scheme has an investment in a CP of face value Rs. 50 Crores, which is going to mature on July 31, 2009. If the interest rates are likely to remain stable or decline after July 31, 2009, 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 June 30, 2009:

He can receive 1 X 2 FRA on June 30, 2009 at 4.00% (FRA rate for 1 months lending in 1 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. July 30, 2009 falls to 3.75%, then the Scheme receives the difference 4.00 – 3.75 i.e. 25 basis points on the notional amount Rs. 50 Crores.

Interest Rate Futures

Assume that the Fund holds an Indian ten year benchmark and the fund manager has a view that the yields will go up in the near future leading to decrease in value of the investment and subsequent decrease in Net Asset Value of the fund. The fund house decides to use Interest Rate Futures to mitigate the risk of decline of Net Asset Value of the fund.

12th October 2009

- The benchmark ten year paper 6.88 2009, is trading at INR 98.00 at a yield of 7.19%.
- December 2009 futures contract on the ten year notional 7% coupon bearing Government paper is trading at a yield of 7.29% at a price of INR 98.50.
- The mutual fund decides to hedge the exposure by taking a short position in December 2009 interest rate futures contract.

25th November 2009

- As expected by the fund manager the yield of the benchmark ten year paper has increased to 8% and the price has decreased to 92.70.
- The December 2009 futures contract is trading at a price of INR 93.17 indicating a yield of 8.05%
- The mutual fund unwinds the short position by buying the December 2009 futures contract. The transaction results in profit from the futures position, against the corresponding loss from the Government of India security position.

For details of risk factors relating to use of Derivatives, the investors are advised to refer to Scheme Specific Risk Factors.

DEBT AND MONEY MARKETS IN INDIA

The Indian debt market is today one of the largest in Asia and includes securities issued by the Government (Central & State Governments), public sector undertakings, other government bodies, financial institutions, banks and corporates. Government and public sector enterprises are the predominant borrowers in the markets. The major players in the Indian debt markets today are banks, financial institutions, mutual funds, insurance companies, primary dealers, trusts, pension funds and corporates. The Indian debt market is the largest segment of the Indian financial markets. The debt market comprises broadly two segments, viz. Government Securities market or G-Sec market and corporate debt market. The latter is further classified as market for PSU bonds and private sector bonds.

The Government Securities (G-Secs) market, with market capitalization of Rs. 19,32,681 cr as at September 2009 (State Govt securities – Rs 4,72,392 cr, Source: NSE), is the oldest and the largest component (64% share in market cap) of the Indian debt market in terms of market capitalization, outstanding securities and trading volumes. The G-Secs market plays a vital role in the Indian economy as it provides the benchmark for determining the level of interest rates in the country through the yields on the Government Securities which are referred to as the risk-free rate of return in any economy. Over the years, there have been new products introduced by the RBI like zero coupon bonds, floating rate bonds, inflation indexed bonds, etc.

The corporate bond market, in the sense of private corporate sector raising debt through public issuance in capital market, is only an insignificant part of the Indian Debt Market. The market capitalization of corporate debt market as on September 2009 is Rs.4,79,614 Cr (Source: NSE). A large part of the issuance in the non-Government debt market is currently on private placement basis.

The money markets in India essentially consist of the call money market (i.e. market for overnight and term money between banks and institutions), repo transactions

(temporary sale with an agreement to buy back the securities at a future date at a specified price), commercial papers (CPs, short term unsecured promissory notes, generally issued by corporates), certificate of deposits (CDs, issued by banks) and Treasury Bills (issued by RBI). In a predominantly institutional market, the key money market players are banks, financial institutions, insurance companies, mutual funds, primary dealers and corporates. In money market, activity levels of the Government and nongovernment debt vary from time to time. Instruments that comprise a major portion of money market activity include but not limited to:

- Overnight Call
- Collateralised Borrowing & Lending Obligations (CBLO)
- Repo/Reverse Repo Agreement
- Treasury Bills
- Government securities with a residual maturity of < 1 year.
- Commercial Paper
- Certificate of Deposit

Apart from these, there are some other options available for short tenure investments that include MIBOR linked debentures with periodic exit options and other such instruments. Though not strictly classified as Money Market Instruments, PSU / DFI / Corporate paper with a residual maturity of < 1 year, are actively traded and offer a viable investment option.

The market has evolved in past 2-3 years in terms of risk premia attached to different class of issuers. Bank CDs have clearly emerged as popular asset class with increased acceptability in secondary market. PSU banks trade the tightest on the back of comfort from majority government holding. Highly rated manufacturing companies also command premium on account of limited supply. However, there has been increased activity in papers issued by private/foreign banks/NBFCs/companies in high-growth sector due to higher yields offered by them. Even though companies across these sectors might have been rated on a same scale, the difference in the yield on the papers for similar maturities reflects the perception of their respective credit profiles.

The following table gives approximate yields prevailing on October 26, 2009 on some of the instruments and further illustrates this point.

| Instrument | Current Yield range |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| CBLO | 2.90-3.00 |
| 3m Tbill | 3.18-3.25 |
| 1Y Tbill | 4.40-4.45 |
| 10Y gsec | 7.30-7.50 |
| 3m PSU Bank CD | 3.45-3.60 |
| 3m NBFC CP | 3.60-3.75 |
| 3m Manufacturing co. CP | 3.60-3.75 |
| 1Y PSU Bank CD | 5.45-5.55 |
| 1Y NBFC CP | 6.20-6.25 |
| 1Y Manufacturing co. CP | 5.70-6.50 |
| 5Y AAA Institutional Bond | 8.50-8.55 |
| 10Y AAA Institutional Bond | 8.75-8.85 |

Source: Bloomberg

These yields are indicative and do not indicate yields that may be obtained in future as interest rates keep changing consequent to changes in macro economic conditions and RBI policy. The price and yield on various debt instruments fluctuate from time to time depending upon the macro economic situation, inflation rate, overall liquidity position, foreign exchange scenario etc. Also, the price and yield vary according to maturity profile, credit risk etc.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Scheme is an open-ended scheme. It is expected that there would be a number of subscriptions and redemptions on a daily basis. Portfolio turnover in the scheme will be a function of market opportunities. Consequently, it is difficult to estimate with any reasonable measure of accuracy, the likely turnover in the portfolio.

There may be an increase in transaction cost such as brokerage paid, if trading is done frequently. However, the cost would be negligible as compared to the total expenses of the Scheme. Frequent trading may increase the profits which will offset the increase in costs. The fund manager will endeavor to optimize portfolio turnover to maximize gains and minimize risks keeping in mind the cost associated with it. However, it is difficult to estimate with reasonable accuracy, the likely turnover in the portfolio of the Scheme. The Scheme has no specific target relating to portfolio turnover.

RISK CONTROL

Risk is an inherent part of the investment function. Effective Risk Management is critical to Fund Management for achieving financial soundness. Investments by the Scheme shall be made as per the investment objectives of the Scheme and provisions of the Regulations.

Risk control would include managing risk in order to keep it in line with the investment objective of the Scheme. The AMC has incorporated adequate safeguards to manage risk in the portfolio construction process. The risk control process involves identifying & measuring the risk through various Risk Measurement Tools. Further, the AMC has implemented the Bloomberg Portfolio Management System as Front Office System (FOS) for tracking risk. The system has inbuilt feature which enables the Fund Manager calculate various risk ratios and analyze the same.

The AMC has experienced investment professionals to help limit investment universe to carefully selected high quality businesses.

F: FUNDAMENTAL ATTRIBUTES

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

(i) Type of a Scheme

(ii) Investment Objective

(iii) Terms of Issue

- o Liquidity provisions such as listing, Repurchase, Redemption.

- o Aggregate fees and expenses charged to the scheme.
- o Any safety net or guarantee net provided.

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

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

G. HOW WILL THE SCHEME BENCHMARK ITS PERFORMANCE ?

The Benchmark for the Scheme is CRISIL Liquid Fund Index. Despite, having an equity exposure, the fund cannot be compared to conventional diversified equity funds, especially on its return parameters. The reason for using such benchmark is due to the arbitrage strategy which makes the fund immune to market volatility and helps lock in profits that arise from the pricing difference in cash and derivative segment thus, limiting returns in either direction. Also, due to non-availability of a proper index for strict comparison with the Scheme, Crisil Liquid Fund Index has been selected as a standard benchmark across industry, for the purpose of arbitrage funds.

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

H. WHO MANAGES THE SCHEME?

| Name of Fund Manager | Ages and Qualification | Experience of the Fund Manager | Names of other schemes under his management |
|----------------------|--|--|---|
| Mr. Chandresh Nigam | 40 B. Tech, Post Graduate Diploma in Management(IIM Calcutta) | Mr. Chandresh Nigam has over 18 years of experience in the equity markets. • Head – Equity, Axis Asset Management Co. Ltd.(July 01, 2009 till date) • Advisor, TCG Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd. (From January 2005 till June 2009) • Fund Manager, Prudential ICICI Asset Management Company Ltd.(From July 2003 till | Axis Equity Fund |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| | | <p>January 2005)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund Manager, Zurich Asset Management Company (I) Pvt. Ltd. (From April 1993 till June 2003) | |
|--|--|---|--|

The Fixed Income Fund Managers of the Mutual Fund will be involved in management of the Debt Component of the Scheme. Further, presently the Trustee/AMC has not designated a dedicated Fund Manager for investment in Foreign Securities. However, it shall be ensured that there is a dedicated fund manager for investment in foreign securities as and when the fund makes investment in foreign securities.

I. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS?

Pursuant to Regulations, specifically the Seventh Schedule and amendments thereto, the following investment restrictions are currently applicable to the Scheme:

1. The Scheme shall not invest more than 10 per cent of its NAV in the equity shares or equity related instruments of any company
2. The Scheme shall not invest more than 5% of its NAV in the unlisted equity shares or equity related instruments
3. The Mutual Fund under all its Scheme(s) shall not own more than ten per cent of any company's paid up capital carrying voting rights.
4. The Scheme shall not invest more than 15% of its NAV in debt instruments issued by a single issuer, which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency authorized to carry out such activities under the SEBI Act, 1992. Such investment limit may be extended to 20% of the NAV of the Scheme with the prior approval of the Trustee and the Board of AMC.

Such limit shall not be applicable for investment in Government Securities and money market instruments.

In case of investment in money market instruments, the Scheme shall not invest more than 30% of its net assets in Money Market Instruments issued by a single issuer. The limit shall not be applicable to investment in CBLOs, Government securities and Treasury Bills.

Investments within such limit can be made in the mortgaged backed securitised debt, which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency, registered with SEBI.

5. The Scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in un-rated debt instruments issued by a single issuer and the total investment in such instruments shall not exceed 25% of the NAV of the Scheme. All such investments shall be made with the prior approval of the Trustee and Board of AMC.
6. The Scheme may invest in other schemes of the Mutual Fund or any other mutual fund without charging any fees, provided the aggregate inter-scheme investment

made by all the 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 Fund.

7. The Scheme shall not make any investment in :
 - a) any unlisted security of an associate or group company of the sponsor; or
 - b) any security issued by way of private placement by an associate or group company of the sponsor; or
 - c) the listed securities of group companies of the sponsor which is in excess of 25% of the net assets; or
8. The Mutual Fund shall get the securities purchased transferred in the name of the Fund on account of the concerned Scheme, wherever investments are intended to be of a long-term nature.
9. Transfer of investments from one scheme to another scheme in the same Mutual Fund is permitted provided:
 - a. such transfers are done at the prevailing market price for quoted instruments on spot basis (spot basis shall have the same meaning as specified by a Stock Exchange for spot transactions); and
 - b. the securities so transferred shall be in conformity with the investment objective of the scheme to which such transfer has been made.
10. The Mutual Fund shall buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relevant securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities:
Provided that the Mutual Fund may engage in short selling of securities in accordance with the framework relating to short selling and securities lending and borrowing specified by SEBI.

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

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.

11. The Scheme shall not make any investment in any fund of funds scheme.
12. The Scheme will comply with the following restrictions for trading in exchange traded derivatives, as specified by SEBI vide its circular DNP/D/Cir-29/2005 dated September 14, 2005, Circular DNP/D/Cir-30/2006 dated January 20, 2006 and Circular DNP/D/Cir-31/2006 dated September 22, 2006:

i. Position limit for the Mutual Fund in equity index options contracts

- a. The Mutual Fund position limit in all index options contracts on a particular underlying index shall be Rs. 500 crores or 15% of the total open interest of the market in index options, whichever is higher, per stock exchange.
- b. This limit would be applicable on open positions in all options contracts on a particular underlying index.

ii. Position limit for the Mutual Fund in equity index futures contracts:

- a. The Mutual Fund position limit in all index futures contracts on a particular underlying index shall be Rs.500 crores or 15% of the total open interest of the market in index futures, whichever is higher, per stock exchange.
- b. This limit would be applicable on open positions in all futures contracts on a particular underlying index.

iii. Additional position limit for hedging

In addition to the position limits at point (i) and (ii) above, the Mutual Fund may take exposure in equity index derivatives subject to the following limits:

- a. Short positions in index derivatives (short futures, short calls and long puts) shall not exceed (in notional value) the Mutual Fund's holding of stocks.
- b. Long positions in index derivatives (long futures, long calls and short puts) shall not exceed (in notional value) the Mutual Fund's holding of cash, government securities, Treasury Bills and similar instruments.

iv. Position limit for Mutual Fund for stock based derivative contracts

The Mutual Fund position limit in a derivative contract on a particular underlying stock, i.e. stock option contracts and stock futures contracts, is defined in the following manner:-

- a. For stocks having applicable market-wide position limit ('MWPL') of Rs. 500 crores or more, the combined futures and options position limit shall be 20% of applicable MWPL or Rs. 300 crores, whichever is lower and within which stock futures position cannot exceed 10% of applicable MWPL or Rs. 150 crores, whichever is lower.
- b. For stocks having applicable MWPL less than Rs. 500 crores, the combined futures and options position limit would be 20% of applicable MWPL and futures position cannot exceed 20% of applicable MWPL or Rs. 50 crores whichever is lower.

v. Position limit for each scheme of a Mutual Fund

The scheme-wise position limit / disclosure requirements shall be:

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

- 13 Pending deployment of the funds of the Scheme in securities in terms of the investment objective of the Scheme, the AMC may park the Funds of the Scheme in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks, subject to the guidelines issued by SEBI vide its circular dated April 16, 2007 as may be amended from time to time:

The Scheme will comply with the following guidelines/restrictions for parking of funds in short term deposits:

- i. "Short Term" for such parking of funds by the Scheme shall be treated as a period not exceeding 91 days. Such short-term deposits shall be held in the name of the Scheme.
- ii. The Scheme shall not park more than 15% of the net assets in short term deposit(s) of all the scheduled commercial banks put together. However, such limit may be raised to 20% with prior approval of the Trustee.

- iii. 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.
- iv. The Scheme shall not park more than 10% of the net assets in short term deposit(s), with any one scheduled commercial bank including its subsidiaries.
- v. The Scheme shall not park funds in short term deposit of a bank which has invested in that Scheme.

However, the above provisions will not apply to term deposits placed as margins for trading in cash and derivatives market.

14 The Scheme shall not advance any loans.

15 The Fund shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs of the Fund for the purpose of repurchase/redemption of Units or payment of interest and/or dividend to the Unit holders.

Provided that the Fund shall not borrow more than 20% of the net assets of the individual Scheme and the duration of the borrowing shall not exceed a period of 6 month The Scheme will comply with the other Regulations applicable to the investments of Mutual Funds from time to time.

All the investment restrictions will be applicable at the time of making investments.

Apart from the Investment Restrictions prescribed under the Regulations, internal risk parameters for limiting exposure to a particular scrip or sector may be prescribed from time to time to respond to the dynamic market conditions and market opportunities.

The AMC/Trustee may alter these above stated restrictions from time to time to the extent the Regulations change, so as to permit the Scheme to make its investments in the full spectrum of permitted investments for mutual funds to achieve its respective investment objective.

J. HOW HAS THE SCHEME PERFORMED?

This scheme is a new scheme and does not have any performance track record.

K. Investments by the AMC

Subject to the Regulations, the AMC may invest either directly or indirectly, in the Scheme during the NFO and / or Ongoing Offer Period. However, the AMC shall not charge any investment management fee on such investment in the Scheme.

III. UNITS AND OFFER

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

A. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO)

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| <p>New Fund Offer Period</p> <p>This is the period during which a new scheme sells its Units to the investors.</p> | <p>NFO opens on: NFO closes on:</p> <p>The AMC/Trustee reserves the right to close the NFO of the Scheme before the above mentioned date.</p> <p>The AMC/Trustee reserves the right to extend the closing date of the New Fund Offer Period, subject to the condition that the New Fund Offer shall not be kept open for more than 30 days.</p> |
| <p>New Fund Offer Price:</p> <p>This is the price per unit that the investors have to pay to invest during the NFO.</p> | <p>Rs. 10/- per Unit</p> |
| <p>Minimum Amount for Application / Switch in during the NFO</p> | <p>Rs. 5,000 in multiples of Re 1/- thereafter</p> |
| <p>Minimum Target amount</p> <p>This is the minimum amount required to operate the scheme and if this is not collected during the NFO period, then all the investors would be refunded the amount invested without any return. However, if AMC fails to refund the amount within 6 weeks, interest as specified by SEBI (currently 15% p.a.) will be paid to the investors from the expiry of six weeks from the date of closure of the subscription period.</p> | <p>Rs. 1 crore</p> |
| <p>Maximum amount to be raised (if any)</p> | <p>None</p> |
| <p>Plans / Options offered</p> | <p>Plans: Nil</p> <p>The Scheme offers:</p> <p>a) Growth Option</p> <p>b) Dividend Option.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dividend Payout Facility 2. Dividend Reinvestment Facility <p>a) Growth Option</p> <p>Dividends will not be declared under this Option. The income attributable to Units under this Option will continue to remain invested in the Scheme and will be</p> |

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| | <p>reflected in the Net Asset Value of Units under this Option.</p> <p>b) Dividend Option Under this Option, dividends will be declared at the discretion of the Trustee, subject to availability of distributable surplus calculated in accordance with SEBI (MF) Regulations. On payment of dividend, the NAV of the units under Dividend option will fall to the extent of the dividend payout and applicable statutory levies, if any.</p> <p>It must be distinctly understood that the actual declaration of dividend and frequency thereof is at the sole discretion of Board of Directors of the Trustee Company. There is no assurance or guarantee to the Unit holders as to the rate of dividend distribution nor that will the dividend be paid regularly.</p> <p><u>Dividend Payout Facility</u> Under this facility, dividend declared, if any, will be paid (subject to deduction of dividend distribution tax and statutory levy, if any) to those Unit holders, whose names appear in the register of Unit holders on the notified record date.</p> <p><u>Dividend Reinvestment Facility</u> Under this facility, the dividend due and payable to the Unit holders will be compulsorily and without any further act by the Unit holder, reinvested in the Dividend option at a price based on the prevailing ex-dividend Net Asset Value per Unit. The amount of dividend re-invested will be net of tax deducted at source, wherever applicable. The dividends so reinvested shall constitute a constructive payment of dividends to the Unit holders and a constructive receipt of the same amount from each Unit holder for reinvestment in Units.</p> <p>On reinvestment of dividends, the number of Units to the credit of Unit holder will increase to the extent of the dividend reinvested divided by the Applicable NAV. There shall, however, be no Load on the dividend so reinvested.</p> <p>Default Option The investor must clearly specify his choice of option/facility. In the absence of such clear instruction, it will be assumed that the investor has opted for 'default' option / facility and the application will be processed accordingly. The default option / facility are:</p> <p>Default Option: Growth (between Growth and Dividend)</p> |
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| | <p>Default Facility: Dividend Reinvestment facility (between Dividend Reinvestment and Dividend Payout facility)</p> |
| <p>Dividend Policy</p> | <p>Under the Dividend option, the Trustee will have the discretion to declare the dividend, subject to availability of distributable surplus calculated in accordance with the Regulations. The actual declaration of dividend and frequency will inter-alia, depend on availability of distributable surplus calculated in accordance with SEBI (MF) Regulations and the decisions of the Trustee shall be final in this regard. There is no assurance or guarantee to the Unit holders as to the rate of dividend nor that will the dividend be paid regularly.</p> <p>Dividend Distribution Procedure</p> <p>In accordance with SEBI Circular no. SEBI/ IMD/ Cir No. 1/ 64057/06 dated April 4, 2006, the procedure for Dividend distribution would be as under:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quantum of dividend and the record date will be fixed by the Trustee. Dividend so decided shall be paid, subject to availability of distributable surplus. 2. Within one calendar day of decision by the Trustee, the AMC shall issue notice to the public communicating the decision about the dividend including the record date, in one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation as well as in a newspaper published in the language of the region where the head office of the Mutual Fund is situated. 3. Record date shall be the date, which will be considered for the purpose of determining the eligibility of investors whose names appear on the register of Unit holders for receiving dividends. The Record Date will be 5 calendar days from the date of issue of notice. 4. The notice will, in font size 10, bold, categorically state that pursuant to payment of dividend, the NAV of the Scheme would fall to the extent of payout and statutory levy (if applicable). 5. The NAV will be adjusted to the extent of dividend distribution and statutory levy, if any, at the close of business hours on record date. 6. Before the issue of such notice, no communication indicating the probable date of dividend declaration in any manner whatsoever will be issued by Mutual Fund. |

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| <p>Allotment</p> | <p>Full allotment will be made to all valid applications received during the New Fund Offer Period. Allotment of Units, shall be completed not later than 30 days after the close of the New Fund Offer Period.</p> <p>An account statement stating the number of Units purchased and allotted will be sent through ordinary post or courier and/or electronic mail to each Unit holder not later than 30 days after closure of NFO period. The Account Statement is non-transferable. Despatch of account statements to NRIs/FIIs will be subject to RBI approval, if required. In case of Unit holder who have provided their e-mail address the Fund will provide the Account Statement only through e-mail message, subject to Regulations and unless otherwise required. In cases where the email does not reach the Unit holder, the Fund / its Registrar & Transfer Agents will not be responsible, but the Unit holder can request for fresh statement. The Unit holder shall from time to time intimate the Fund / its Registrar & Transfer Agent about any changes in his e-mail address.</p> |
| <p>Refund</p> | <p>Fund will refund the application money to applicants whose applications are found to be incomplete, invalid or have been rejected for any other reason whatsoever. Refund instruments will be dispatched within 6 weeks of the closure of NFO period. In the event of delay beyond 6 weeks, the AMC shall be liable to pay interest at 15% per annum or such other rate of interest as maybe prescribed from time to time. Refund orders will be marked "A/c Payee only" and drawn in the name of the applicant (in the case of a sole applicant) and in the name of the first applicant in all other cases. All refund orders will be sent by registered post or as permitted by Regulations.</p> |
| <p>Who can invest</p> <p>This is an indicative list and you are requested to consult your financial advisor to ascertain whether the scheme is suitable to your risk profile.</p> | <p>The following persons (subject to, wherever relevant, purchase of Units of mutual funds, being permitted under respective constitutions, and relevant statutory regulations) are eligible and may apply for Subscription to the Units of the Scheme:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resident adult individuals either singly or jointly (not exceeding three) or on an Anyone or Survivor basis; 2. Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) through Karta; 3. Minor through parent / legal guardian; 4. Partnership Firms; |

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| | <p>5. Limited Liability Partnerships.</p> <p>6. Proprietorship in the name of the sole proprietor;</p> <p>7. Companies, Bodies Corporate, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs.), Association of Persons (AOP) or Bodies of Individuals (BOI) and societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860(so long as the purchase of Units is permitted under the respective constitutions);</p> <p>8. Banks (including Co-operative Banks and Regional Rural Banks) and Financial Institutions;</p> <p>9. Religious and Charitable Trusts, Wakfs or endowments of private trusts (subject to receipt of necessary approvals as "Public Securities" as required) and Private trusts authorised to invest in mutual fund schemes under their trust deeds;</p> <p>10. Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) / Persons of Indian origin (PIOs) residing abroad on repatriation basis or on non-repatriation basis;</p> <p>11. Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) and their sub-accounts registered with SEBI on repatriation basis;</p> <p>12. Army, Air Force, Navy and other para-military units and bodies created by such institutions;</p> <p>13. Scientific and Industrial Research Organisations;</p> <p>14. Multilateral Funding Agencies / Bodies Corporate incorporated outside India with the permission of Government of India / RBI;</p> <p>15. Provident/ Pension/ Gratuity Fund to the extent they are permitted;</p> <p>16. Other schemes of Axis Mutual Fund or any other mutual fund subject to the conditions and limits prescribed by the Regulations;</p> <p>17. The Trustee, AMC or Sponsor or their associates may subscribe to Units under the Scheme;</p> |
| Who cannot invest | <p>7. Any individual who is a foreign national or any other entity that is not an Indian resident under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA Act) except where registered with SEBI as a FII or sub account of FII or otherwise explicitly permitted under FEMA Act/ by RBI/ by any other applicable authority.</p> |

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| | <p>2. Pursuant to RBI A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 14 dated September 16, 2003, Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs) can not invest in Mutual Funds.</p> <p>3. NRIs residing in Non-Compliant Countries and Territories (NCCTs) as determined by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), from time to time.</p> <p>4. Such other persons as may be specified by AMC from time to time.</p> |
| Where can you submit the filled up applications. | Please refer the back cover page of the Scheme Information Document |
| How to Apply | Please refer to the SAI and Application form for the instructions. |
| Listing | The Scheme is an open ended equity Scheme under which Sale and Repurchase will be made on a continuous basis and therefore listing on stock exchanges is not envisaged. However, the Trustee reserves the right to list the Unit as and when open-end Schemes are permitted to be listed under the Regulations, and the Trustee considers it necessary in the interest of Unit holders of the Fund. |
| Special Products / facilities available during the NFO | <p>Switch In facility would be available.</p> <p>For details investors are requested to refer to paragraph 'Special Products available' under given in the document under Ongoing Offer Details.</p> |
| The policy regarding reissue of repurchased units, including the maximum extent, the manner of reissue, the entity (the scheme or the AMC) involved in the same. | Units once redeemed will be extinguished and will not be reissued. |
| Right to withdraw sale and repurchase of Units | The Mutual Fund at its sole discretion reserves the right to withdraw sale and repurchase or switching of Units of the Scheme, temporarily or indefinitely, if in the opinion of the AMC the general market conditions are not favourable and /or suitable investment opportunities are not available for deployment of funds. However, the suspension of sale and/or repurchase/switching either temporarily or indefinitely will be with the approval of the trustee. |
| Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose of units being offered. | <p>Pledge of Units</p> <p>The Unit under the Scheme (subject to completion of Lockin Period, if any) may be offered as security by way of a pledge / charge in favour of scheduled banks, financial institutions, non-banking finance companies (NBFCs), or any other body. The AMC and / or the ISC will note and record such Pledged Units. The AMC shall mark</p> |

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| | <p>a lien only upon receiving the duly completed form and documents as it may require. Disbursement of such loans will be at the entire discretion of the bank / financial institution / NBFC or any other body concerned and the Mutual Fund assumes no responsibility thereof.</p> <p>The Pledger will not be able to redeem Units that are pledged until the entity to which the Units are pledged provides written authorisation to the Mutual Fund that the pledge / lien charge may be removed. As long as Units are pledged, the Pledgee will have complete authority to redeem such Units. Dividends declared on Units under lien will be paid / re-invested to the credit of the Unit Holder and not the lien holder unless specified otherwise in the lien letter.</p> <p>Lien on Units</p> <p>On an ongoing basis, when existing and new Investors make Subscriptions, a lien on Units allotted will be created and such unit shall not be available for redemption until the payment proceeds are realised by the Scheme. In case a unit holder redeems units soon after making purchases, the redemption cheque will not be dispatched until sufficient time has elapsed to provide reasonable assurance that cheques or drafts for Units purchased have been cleared.</p> <p>In case the cheque / draft is dishonoured by the bank, the transaction shall be reversed and the Units allotted earlier shall be cancelled, and a fresh Account Statement / Confirmation slip shall be dispatched to the Unit holder. For NRIs, the Scheme may mark a lien on Units in case documents which need to be submitted are not given in addition to the application form and before the submission of the redemption request. However, the AMC reserves the right to change operational guidelines for lien on Units from time to time.</p> <p>Right to Limit Redemptions</p> <p>The Trustee may, in the general interest of the Unit holders of the Scheme and when considered appropriate to do so based on unforeseen circumstances / unusual market conditions, limit the total number of Units which may be redeemed on any Business Day to 5% of the total number of Units then in issue under the Scheme and option(s) thereof or such other percentage as the Trustee may determine. Any Unit which consequently are not redeemed on a particular Business Day will be carried forward for Redemption to the next Business Day, in order of receipt.</p> |
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| | <p>Redemptions so carried forward will be priced on the basis of the Applicable NAV (subject to the prevailing Load, if any) of the Business Day on which Redemption is made. Under such circumstances, to the extent multiple Redemption requests are received at the same time on a single Business Day, redemptions will be made on a prorata basis based on the size of each Redemption request, the balance amount being carried forward for Redemption to the next Business Day. In addition, the Trustee reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to limit redemptions with respect to any single account to an amount of Rs. 1,00,000/- in a single day.</p> <p>Also refer to the paragraph 'Suspension of Purchase and Redemption of Units' in the Statement of Additional Information.</p> |
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B. ONGOING OFFER DETAILS

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| <p>Ongoing Offer Period</p> <p>This is the date from which the scheme will reopen for subscriptions/redemptions after the closure of the NFO period.</p> | <p>W.e.f ____ (date) or within ____ days of the date of Closure of the NFO.</p> |
| <p>Ongoing price for subscription (purchase)/switch-in (from other schemes/plans of the mutual fund) by investors.</p> <p>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) /switch outs (to other schemes/plans of the Mutual Fund) by investors.</p> <p>This is the price you will receive for redemptions/switch outs.</p> | <p>At the Applicable NAV subject to prevailing Exit Load.</p> <p>Ongoing price for redemption /Switch out (to other Schemes/Plans of the Mutual Fund) is price which a Unit holder will receive for redemption/Switch-outs. During the continuous offer of the Scheme, the Unit holder can redeem the Units at Applicable NAV, subject to payment of Exit Load, if any. It will be calculated as follows:</p> <p>Redemption Price = Applicable NAV*(1-Exit Load, if any) Example: If the Applicable NAV is Rs. 10, Exit Load is 2% then redemption price will be: = Rs. 10* (1-0.02) = Rs. 9.80</p> <p>Investors/Unit holders should note that the AMC/Trustee has right to modify existing Load structure and to introduce Loads subject to a maximum limits prescribed</p> |

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| | <p>under the Regulations.</p> <p>Any change in Load structure will be effective on prospective basis and will not affect the existing Unit holder in any manner.</p> <p>However, the Mutual Fund will ensure that the Redemption Price will not be lower than 93% of the Applicable NAV provided that the difference between the Redemption Price and the Subscription /Purchase Price at any point in time shall not exceed the permitted limit as prescribed by SEBI from time to time, which is currently 7% calculated on the Subscription/ Purchase Price. The Purchase Price shall be at applicable NAV.</p> |
| <p>Cut off timing for subscriptions/ redemptions/ switches</p> <p>This is the time before which your application (complete in all respects) should reach the official points of acceptance.</p> | <p>Subscriptions/Purchases including Switch - ins: The following cut-off timings shall be observed by the Mutual Fund in respect of purchase of Units of the Scheme, and the following NAVs shall be applied for such purchase:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. where the application is received upto 3.00 pm with a local cheque or demand draft payable at par at the place where it is received – closing NAV of the day of receipt of application; 2. where the application is received after 3.00 pm with a local cheque or demand draft payable at par at the place where it is received – closing NAV of the next Business Day ; and 3. where the application is received with an outstation cheque or demand draft which is not payable on par at the place where it is received – closing NAV of day on which the cheque or demand draft is credited. <p>Redemptions including Switch - outs: The following cut-off timings shall be observed by the Mutual Fund in respect of Repurchase of Units:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. where the application received upto 3.00 pm – closing NAV of the day of receipt of application; and 2. an application received after 3.00 pm – closing NAV of the next Business Day. |
| <p>Where can the applications for purchase/redemption switches be submitted?</p> | <p>Refer Back Cover Page</p> |

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| <p>Minimum amount for purchase/redemption/switches</p> | <p>Minimum amount for purchase/Switch in</p> <p>Rs. 5,000 in multiples of Re 1/- thereafter</p> <p>Minimum Additional Purchase Amount</p> <p>Rs.100 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter</p> <p>Minimum Redemption Amount/Switch Out Minimum Redemption - Rs. 1000 or 100 Units in respect of each Option. In case the Investor specifies the number of Unit and amount the number of unit shall be considered for Redemption. In case the unit holder does not specify the number or amount, the request will not be processed.</p> |
| <p>Minimum balance to be maintained and consequences of non maintenance.</p> | <p>Currently, there is no minimum balance requirement. However, the AMC / Trustee may decide to introduce minimum balance requirements later, if they so deem fit. In such case, in the event of non-maintenance of minimum balance for any particular situations, the Unit may be compulsorily redeemed.</p> <p>In case balance in the account of the Unit holder does not cover the amount of Redemption request, then the Mutual Fund is authorized to redeem all the Unit in the folio and send the Redemption proceeds to the Unit holder.</p> |
| <p>Special Products available</p> | <p>Switching Options</p> <p>(a) Inter - Scheme Switching option Unit holders under the Scheme have the option to Switch part or all of their Unit holdings in the Scheme to any other scheme offered by the Mutual Fund from time to time. The Mutual Fund also provides the Investors the flexibility to Switch their investments from any other scheme(s) / plan (s) offered by the Mutual Fund to this Scheme. This option will be useful to Unit holders who wish to alter the allocation of their investment among the scheme(s) / plan(s) of the Mutual Fund in order to meet their changed investment needs.</p> <p>The Switch will be effected by way of a Redemption of Units from the Scheme at Applicable NAV, subject to Exit Load, if any and reinvestment of the Redemption proceeds into another scheme offered by the Mutual Fund at Applicable NAV and accordingly the Switch must comply with the Redemption rules of switch out Scheme and the Subscription rules of the switch in scheme. However, no load will be charged for switches between equity schemes.</p> |

(b) Intra -Scheme Switching option

Unit holders under the Scheme have the option to Switch their Unit holdings from one option to another option (i.e. Growth to Dividend and vice-a-versa). The Switches would be done at the Applicable NAV based prices and the difference between the NAVs of the two options will be reflected in the number of Units allotted.

Switching shall be subject to the applicable "Cut off time and Applicable NAV" stated elsewhere in the Scheme Information Document.

In case of "Switch" transactions from one scheme to another, the allocation shall be in line with Redemption payouts.

Transaction on Fax.

In order to facilitate quick processing of transaction and / or instruction of investment of Investor the AMC/ Trustee/ Mutual Fund may (at its sole discretion and without being obliged in any manner to do so and without being responsible and/ or liable in any manner whatsoever) accept and process any application, supporting documents and / or instructions submitted by an Investor / Unit holder by facsimile (Fax Submission) and the Investor / Unit holder voluntarily and with full knowledge takes and assumes any and all risk associated therewith. The AMC / Trustee/ Mutual Fund shall have no obligation to check or verify the authenticity or accuracy of Fax Submission purporting to have been sent by the Investor and may act thereon as if same has been duly given by the Investor. In all cases the Investor will have to immediately submit the original documents/ instruction to AMC/ Mutual Fund.

Online Transactions

Axis Mutual Fund will allow Transactions including by way of Lumpsum Purchase/ Redemption / Switch of Units by electronic mode through the AMC web-site. The Subscription proceeds, when invested through this mode, are by way of direct debits to the designated bank through payment gateway. The Redemption proceeds, (subject to deduction of tax at source, if any) through this mode, are directly credited to the bank account of the Investors who have an account at the designated banks with whom the AMC has made arrangements from time to time or through NEFT/RTGS or through cheque/Payorder/Demand draft issuance. The AMC will

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| | <p>have right to modify the procedure of transaction processing without any prior intimation to the Investor.</p> <p>Investment amount through this facility may be restricted by the AMC from time to time in line with prudent risk management requirements and to protect the overall interest of the Investors.</p> <p>For details of the facility, investors are requested to refer to the website of the AMC.</p> <p>Easy Call Facility</p> <p>All individual investors in the scheme applying on “Sole” or “Anyone or Survivor” basis in their own capacity shall be eligible to avail of Easy Call facilities for permitted transactions inter alia on the following terms and conditions: “Terms and Conditions” mean the terms and conditions set out below by which the Facility shall be used/availed by the Investor/s and shall include all modifications and supplements made by AMC thereto from time to time.</p> <p>Axis Mutual Fund will allow transactions including by way of Lumpsum Purchase/ Redemption / Switch of Units over phone. Initial Investment has to be through the physical mode wherein he has to sign a one time debit mandate for bank accounts pertaining to designated banks with which the AMC may have an arrangement. This facility is extended to the bank with which the Fund would have an arrangement from time to time. Investment amount may be restricted by the AMC from time to time in line with prudent risk management requirements and to protect the overall interest of the Investors. Investor will be allowed transactions over phone after 30 days from the date of submission of one time mandate. Investor will not be permitted to avail the Easy call facility for Redemptions/Switch transactions if bank mandate is changed with in last 15 days. AMC will have right to modify the procedure of transaction processing without any prior intimation to the Investor.</p> <p>The AMC has a right to ask such information (Key Information) from the available data of the Investor/s before allowing him access to avail the Facility. If for any reason, the AMC is not satisfied with the replies of the Investor/s, the AMC has at its sole discretion the right of refusing access without assigning any reasons to the Investor/s.</p> <p>It is clarified that the Facility is only with a view to accommodate /facilitate the Investor/s and offered at</p> |
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| | <p>the sole discretion of the AMC. The AMC is not bound and/or obliged in any way to give access to Facility to Investor/s.</p> <p>The Investor/s shall check his/her account records carefully and promptly. If the Investor/s believes that there has been a mistake in any transaction using the Facility, or that unauthorized transaction has been effected, the Investor/s shall notify the AMC immediately. If the Investor/s defaults in intimating the discrepancies in the statement within a period of fifteen days of receipt of the statements, he waives all his rights to raise the same in favour of the AMC, unless the discrepancy /error is apparent on the face of it. By opting for the facility the Investor/s hereby irrevocably authorizes and instructs the AMC to act as his /her agent and to do all such acts as AMC may find necessary to provide the Facility.</p> <p>The Investor/s shall at all times be bound by any modifications and/or variations made to these Terms and Conditions by the AMC at their sole discretion and without notice to them.</p> <p>The Investor/s agrees and confirms that the AMC has the right to ask the Investor/s for an oral or written confirmation of any transaction request using the Facility and/or any additional information regarding the Account of the Investor/s.</p> <p>The Investor/s agrees and confirms that the AMC may at its sole discretion suspend the Facility in whole or in part at any time without prior notice.</p> <p>The Investor/s shall not assign any right or interest or delegate any obligation arising herein.</p> <p>The Investor/s shall take responsibility for all the transactions conducted by using the Facility and will abide by the record of transactions generated by the AMC. Further, the Investor/s confirms that such records generated by the AMC shall be conclusive proof and binding for all purposes and may be used as evidence in any proceedings and unconditionally waives all objections in this behalf.</p> <p>The Investor/s agrees that use of the Facility will be deemed acceptance of the Terms and Conditions and the Investor/s will unequivocally be bound by these Terms and Conditions. The Investor agrees that all calls received shall be eligible for same day NAV subject to necessary formalities to be complied by the AMC in case of transaction through Easy Call Facility on or before the</p> |
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| | <p>uniform cut off time.</p> <p>Requests like change in bank mandate, change of nomination, change in mode of holding, change of address or such other requests as the AMC may decide from time to time will not be permitted using the Easy Call facility.</p> <p>INDEMNITIES IN FAVOUR OF THE AMC: The Investor/s shall not hold the AMC liable for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. For any transaction using the Facilities carried out in good faith by the AMC on instructions of the Investor/s.b. For the unauthorized usage/unauthorized transactions conducted by using the Facility.c. For any loss or damage incurred or suffered by the Investor/s due to any error, defect, failure or interruption in the provision of the Facility arising from or caused by any reason whatsoever.d. For any negligence / mistake or misconduct by the Investor/s.e. For any breach or non-compliance by the Investor/s of the rules/terms and conditions stated in this Document.f. For accepting instructions given by any one of the Investor/s in case of joint account/s having mode of operations as "Either or Survivor" or "anyone or survivor".g. For not verifying the identity of the person giving the telephone instructions in the Investor/s name.h. For not carrying out any such instructions where the AMC has reason to believe (which decision of the AMC the Investor/s shall not question or dispute) that the instructions given are not genuine or are otherwise improper, unclear, vague or raise a doubt.i. For carrying out a transaction after such reasonable verification as the AMC may deem fit regarding the identity of the Investor/sj. In case of error in NAV communication.k. For accepting instructions given by any one of the Investor/s or his / her authorized person. <p>MISCELLANEOUS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1) The Investor/s agrees and understands that while this Facility is being introduced without any charges being levied; in case charges are to be levied on a future date he agrees to pay such charges and nonpayment in such an event can lead to termination of these services. |
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- 2) Any dispute arising out of or in connection with these Terms and Conditions, will be referred to the arbitration of a sole arbitrator to be appointed by the AMC, in accordance with the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996.
- 3) These Terms and Conditions are subject to applicable SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 as amended from time to time and includes Guidelines, Circular press release or Notification that may be issued.

Application via electronic mode:

Subject to the Investor fulfilling certain terms and conditions stipulated by the AMC as under, Axis Asset Management Company Limited, Axis Mutual Fund or any other agent or representative of the AMC, Mutual Fund, the Registrar & Transfer Agents may accept transactions through any electronic mode including fax/web/electronic transactions as permitted by SEBI or other regulatory authorities :

- i. The acceptance of the fax/web/electronic transactions will be solely at the risk of the transmitter of the fax/web/ electronic transactions and the Recipient shall not in any way be liable or responsible for any loss, damage caused to the transmitter directly or indirectly, as a result of the transmitter sending or purporting to send such transactions.
- ii. The recipient will also not be liable in the case where the transaction sent or purported to be sent is not processed on account of the fact that it was not received by the Recipient.
- iii. The transmitter's request to the Recipient to act on any fax/web/electronic transmission is for the transmitter's convenience and the Recipient is not obliged or bound to act on the same.
- iv. The transmitter acknowledges that fax/web/electronic transactions is not a secure means of giving instructions/ transactions requests and that the transmitter is aware of the risks involved including those arising out of such transmission.
- v. The transmitter authorizes the recipient to accept and act on any fax/web/ electronic transmission which the recipient believes in good faith to be given by the transmitter and the recipient shall be

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| | <p>entitled to treat any such fax/web/ electronic transaction as if the same was given to the recipient under the transmitter's original signature.</p> <p>vi. The transmitter agrees that security procedures adopted by the recipient may include signature verification, telephone call backs which may be recorded by tape recording device and the transmitter consents to such recording and agrees to cooperate with the recipient to enable confirmation of such fax/web/ electronic transaction requests.</p> <p>vii. The transmitter accepts that the fax/web/ electronic transactions, where applicable shall not be considered until time stamped as a valid transaction request in the Scheme in line with the Regulations.</p> <p>In consideration of the recipient from time to time accepting and at its sole discretion acting on any fax/ web/electronic transaction request received / purporting to be received from the transmitter, the transmitter agrees to indemnify and keep indemnified the AMC, Directors, employees, agents, representatives of the AMC, Axis Mutual Fund and Trustee from and against all actions, claims, demands, liabilities, obligations, losses, damages, costs and expenses of whatever nature (whether actual or contingent) directly or indirectly suffered or incurred, sustained by or threatened against the indemnified parties whatsoever arising from or in connection with or any way relating to the indemnified parties in good faith accepting and acting on fax/web/ electronic transaction requests including relying upon such fax/ electronic transaction requests purporting to come from the Transmitter even though it may not come from the Transmitter.</p> <p>The AMC reserves the right to discontinue the facility at any point of time.</p> |
| Accounts Statements | <p>For normal transactions during ongoing sales and repurchase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Account Statement reflecting the new or additional subscription as well as redemption / switch of Units shall be dispatched to the Unit holder within 30 days from the date of receipt of request from the Unit holder. • For those Unit holders who have provided an e-mail address, the AMC will send the account statement by e-mail. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit holders will be required to download and print the documents after receiving e-mail from the Mutual Fund. Should the Unit holder experience any difficulty in accessing the electronically delivered documents, the Unit holder shall promptly advise the Mutual Fund to enable the Mutual Fund to make the delivery through alternate means. It is deemed that the Unit holder is aware of all security risks including possible third party interception of the documents and contents of the documents becoming known to third parties. • The Unit holder may request for a physical account statement by writing/calling the AMC/ISC/Registrar. <p>Annual Account Statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mutual Fund shall provide the Account Statement to the Unit holders who have not transacted during the last six months prior to the date of generation of account statements. The Account Statement shall reflect the latest closing balance and value of the Units prior to the date of generation of the account statement, • The account statements in such cases may be generated and issued along with the Portfolio Statement or Annual Report of the Scheme. <p>Alternately, soft copy of the account statements shall be mailed to the investors' e-mail address, instead of physical statement, if so mandated.</p> <p>For normal transactions as stated above, in the event the account has more than one registered holder, the first named Unit holder shall receive the account statements.</p> <p>The AMC shall issue Unit certificates within 30 days from the date of receipt of request where the applicant so desires.</p> |
| Dividend | <p>The Dividend warrants/cheque/demand draft shall be dispatched to the Unit holders within 30 days of the date of declaration of the Dividend.</p> <p>The Dividend proceeds will be paid by way of ECS / EFT / NEFT / RTGS / Direct credits/ any other electronic manner if sufficient banking account details are available with Mutual Fund for Investor.</p> <p>In case of specific request for Dividend by warrants/cheques/demand drafts or unavailability of sufficient details with the Mutual Fund, the Dividend will be paid by warrant/cheques/demand drafts and payments will be made in favour of the Unit holder</p> |

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| | <p>(registered holder of the Units or, if there are more than one registered holder, only to the first registered holder) with bank account number furnished to the Mutual Fund (please note that it is mandatory for the Unit holders to provide the Bank account details as per the directives of SEBI).</p> |
| <p>Redemption</p> | <p>How to Redeem</p> <p>A Transaction Slip can be used by the Unit Holder to request for Redemption. The requisite details should be entered in the Transaction Slip and submitted at an ISC/Official Point of Acceptance. Transaction Slips can be obtained from any of the ISCs/Official Points of Acceptance. Investor can also place redemption through Telephone using Easy Call facility or may redeem Online through the AMC's website subject to the terms and conditions as maybe stipulated from time to time.</p> <p>Procedure for payment of redemption.</p> <p>1. Resident Investors</p> <p>Redemption proceeds will be paid to the investor through Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS), NEFT, Direct Credit, Cheque or Demand Draft.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) If investor had provided IFSC code in the application form, by default redemption proceeds shall be to be credited to Investor's account through RTGS/NEFT. b) If Investor has neither provided RTGS code nor the NEFT code but have a bank account with Banks with whom the Fund would has an arrangement for Direct Credit from time to time, the proceeds will be paid through direct credit. c) Incase if investor bank account does not fall in the above a to b categories, redemption proceeds will be paid by cheques/demand drafts, marked "Account Payee only" and drawn in the name of the sole holder / first-named holder (as determined by the records of the Registrar). The bank name and bank account number, as specified in the Registrar's records, will be mentioned in the cheque/demand draft. The cheque will be payable at par at all bank branch or specific cities. If the Unit Holder resides in any other city, he will be paid by a demand draft payable at the city of his residence and the |

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| | <p>demand draft charges shall be borne by the AMC (please refer SAI for details).</p> <p>The redemption proceeds will be sent by courier or (if the addressee city is not serviced by the courier) by registered post/UCP. The dispatch for the purpose of delivery through the courier / postal department, as the case may be, shall be treated as delivery to the investor. The AMC / Registrar are not responsible for any delayed delivery or non-delivery or any consequences thereof, if the dispatch has been made correctly as stated in this paragraph.</p> <p>The AMC reserves the right to change the sequence of payment from (a) to (c) without any prior notice</p> <p>For Unit holders who have given specific request for Cheque/Demand Draft Redemption proceeds will be paid by cheque/demand drafts and payments will be made in favour of the Unit holder with bank account number furnished to the Mutual Fund</p> <p>(Please note that it is mandatory for the Unit holders to provide the Bank account details as per the directives of SEBI). Redemption cheques will be sent to the Unit holder's address.</p> <p>The Mutual Fund will endeavor to dispatch the redemption proceeds within 10 Business Days from the date of Redemption. If the payment is not made within the period stipulated in the Regulations, the Unit Holder shall be paid interest @15% p.a. or as specified by SEBI for the delayed period and the interest shall be borne by the AMC.</p> <p>The Trustee, at its discretion at a later date, may choose to alter or add other modes of payment.</p> <p>2. Non-Resident Investors</p> <p>For NRIs, Redemption proceeds will be remitted depending upon the source of investment as follows:</p> <p>(i) Repatriation basis</p> <p>When Units have been purchased through remittance in foreign exchange from abroad or by cheque / draft issued from proceeds of the Unit Holder's FCNR deposit or from funds held in the Unit Holder's Non Resident (External) account kept in India. The proceeds can also be sent to his Indian address for crediting to his NRE /</p> |
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| | <p>FCNR / non-resident (Ordinary) account, if desired by the Unit Holder.</p> <p>(ii) Non-Repatriation basis</p> <p>When Units have been purchased from funds held in the Unit Holder's non-resident (Ordinary) account, the proceeds will be sent to the Unit Holder's Indian address for crediting to the Unit Holder's non-resident (Ordinary) account.</p> <p>For FIs, the designated branch of the authorized dealer may allow remittance of net sale / maturity proceeds (after payment of taxes) or credit the amount to the Foreign Currency account or Non-resident Rupee account of the FI maintained in accordance with the approval granted to it by the RBI. The Fund will not be liable for any delays or for any loss on account of any exchange fluctuations, while converting the rupee amount in foreign exchange in the case of transactions with NRIs / FIs. The Fund may make other arrangements for effecting payment of redemption proceeds in future.</p> <p>Effect of Redemptions</p> <p>The number of Units held by the Unit Holder in his / her / its folio will stand reduced by the number of Units Redeemed. Units once redeemed will be extinguished and will not be re-issued.</p> <p>The normal processing time may not be applicable in situations where such details are not provided by investors/Unit holders. The AMC will not be responsible for any loss arising out of fraudulent encashment of cheques and/or any delay/loss in transit.</p> <p>Unclaimed Redemptions and Dividends</p> <p>As per circular no. MFD / CIR / 9 / 120 / 2000, dated November 24, 2000 issued by SEBI, the unclaimed Redemption and dividend amounts shall be deployed by the Fund in money market instruments only. The unclaimed Redemption and dividend amounts shall be deployed in money market instruments and such other instruments/securities as maybe permitted from time to time. The investment management fee charged by the AMC for managing such unclaimed amounts shall not exceed 50 basis points. The circular also specifies that investors who claim these amounts during a period of three years from the due date shall be paid at the prevailing NAV. Thus, after a period of three years, this amount can be transferred to a pool account and the investors can claim the said amounts at the NAV prevailing at the end of the third year. In terms of the</p> |
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| | <p>circular, the onus is on the AMC to make a continuous effort to remind investors through letters to take their unclaimed amounts. The details of such unclaimed amounts shall be disclosed in the annual report sent to the Unit Holders.</p> <p>AMC reserves the right to provide the facility of redeeming Units of the Scheme through an alternative mechanism including but not limited to online transactions on the Internet, as may be decided by the AMC from time to time. The alternative mechanism may also include electronic means of communication such as redeeming Units online through the AMC Website or any other website etc. The alternative mechanisms would be applicable to only those investors who opt for the same in writing and/or subject to investor fulfilling such conditions as AMC may specify from time to time.</p> <p>Signature mismatches If the AMC / Registrar finds a signature mismatch, while processing the redemption/ switch out request, then the AMC/ Registrar reserves the right to process the redemption only on the basis of supporting documents confirming the identity of the investors. List of such documents would be notified by AMC from time to time on its website.</p> <p>Important Note: All applicants for Purchase of Units /Redemption of Units must provide a bank name, bank account number, branch address, and account type in the Application Form.</p> |
| <p>Delay in payment of redemption / repurchase proceeds</p> | <p>The AMC shall be liable to pay interest to the Unit holders at 15% or such other rate as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time, in case the Redemption / Repurchase proceeds are not made within 10 Business Days of the date of Redemption / Repurchase. However, the AMC will not be liable to pay any interest or compensation or any amount otherwise, in case the AMC / Trustee is required to obtain from the Investor / Unit holders verification of identity or such other details relating to Subscription for Units under any applicable law or as may be requested by a Regulatory Agency or any government authority, which may result in delay in processing the application.</p> |

C. PERIODIC DISCLOSURES

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| <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</p> | <p>The AMC will calculate and disclose the first NAV of the Scheme within a period of 30 days from the closure of the NFO Period. Subsequently, the NAVs will be calculated and disclosed on all the Business Days. The NAV of the Scheme and</p> |
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| <p>with your unit balance.</p> | <p>purchase/Redemption price shall be published at least in two daily newspapers on daily basis in accordance with the Regulations. The AMC shall update the NAVs on the website of the AMC (www.axismf.com) and of the Association of Mutual Funds in India - AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) before 9.00 p.m. on every Business Day. If the NAVs are not available before the commencement of Business Hours on the following day due to any reason, the Mutual Fund shall issue a press release giving reasons and explaining when the Mutual Fund would be able to publish the NAV.</p> <p>Information regarding NAV can be obtained by the Unit holders / Investors by calling or visiting the nearest ISC.</p> |
| <p>Half yearly Disclosures: Portfolio / Financial Results</p> <p>This is a list of securities where the corpus of the scheme is currently invested. The market value of these investments is also stated in portfolio disclosures.</p> | <p>The Mutual Fund shall publish a complete statement of the Scheme portfolio and the unaudited financial results, within one month from the close of each half year (i.e. 31st March and 30th September), by way of an advertisement at least, in one National English daily and one regional newspaper in the language of the region where the head office of the Mutual Fund is located.</p> <p>The Mutual Fund may opt to send the portfolio to all Unit holders in lieu of the advertisement (if applicable).</p> <p>The Portfolio Statement will also be displayed on the website of the AMC and AMFI.</p> |
| <p>Half Yearly Results</p> | <p>The Mutual Fund and AMC shall before the expiry of one month from the close of each half year i.e. 31st March and on 30th September, publish its unaudited financial results in one national English daily newspaper and in a regional newspaper published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the Mutual Fund is situated.</p> <p>The unaudited financial results will also be displayed on the website of the AMC and AMFI.</p> |
| <p>Annual Report</p> | <p>The Scheme wise annual report or an abridged summary thereof shall be mailed (emailed, where e mail id is provided unless otherwise required) to all Unit holders not later than four months (or such other period as may be specified by SEBI from time to time) from the date of closure of the relevant accounting year (i.e. 31st March each year) and full annual report shall be available for inspection at the Head Office of the Mutual Fund and a copy</p> |

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| | shall be made available to the Unit holders on request on payment of nominal fees, if any. Scheme wise annual report shall also be displayed on the website of the AMC (www.axismf.com) and Association of Mutual Funds in India (www.amfindia.com). | | |
| Associate Transactions | Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI). | | |
| <p>Taxation</p> <p>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/authorised dealers with respect to the specific amount of tax and other implications arising out of his or her participation in the schemes.</p> | <u>Equity Fund</u> | | |
| | Resident Investors | Mutual Fund | |
| | Tax on Dividend | Nil | Nil |
| | Capital Gains: Long Term | Nil | Nil |
| | Short Term | 15% (plus applicable surcharge and education cess) | Nil |
| | The scheme will attract securities transaction tax (STT) at 0.25% on the redemption value. | | |
| | The Scheme being an equity oriented scheme, no additional tax under section 115R of the income tax, 1961 is payable on income distribution, if any, made by the scheme. | | |
| For further details on taxation please refer to the clause on Taxation in the SAI | | | |
| Investor services | <p>Investors can lodge any service request or complaints or enquire about NAVs, Unit Holdings, Valuation, Dividends, etc by calling the Investor line of the AMC at "1800 3000 3300" (toll-free number) or 3940 3300 (at local call rate for enquiring at AMC ISC's) or email – customerservice@axismf.com.</p> <p>The service representatives may require personal information of the Investor for verification of his / her identity in order to protect confidentiality of information. The AMC will at all times endeavour to handle transactions efficiently and to resolve any Investor grievances promptly.</p> <p>Any complaints should be addressed to Mr. Milind Vengurlekar who has been appointed as the</p> | | |

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| | Investor Relations Officer and can be contacted at: Address : 11 th floor, Nariman Bhavan, Vinay K. Shah Marg, Nariman Point, Mumbai – 400 021 Phone no.: 022 30933830/817 |
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D. COMPUTATION OF NAV

The Net Asset Value (NAV) per Unit under the Scheme will be computed by dividing the net assets of the Scheme by the number of Units outstanding on the valuation day. The Mutual Fund will value its investments according to the valuation norms, as specified in Schedule VIII of the SEBI (MF) Regulations, or such norms as may be specified by SEBI from time to time.

The Net Assets Value (NAV) of the Units under the Scheme shall be calculated as shown below:

$$\text{NAV (Rs.)} = \frac{\text{Market or Fair Value of Scheme + including Current Assets and Provisions} + \text{Current Liabilities and Accrued Income}}{\text{No. of Units outstanding under Scheme on the Valuation Day}}$$

The NAV shall be calculated up to two decimal places. However the AMC reserves the right to declare the NAVs up to additional decimal places as it deems appropriate. Separate NAV will be calculated and disclosed for each Option. The NAVs of the Growth Option and the Dividend Option will be different after the declaration of the first Dividend.

The AMC will calculate and disclose the first NAV of the Scheme within a period of 30 days from the closure of the NFO Period. Subsequently, the NAVs will be calculated and disclosed on all the Business Days.

IV. FEES AND EXPENSES

This section outlines the expenses that will be charged to the schemes.

A. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO) EXPENSES

These expenses are incurred for the purpose of various activities related to the NFO like sales and distribution fees paid marketing and advertising, registrar expenses, printing and stationary, bank charges etc.

In accordance with the provisions of SEBI Circular no. SEBI/ IMD/CIR No. 1/64057/06 dated April 04, 2006 and SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 4/ 168230/09 dated June 30, 2009, the Scheme, being an open-ended scheme, the NFO expenses shall be borne by the AMC/Sponsor.

B. ANNUAL SCHEME RECURRING EXPENSES

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

The AMC has estimated that up to 2.50% of the daily average net assets of the Scheme will be charged to the Scheme as expenses. For the actual current expenses being charged, the Investor should refer to the website of the AMC.

| Particulars | % of Net Assets |
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| Investment Management & Advisory Fee | 1.25 |
| Custodial Fees | 0.05 |
| Registrar & Transfer Agent Fees including cost related to providing accounts statement, Dividend/Redemption cheques/warrants etc. | 0.10 |
| Marketing & Selling Expenses including Agents Commission and statutory advertisement | 0.75 |
| Brokerage & Transaction Cost pertaining to the distribution of units | - |
| Audit Fees / Fees and expenses of trustee | 0.10 |
| Costs related to Investor communications | 0.15 |
| Costs of fund transfer from location to location | - |
| Other Expenses* | 0.10 |
| Total Recurring Expenses | 2.50 |

*Any other expenses which are directly attributable to the Scheme, maybe charged with the approval of the Trustee within the overall limits as specified in the Regulations except those expenses which are specifically prohibited.

These estimates have been made in good faith as per the information available to the Investment Manager and are subject to change inter-se or in total subject to prevailing Regulations. The AMC may incur actual expenses which may be more or less than those estimated above under any head and/or in total. Type of expenses charged shall be as per the Regulations.

The AMC will charge the Scheme such actual expenses incurred, subject to the statutory limit prescribed in the Regulations.

The recurring expenses of the Scheme (including the Investment Management and Advisory Fees) shall be as per the limits prescribed under the SEBI (MF) Regulations. These are as follows:

On the first Rs. 100 crores of the average weekly net assets - 2.50%

On the next Rs. 300 crores of the average weekly net assets - 2.25%

On the next Rs. 300 crores of the average weekly net assets – 2.00%

On the balance of the assets - 1.75%

The AMC may charge the Mutual Fund with investment and advisory fee as prescribed in the SEBI (MF) Regulations from time to time and as permitted by the Investment Management Agreement. Presently, the SEBI (MF) Regulations permit fees as follows:

i) 1.25% of the weekly average net assets outstanding in each accounting year for the Scheme concerned as long as the net assets do not exceed Rs.100 crore, and

ii) 1% of the excess amount over Rs.100 crore, where net assets so calculated exceed Rs.100 crore.

The total expenses of the Scheme(s) including the investment management and advisory fee shall not exceed the limit stated in Regulation 52(6) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations.

Any expenditure in excess of the SEBI regulatory limits shall be borne by the AMC or the Sponsor.

The current expense ratios will be updated on the AMC website viz. www.axismf.com within two working days mentioning the effective date of the change.

C. LOAD STRUCTURE

Load is an amount which is presently paid by the Investor to redeem the Units from the Scheme. This amount is used by the AMC to pay commission to the distributors and to take care of other marketing and selling expenses. Load amounts are variable and are subject to change from time to time. For the current applicable structure, Investors may refer to the website of the AMC (www.axismf.com) or may call at **1800 3000 3300** or you can contact your distributor.

SEBI vide its circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 4/ 168230/09 dated June 30, 2009 has decided that there shall be no entry Load for all Mutual Fund Schemes.

| Type of Load | Load chargeable (as %age of NAV) |
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| Entry Load | NA |
| Exit Load/CDSC | 0.25% if redeemed within 30 days from the date of investment/allotment. |

Units issued on reinvestment of Dividends shall not be subject to Load.

The above mentioned load structure shall be equally applicable to the special products such as switches, etc. offered by the AMC. However, for switches between equity schemes, no load will be charged by the AMC. Further, for switches between the Growth and Dividend Option, no load will be charged by the scheme.

Of the Exit Load or CDSC charged to the Investor, a maximum of 1% of the Redemption proceeds can be maintained in a separate account which can be used by the AMC to pay commissions to the distributor and to take care of other marketing and selling expenses. Any balance is to be credited to the Scheme immediately.

The Investor is requested to check the prevailing Load structure of the Scheme before investing.

For any change in Load structure AMC will issue an addendum and display it on the website/Investor Service Centres.

Under the Scheme, the AMC/Trustee reserves the right to change / modify the Load structure if it so deems fit in the interest of smooth and efficient functioning of the Mutual Fund. The AMC/Trustee reserves the right to introduce / modify the Load depending upon the circumstances prevailing at that time subject to maximum limits as prescribed under the Regulations.

The Redemption Price however, will not be lower than 93% of the NAV. Any imposition or enhancement of Load in future shall be applicable on prospective investments only. The difference between the Redemption price and Sale price at any point in time shall not exceed the permitted limit as prescribed by SEBI from time to time which is presently 7% calculated on the Sale Price.

At the time of changing the Load Structure:

1. An Addendum detailing the changes will be attached to Scheme Information Document (s) 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.
2. The addendum will be displayed on the website of the AMC and arrangements will be made to display the addendum in the form of a notice in all the Investor Service Centres and distributors / brokers' office.
3. The introduction of the Exit Load/ CDSC along with the details may be stamped in the acknowledgement slip issued to the Investors on submission of the application form and may also be disclosed in the statement of accounts issued after the introduction of such Load/CDSC.
4. 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.
5. Any other measure which the Mutual Fund may consider necessary.

Any change in Load structure shall be only on a prospective basis i.e. any such changes would be chargeable only for Redemptions from prospective purchases (applying first in first out basis).

D. WAIVER OF LOAD FOR DIRECT APPLICATIONS

Not applicable

V. RIGHTS OF UNIT HOLDERS

Please refer to SAI for details.

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

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

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

Not Applicable

2. In case of Indian Sponsor(s), details of all monetary penalties imposed and/ or action taken during the last three years or pending with any financial regulatory body or governmental authority, against Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustee /Trustee Company; for irregularities or for violations in the financial services sector, or for defaults with respect to share holders or debenture holders and depositors, or for economic offences, or for violation of securities law. Details of settlement, if any, arrived at with the aforesaid authorities during the last three years shall also be disclosed.

Nil

3. Details of all enforcement actions taken by SEBI in the last three years and/ or pending with SEBI for the violation of SEBI Act, 1992 and Rules and Regulations framed there under including debarment and/ or suspension and/ or cancellation and/ or imposition of monetary penalty/adjudication/enquiry proceedings, if any, to which the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustee /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.

Nils

4. Any pending material civil or criminal litigation incidental to the business of the Mutual Fund to which the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustee /Trustee Company and/ or any of the directors and/ or key personnel are a party should also be disclosed separately.

Nil

5. Any deficiency in the systems and operations of the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustee/Trustee Company which SEBI has specifically advised to be disclosed in the Scheme Information Document, or which has been notified by any other Regulatory Agency, shall be disclosed.

Nil

The Scheme under this Scheme Information Document was approved by the Trustee Company by passing a resolution on November 20, 2009. The Trustee has ensured that the Scheme is a new product offered by Axis Mutual Fund and is not a minor modification of its existing schemes.

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.

for and on behalf of
Axis Asset Management Company Limited

Rajiv Anand
Managing Director &
Chief Executive Officer

Date: XX
Place: Mumbai