

SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT

UTI-Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme (A close - ended passive index fund tracking the S&P Nifty Index)

Offer of Units of ₹10/-each for cash during the New Fund Offer

New Fund Offer Opens on: _____, 2013

New Fund Offer Closes on: _____, 2013

New Fund Offer will not be kept open for more than 15 days

UTI Mutual Fund

UTI Asset Management Company Limited

UTI Trustee Company Private Limited

Tower, Gn Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051.

Tel: (022) 6678 6666, **Email:**invest@uti.co.in, **Website:** www.utimf.com

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

In light with SEBI circular no. CIR/MRD/DP/32/2012 dated December 6, 2012, the Schemes is in compliance with the provisions of RGESS guidelines notified by Ministry of Finance vide notification no. 51/2012 F. No. 142/35/2012-TPL dated November 23, 2012.

This 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 / UTI Financial Centres (UFCs) / Website / Distributors or Brokers.

The Mutual Fund / AMC and its empanelled broker/s has not given and shall not give any indicative portfolio and indicative yield in any communication in any manner whatsoever. Investors are advised not to rely on any communication regarding indicative yield/portfolio with regards to the scheme.

The investors are advised to refer to the Statement of Additional Information (SAI) for details of UTI Mutual Fund, Tax and Legal issues and general information on www.utimf.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 UTI Financial 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 _____2013.

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Highlights

1.	Investment Objective	<p>The principal investment objective of the scheme is to invest in stocks of companies comprising S&P CNX Nifty and endeavor to achieve return equivalent to Nifty by “passive” investment. The scheme will be managed by replicating the index in the same weightage as in S&P CNX Nifty – Index with the intention of minimising the performance difference between the scheme and the S&P CNX Nifty – Index in capital terms, subject to market liquidity, cost of trading, management expenses and other factors which may cause tracking error. The scheme would alter the scrips /weights as and when the same are altered in the S&P Nifty Index.</p> <p>The fund would be qualified as a investment option targeting investment under Govt. Notified Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme.</p>
2.	Liquidity	<p>During the New Fund Offer, the units of the fund will be sold at the face value of ₹10/- per unit.</p> <p>Redemption will be done on maturity date at Net Asset Value (NAV) based price of the scheme. As per SEBI guidelines , the AMC/ Mutual Fund shall not redeem the units of the scheme before the date of maturity. The units of the scheme will be listed on the stock exchange as may be decided by UTI AMC , after the closure of the New Fund Offer. Investor will be able to enter & exit the fund through transactions in the secondary market within five business days of the allotment.</p>
3.	Benchmark	S&P CNX Nifty
4.	Transparency/ NAV Disclosure	The AMC will calculate and disclose the first NAV within a period of 5 business days from the date of allotment. Subsequently, the NAV will be calculated and disclosed on every business day.
5.	Loads	<p><u>Load Structure during New Fund Offer Period and on maturity:</u></p> <p>Entry Load: Nil</p> <p>Exit Load : Nil (The Units under the Schemes cannot be directly redeemed with the Mutual Fund as the Units will be listed on the Stock Exchange/s.)</p>
6.	Lock in Period:	Required Lock in for Tax Benefits under Sec 80 CCG of Income Tax Act, 1961: Lock in period (for units in respect of which deduction under section 80 CCG has been claimed for any assessment year) shall be as per the provision of Sec 80 CCG of the Income Tax Act,1961 read with CBDT notification S.O.2777(E) dated 23 rd Nov 2012.
7.	Minimum Application Amount	Minimum initial investment is Rs.5000/- per application and in multiples of 1/- thereafter.
8.	Redemption/ Maturity	<p>Redemption not permitted before maturity. The scheme will have a maturity date/ final redemption date. The scheme will compulsorily without any further act by the unit holder (s) be redeemed on the maturity / final redemption date.</p> <p>On maturity / final redemption date of the scheme units under the scheme will be redeemed at the applicable NAV. For redemption made on the maturity date/ final redemption date the AMC does not intend to charge any exit load.</p>
9.	Tenure of the scheme	The tenure of the scheme is three years from the date of allotment.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. RISK FACTORS

Standard Risk Factors

1. Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
2. 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.
3. Past performance of the Sponsors/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the scheme.
4. The name of the scheme do not in any manner indicate either the quality of the scheme or their future prospects and returns. There may be instances where no dividend distribution could be made.
5. The sponsors are not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the scheme beyond the initial contribution of ₹10,000/- made by them towards setting up the Fund.
6. The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.
7. Statements/Observations made are subject to the laws of the land as they exist at any relevant point of time.
8. Growth, appreciation, dividend and income, if any, referred to in this Scheme Information Document are subject to the tax laws and other fiscal enactments as they exist from time to time.
9. The NAVs of the Scheme may be affected by changes in the general market conditions, factors and forces affecting capital market, in particular, level of interest rates, various market related factors and trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures.
10. **Credit Risk:** Bonds /debentures as well as other money market instruments issued by corporates run the risk of down grading by the rating agencies and even default as the worst case. Securities issued by Central/State governments have lesser to zero probability of credit / default risk in view of the sovereign status of the issuer.
11. **Interest-Rate Risk:** Bonds/ Government securities which are fixed income securities, run price-risk like any other fixed income security. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of fixed income securities fall and when interest rates drop, the prices increase. The level of interest rates is determined by the rates at which government raises new money through RBI, and price levels at which the market is already dealing in existing securities, rate of inflation etc. The extent of fall or rise in the prices is a function of the prevailing coupon rate, number of days to maturity of a security and the increase or decrease in the level of interest rates. The prices of Bonds/ Government securities are also influenced by the liquidity in the financial system and/or the open market operations (OMO) by RBI.

Pressure on exchange rate of the Rupee may also affect security prices. Such rise and fall in price of bonds/government securities in the portfolio of the scheme may influence the NAVs of the scheme as and when such changes occur.

12. **Liquidity Risk:** The Indian debt market is such that a large percentage of the total traded volumes on particular days might be concentrated in a few securities. Traded volumes for particular securities differ significantly on a daily basis. Consequently, the scheme might have to incur a significant “impact cost” while transacting large volumes in a particular security.

13. **Securities Lending:** It is one of the means of earning additional income for the scheme with lesser degree of risk. The risk could be in the form of non availability of ready securities for sale during the period the securities remain lent. The scheme could also be exposed to risk through the possibility of default by the borrower/intermediary in returning the securities.

However, the risk would be adequately covered by taking in of suitable collateral from the borrower by the intermediary involved in the process. The scheme will have a lien on such collateral. It will also have other suitable checks and controls to minimise any risk involved in the securities lending process.

14. **Reinvestment Risk:** This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the “interest on interest” component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

15. Money Market Securities are subject to the risk of an issuer’s inability to meet interest and principal payments on its obligations and market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer.

16. Trading in debt and equity derivatives involves certain specific risks like:

- a. **Credit Risk:** This is the risk on default by the counter party. This is usually to the extent of difference between actual position and contracted position. This risk is substantially mitigated where derivative transactions happen through clearing corporation.
- b. **Market Risk:** Market movement may also adversely affect the pricing and settlement of derivative trades like cash trades.
- c. **Illiquidity Risk:** The risk that a derivative product may not be sold or purchased at a fair price due to lack of liquidity in the market.
- d. An exposure to derivatives can lead to losses. Success of dealing in derivatives depends on the ability of the Fund Manager to correctly assess the future market movement and in the event of incorrect assessment, if any, performance of the scheme could be lower.
- e. Interest Rate Swaps (IRSs) and Forward Rate Agreements (FRAs) do also have inherent credit and settlement risks. However, these risks are substantially less as they are limited to the interest stream and not the notional principal amount.
- f. Participating in derivatives is a highly specialized activity and entails greater than ordinary investment risks. Notwithstanding such derivatives being used for limited purpose of hedging and portfolio balancing, the overall market in these segments could be highly speculative due to action of other participants in the market.
- g. Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies.
- h. 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.

17. The aggregate value of “illiquid securities” of a scheme (other than UTI-RGESS), which are defined by SEBI as non traded, thinly traded and unlisted equity shares, shall not exceed 15% of the total assets of a scheme and any illiquid securities held above 15% of the total assets shall be assigned

zero value. The proposed aggregate holding of assets considered “illiquid”, could be more than 10% of the value of the net assets of a scheme. In normal course of business, the schemes would be able to make payment of redemption proceeds within 10 business days, as they would have sufficient exposure to liquid assets. In case of the need for exiting from such illiquid instruments in a short period of time, the NAVs of the schemes could be impacted adversely.

18. In the event of receipt of inordinately large number of redemption requests or a restructuring of a Schemes’ portfolio, there may be delays in the redemption of units.
19. Different types of securities in which the scheme would invest as given in the Scheme Information Document carry different levels and types of risk. Accordingly a scheme’s risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investment pattern. For eg. Corporate bonds carry a higher amount of risk than Government securities. Further even among corporate bonds, bonds which are AAA rated are comparatively less risky than bonds which are AA rated.

20. Scheme specific risks factors for equity-oriented schemes

- a) Investors may note that AMC/Fund Manager’s investment decisions may not always be profitable, even though it is intended to generate capital appreciation and maximize the returns by actively investing in equity/ equity related securities.
- b) The value of the investments in the scheme, may be affected generally by factors affecting securities markets, such as price and volume volatility in the capital markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in policies of the Government, taxation laws or policies of any appropriate authority and other political and economic developments and closure of stock exchanges which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors including equity and debt markets. Consequently, the NAV of the Units of the Scheme may fluctuate and can go up or down.
- c) Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of the equity and equity related investments made by the Scheme which could cause the scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Different segments of the Indian financial markets have different settlement periods and such periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances leading to delays in receipt of proceeds from sale of securities. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could also cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. By the same rationale, the inability to sell securities held in a Scheme’s portfolio due to the absence of a well developed and liquid secondary market for debt securities would result, at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, in case of a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in a Scheme’s portfolio.
- d) Securities, which are not quoted on the stock exchanges, are inherently illiquid in nature and carry a larger amount of liquidity risk, in comparison to securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to the investor, including a put option. Within the regulatory limits, the AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities that offer attractive yields. This may however increase the risk of the portfolio.
- e) The Scheme may use various derivative products as permitted by the Regulations. Use of derivatives requires an understanding of not only the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. Other risks include, the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices. Usage of derivatives will expose the Scheme to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.
- f) The Scheme may also invest in ADRs / GDRs as permitted by Reserve Bank of India and Securities and Exchange Board of India. To the extent that some part of the assets of the scheme may be invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the Indian Rupee equivalent of the net assets, distributions and income may be adversely affected by the changes in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee.

The repatriation of capital also may be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls or political circumstances as well as the application to it of other restrictions on investment.

- g) The scheme intend to deploy funds in money market instruments to maintain liquidity. To the extent that some assets/funds are deployed in money market instruments, the scheme will be subject to credit risk as well as settlement risk, which might affect the liquidity of the scheme.

21. Risk Factors specific to investments in Securitised Papers:

Types of Securitised Debt vary and carry different levels and types of risks. Credit Risk on Securitised Bonds depends upon the Originator and varies depending on whether they are issued with Recourse to Originator or otherwise. A structure with Recourse will have a lower Credit Risk than a structure without Recourse. Underlying assets in Securitised Debt may assume different forms and the general types of receivables include Auto Finance, Credit Cards, Home Loans or any such receipts. Credit risks relating to these types of receivables depend upon various factors including macro economic factors of these industries and economies. Specific factors like nature and adequacy of property mortgaged against these borrowings, nature of loan agreement/ mortgage deed in case of Home Loan, adequacy of documentation in case of Auto Finance and Home Loans, capacity of borrower to meet its obligation on borrowings in case of Credit Cards and intentions of the borrower influence the risks relating to the asset borrowings underlying the securitised debt. Holders of the securitised assets may have low credit risk with diversified retail base on underlying assets especially when securitised assets are created by high credit rated tranches, risk profiles of Planned Amortisation Class tranches (PAC), Principal Only Class Tranches (PO) and Interest Only class tranches (IO) will differ depending upon the interest rate movement and speed of prepayment. Various types of major risks pertaining to Securitised Papers are as below:

Liquidity & Price risk

Presently, secondary market for securitised papers is not very liquid. This could limit the ability of the investor to resell them. Even if a secondary market develops and sales were to take place, these secondary transactions may be at a discount to the initial issue price due to changes in the interest rate structure.

Delinquency and Credit Risk

Securitised transactions are normally backed by pool of receivables and credit enhancement as stipulated by the rating agency, which differ from issue to issue. The Credit Enhancement stipulated represents a limited loss cover to the Investors. These Certificates represent an undivided beneficial interest in the underlying receivables and there is no obligation of either the Issuer or the Seller or the originator, or the parent or any affiliate of the Seller, Issuer and Originator. No financial recourse is available to the Certificate Holders against the Investors' Representative. Delinquencies and credit losses may cause depletion of the amount available under the Credit Enhancement and thereby the Investor Payouts may get affected if the amount available in the Credit Enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. On persistent default of a Obligor to repay his obligation, the Servicer may repossess and sell the underlying Asset. However many factors may affect, delay or prevent the repossession of such Asset or the length of time required to realize the sale proceeds on such sales. In addition, the price at which such Asset may be sold may be lower than the amount due from that Obligor.

Prepayment Risk

Asset securitisation is a process whereby commercial or consumer credits are packaged and sold in the form of financial instruments. Full prepayment of underlying loan contract may take place during the tenure of the paper. In the event of prepayments, investors may be exposed to changes in tenor and reinvestment risk.

Scheme Specific Risk Factors & Risk mitigation measure:

- a. The scheme is passively managed index fund i.e. the amount collected under the scheme is invested in securities of companies comprising the S&P CNX-Nifty in the same weightages as they have in the Nifty.
- b. The composition of the S&P CNX – Nifty is subject to changes that may be effected periodically by the IISL.
- c. Performance of the S&P CNX-Nifty will have a direct bearing on the performance of UTI-Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme.
- d. The extent of the Tracking error may have an impact on the performance of the UTI-Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme.

A NOTE ON S&P CNX NIFTY

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S&P and IISL do not guarantee the accuracy and/or the completeness of the S&P CNX Nifty or any data included therein and they shall have no liability for any errors, omissions or interruptions therein. Neither IISL nor S&P makes any warranty, express or implied, as to the results to be obtained by UTI Mutual Fund, unit holders of UTI-Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme, or any other persons or entities from the use of the S&P CNX Nifty or any data included therein. IISL and S&P make no express or implied warranties and expressly disclaim all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to the Index or any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall IISL or S&P have any liability for any special, punitive, indirect or consequential damages (including lost profits), even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

B. REQUIREMENT OF MINIMUM INVESTORS IN THE SCHEMES

Presently as per SEBI Regulations the Scheme shall have a minimum of 20 investors and no single investor shall account for more than 25% of the corpus of the Scheme. These conditions will be complied with immediately after the closure of NFO itself i.e. at the time of allotment. In case of non fulfillment with the condition of minimum 20 investors, the scheme shall be wound up in accordance with regulations 39(2) (c) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations automatically without any reference from SEBI. In case of non fulfillment with the condition of 25% holding by a single investor on the date

of allotment, the application to the extent of exposure in excess of the stipulated 25% limit would be liable to be rejected and the allotment would be effective only to the extent of 25% of the corpus collected. Consequently such exposure over 25% limits will lead to refund within 5 business days from the date of allotment.

However, as this product / launch is under the aegis of RGESS guidelines, it could require initial support to stabilize the fund in the early stages. Hence, UTI AMC may initially invest Rs.2.5crores for the stability of the fund .

C. DEFINITIONS

In the scheme unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Acceptance date" or "date of acceptance" with reference to an application made by an applicant to the UTI Asset Management Company Ltd. (UTI AMC) for purchase or redemption/changeover/switchover of units means the day on which the UTI Financial Centres (UFCs) / Registrar or the official point of acceptance as per the list attached with this Scheme Information Document after being satisfied that such application is complete in all respects, accepts the same.
2. "Accounting Year" of UTI Mutual Fund is from April to March.
3. "Act" means the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, (15 of 1992) as amended from time to time.
4. "Applicant" means an investor who is eligible to participate in the schemes and who is not a minor and shall include the alternate applicant mentioned in the application form.
5. "Alternate applicant" in case of a minor means the parent other than the parent/step-parent/court guardian who has made the application on behalf of the minor.
6. "AMFI" means Association of Mutual Funds in India.
7. "Asset Management Company/UTI AMC/AMC/Investment Manager" means the UTI Asset Management Company Limited incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956) and approved as such by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) under sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 21 to act as the Investment Manager to the schemes of UTI Mutual Fund.
8. "Body Corporate" or "Corporation" includes a company incorporated outside India but does not include (a) a corporation sole, (b) a co-operative society registered under any law relating to co-operative societies and (c) any other body corporate (not being a company as defined in this Act), which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf.
9. "Bonus Unit" means and includes, where the context so requires, a unit issued as fully paid up bonus unit by capitalising a part of the amount standing to the credit of the account of the reserves formed or otherwise in respect of this scheme.
10. "Book Closure" is a period when the register of unit holders is closed for all transactions viz. Purchases, redemptions, changeover, switchover etc. Such Book Closure period will not exceed 15 days in a year.
11. "Business Day" means a day other than (i) Saturday and Sunday or (ii) a day on which the principal stock exchange with reference to which the valuation of securities under a scheme is done is closed, or the Reserve Bank of India or banks in Mumbai are closed for business, or (iii) a day on which the UTI AMC offices in Mumbai remain closed or (iv) a day on which purchase and redemption/changeover/switching of unit is suspended by the Trustee or (v) a day on which normal

business could not be transacted due to storm, floods, bandhs, strikes or such other events as the AMC may specify from time to time.

The AMC reserves the right to declare any day as a Business day or otherwise at any or all Official Points of Acceptance.

12. “Custodian” means a person who has been granted a certificate of registration to carry on the business of custodian under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Custodian of Securities) Regulations, 1996, and who may be appointed for rendering custodian services for the Scheme in accordance with the Regulations.
14. “Cut-off timing”, in relation to an investor making an application to a mutual fund for purchase or redemption of units, shall mean the outer limits of timings within a particular day which are relevant for determination of the NAV that is to be applied for his transaction.
15. “Distributable surplus” means the Gains that has been realised on a marked to market basis and is carried forward to the balance sheet at market value, arising out of appreciation on investments which is readily available for distribution to the unit holders as Income.
16. “Eligible Trust” means - (i) a trust created by or in pursuance of the provisions of any law which is for the time being in force in any State, or (ii) a trust, the properties of which are vested in a treasurer under the Charitable Endowments Act 1890 (Act 6 of 1890), or (iii) a religious or charitable trust which is administered or controlled or supervised by or under the provisions of any law, which is for the time being in force relating to religious or charitable trusts or, (iv) any other trust, being an irrevocable trust, which has been created for the purpose of or in connection with the endowment of any property or properties for the benefit or use of the public or any section thereof, or (v) a trust created by a will which is valid and has become effective, or (vi) any other trust, being an irrevocable trust, which has been created by an instrument in writing and includes ‘depository’ within the meaning of Clause (e) of Subsection (1) of Section 2 of The Depository Act, 1996.
17. “Firm”, “partner” and “partnership” have the meanings assigned to them in the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 (9 of 1932), but the expression “partner” shall also include any person who being a minor is admitted to the benefits of the partnership.
18. “Fund Manager” means the manager appointed for the day-to-day management and administration of the scheme.
19. “IISL” means India Index Services & Products Ltd., a joint venture between Credit Rating Information Services of India Ltd. (CRISIL) and the National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE).
20. “Investment Management Agreement or IMA” means the Investment Management Agreement (IMA) dated December 9, 2002, executed between UTI Trustee Company Private Limited and UTI Asset Management Company Limited.
21. “Investor Service Centre” such offices as are designated as ISC by the AMC from time to time.
22. “Load” is a charge that may be levied as a percentage of NAV at the time of exiting from the Scheme.
23. “Mutual Fund” or “Fund” or “UTIMF” means UTI Mutual Fund, a Trust under the Indian Trust Act, 1882 registered with SEBI under registration number MF/048/03/01 dated January 14, 2003.
24. “Maturity date/ Final Redemption date ” – The Maturity date/ Final Redemption date (s) is the date (or the immediately following business day, if that date is not the business day) on which the outstanding units (including the units allotted on dividend reinvestment , if any) under the scheme will be compulsorily and without any further act by the unitholder(s) redeemed at the applicable NAV.

25. "NAV" means Net Asset Value of the Units of the Scheme calculated in the manner provided in this Scheme Information Document and in conformity with the SEBI Regulations as prescribed from time to time.
26. "Non-Resident Indian (NRI)" shall have the meaning as defined under Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) Regulations, 2000 (FEMA Regulation 2000) framed by Reserve Bank of India under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999). As per FEMA Regulation 2000, "Non-Resident Indian (NRI)" means a person resident outside India who is a citizen of India or is a person of Indian origin. A person shall be deemed to be a "person of Indian origin" if he is a citizen of any country other than Bangladesh or Pakistan and if (a) he at any time held Indian passport; or (b) he or either of his parents or any of his grand-parents was a citizen of India by virtue of the Constitution of India or the Citizenship Act, 1955 (57 of 1955); or (c) the person is a spouse of an Indian citizen or a person referred to in sub-clause (a) or (b) herein.
27. "Number of units deemed to be in issue" means the aggregate of the number of units issued and still remaining outstanding.
28. "Official points of acceptance" UTI Financial Centres (UFCs), Offices of the Registrars of the Schemes any other authorised centre as may be notified by UTI AMC from time to time are the official points of acceptance of purchase/redemption/changeover/switchover applications of the schemes. The cut off time as mentioned in this Scheme Information Document will be applicable at these official points of acceptance. The list of official points of acceptance is attached with this document.

For purchase / redemption / changeover / switchover of units applications received at any authorized collection centre, which is not an official point of acceptance, the cut off time at the official point of acceptance alone, will be applicable for determination of NAV for purchase / redemption / changeover / switchover of units.
29. "RBI" means the Reserve Bank of India, constituted under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
30. "Record Date" means the date announced by the Fund for any benefits like dividends, bonus etc. The person holding the units as per the records of UTI AMC/Registrars, on the record date shall be eligible for such benefits.
31. "Registrar" means a person whose services may be retained by UTI AMC to act as the Registrar under the schemes, from time to time.
32. "Regulations" or "SEBI Regulations" mean the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 as amended or reenacted from time to time.
33. "SEBI" means the Securities and Exchange Board of India set up under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992).
34. "Society" means a society established under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 (21 of 1860) or any other society established under any State or Central law for the time being in force.
35. "Sponsors" are Bank of Baroda, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Punjab National Bank, and State Bank of India;
36. "S&P CNX Nifty" means an index which is determined, composed and calculated by India Index Services Products Limited.
37. "Switchover" means transfer of units of one scheme of UTI MF to another scheme of UTI MF wherever permissible.
38. "Time" all time referred to in the Scheme Information Document stands for Indian Standard Time.

39. "Tracking Error" means the extent to which the NAVs of UTI-RGESS move in a manner inconsistent with the movements of the Nifty on any given day or over any given period of time arising from any cause or reason whatsoever including but not limited to differences in the weightage of the investments in the securities of the schemes and the weightage to such securities in the index, time lags in deployment or realisation of funds under the scheme as compared to the movement of or within the said index.
40. "Trustee" means UTI Trustee Company Private Limited a company set up under the Companies Act, 1956 and approved by SEBI to act as the Trustee to the schemes of UTI Mutual Fund.
41. "Trust Deed" means the Trust Deed dated December 9, 2002 of UTI Mutual Fund.
42. "Unit" means the interest of the unitholders in a scheme, which consists of each unit representing one undivided share in the assets of a scheme.
43. "Unit Capital" means the aggregate of the face value of units issued under the scheme and outstanding for the time being.
44. "Unitholder" means a person holding units in the scheme of the Mutual Fund.
45. In this Scheme Information Document, unless the context otherwise requires, (i) the singular includes the plural and vice versa, (ii) reference to any gender includes a reference to all other genders, (iii) heading and bold typeface are only for convenience and shall be ignored for the purposes of interpretation.

D. DUE DILIGENCE BY THE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

**Due Diligence Certificate submitted to SEBI for
UTI-Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme**

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 these schemes 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. all 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.

Date: _____, 2013
Place: Mumbai

Satish C. Dikshit
Compliance Officer

II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME

A. CHIEF FEATURES OF RAJIV GANDHI EQUITY SAVINGS SCHEME, 2012 (RGESS)

1. This Scheme is called the Rajiv Gandhi Equity Savings Scheme, 2012. This Scheme provides for claiming deduction in the computation of total income of the assessment year relevant to a previous year on account of investment in eligible securities under sub-section (1) of section 80CCG of the Income-tax Act, 1961.
2. **Objective of Scheme**-The objective of the Scheme is to encourage the savings of the small investors in domestic capital market.
3. **Eligibility** - The deduction under the Scheme shall be available to a new retail investor who complies with the conditions of the Scheme and whose gross total income for the financial year in which the investment is made under the Scheme is less than or equal to ten lakh rupees.
4. **Procedure for investment under Scheme** - A new retail investor shall make investments under the Scheme in the following manner :-
 - (a) the new retail investor may make investment in eligible securities in one or more than one transactions during the year in which the deduction has to be claimed;
 - (b) the new retail investor may make any amount of investment in the demat account but the amount eligible for deduction, under the Scheme shall not exceed fifty thousand rupees;
 - (c) the eligible securities brought into the demat account, as declared or designated by the new retail investor, will automatically be subject to lock-in during its first year, as per the provisions of paragraph 7, unless the new retail investor specifies otherwise and for such specification, the new retail investor shall submit a declaration in Form B indicating that such securities are not to be included within the above limit of investment;
 - (d) the new retail investor shall be eligible for a deduction under sub-section (1) of section 80CCG of the Act in respect of the actual amount invested in eligible securities, in the first financial year in respect of which a declaration in Form B has not been made, subject to the maximum investment limit of fifty thousand rupees;
 - (e) the new retail investor who has claimed a deduction under sub- section (1) of section 80CCG of the Act, in any assessment year, shall not be allowed any deduction under the Scheme for any subsequent assessment year;
 - (f) the new retail investor shall be permitted a grace period of three trading days from the end of the financial year so that the eligible securities purchased on the last trading day of the financial year also get credited in the demat account and such securities shall be deemed to have been purchased in the financial year itself;
 - (g) the new retail investor may also keep securities other than the eligible securities covered under the Scheme in the demat account through which benefits under the Scheme are availed;
 - (h) the new retail investor can make investments in securities other than the eligible securities covered under the Scheme and such investments shall not be subject to the conditions of the Scheme nor shall they be counted for availing the benefit under the Scheme;
 - (i) the investment under the Scheme shall consist of all eligible securities covered under the Scheme that are initially bought by the investor under the Scheme or that are bought subsequently by the investor as per the provisions of the Scheme;

- (j) the deduction claimed shall be withdrawn if the lock-in period requirements of the investment are not complied with or any other condition of the Scheme is violated.

5. Period of holding requirements. –

- (1) The period of holding of eligible securities shall be three years to be counted in the manner detailed hereunder.
- (2) All eligible securities are required to be held for a period called the fixed lock-in period which shall commence from the date of purchase of such securities in the relevant financial year and end one year from the date of purchase of the last set of eligible securities (in the same financial year) on which deduction is claimed under the Scheme.
- (3) The new retail investor shall not be permitted to sell, pledge or hypothecate any eligible security during the fixed lock-in period.
- (4) The period of two years beginning immediately after the end of the fixed lock-in period shall be called the flexible lock-in period.
- (5) The new retail investor shall be permitted to trade the eligible securities after the completion of the fixed lock-in period subject to the following conditions:-
 - (a) the new retail investor shall ensure that the demat account under the Scheme is compliant for a cumulative period of a minimum of two hundred and seventy days during each of the two years of the flexible lock-in period as laid down hereunder:-
 - (A) the demat account shall be considered compliant for the number of days where value of the investment portfolio of eligible securities , within the flexible lock-in period, is equal to or higher than the amount claimed as investment for the purposes of deduction under section 80CCG of the Act;
 - (B) in case the value of investment portfolio in the demat account falls due to fall in the market rate of eligible securities in the flexible lock-in period, then notwithstanding sub clause(A), -
 - (i) the demat account shall be considered compliant from the first day of the flexible lock-in period to the day any such eligible securities are sold during this period;
 - (ii) where the assessee sells the eligible securities mentioned in sub-clause (B) from his demat account, he shall have to purchase eligible securities and the said demat account shall be compliant from the day on which the value of the investment portfolio in the account becomes -
 - (I) at least equivalent to the investment claimed as eligible for deduction under section 80CCG of the Act or;
 - (II) the value of the investment portfolio under the Scheme before such sale,
- (6) The new retail investor's demat account created under the Scheme shall, on the expiry of the period of holding of the investment, be converted automatically into an ordinary demat account.
- (7) For the purpose of valuation of investment during the flexible lock-in period, the closing price as on the previous day of the date of trading, shall be considered.
- (8) While making the initial investments upto fifty thousand rupees, the total cost of acquisition of eligible securities shall not include brokerage charges, Securities Transaction Tax, stamp duty, service tax and all taxes, which are appearing in the contract note.

- (9) Where the investment of the new retail investor undergoes a change as a result of involuntary corporate actions like demerger of companies, amalgamation, etc. resulting in debit or credit of securities covered under the Scheme, the deduction claimed by such investor shall not be affected.
- (10) In case of voluntary corporate actions like buy-back, etc. resulting only in debit of securities, where new retail investor has the option to exercise his choice, the same shall be considered as a sale transaction for the purpose of the Scheme.
- (11) The Securities and Exchange Board of India established under section 3 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992) shall notify the corporate actions, referred to in sub-paragraph (9), allowed under the Scheme in this regard.
6. If the new retail investor fails to fulfill any of the provisions of the Scheme, the deduction originally allowed to him under sub-section (1) of section 80CCG of the Act for any previous year, shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee of such previous year and shall be liable to tax for the assessment year relevant to such previous year.

The AMC would bring the requirements of the said RGESS scheme to the notice of the investors and would advise them to comply with the same.

B. TYPE OF THE SCHEME

UTI-Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme is a close ended passive Index Fund tracking the S&P CNX Nifty.

C. WHAT IS THE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME?

The principal investment objective of the scheme is to invest in stocks of companies comprising S&P CNX Nifty Index and endeavour to achieve return equivalent to Nifty by “passive” investment. The scheme will be managed by replicating the index in the same weightage as in the S&P CNX Nifty-Index with the intention of minimising the performance differences between the scheme and the S&P CNX Nifty Index in capital terms, subject to market liquidity, costs of trading, management expenses and other factors which may cause tracking error. The scheme would alter the scrips/weights as and when the same are altered in the S&P CNX-Nifty Index.

The fund would be qualified as a investment option targeting investment under Govt. Notified Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme.

D. HOW WILL THE SCHEME ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?

1. Asset Allocation:

Instruments	Indicative Allocation (% of total assets)	Risk profile
Equity & Equity related instruments	95 - 100%	High
Money Market Instruments*	0- 5%	Low

* Investment in money market instruments will be kept to the minimum so as to able to meet the liquidity needs of the scheme. Investment in money market instruments with maturity of upto 91 days.

The net subscription amount on any day will be invested in stocks of companies comprising the S&P CNX-Nifty Index. Pending deployment of funds of the scheme in shares in terms of the investment objective stated above the Trust may invest the funds of the scheme in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks and other money market instruments.

Composition of the S&P CNX Nifty

The S & P CNX Nifty is at present being managed by India Index Services and Products Limited a joint venture company promoted by the National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE) and the Credit Rating and Information Services of India Ltd. (CRISIL) for constructing, maintaining, disseminating data regarding various indices.

The constituents of the S&P CNX NIFTY Index as on 2nd January 2013 are:

Sr No.	Company Name	weightage	Sr No.	Company Name	weightage
1	ACC LIMITED	0.7	26	ITC LTD.	8.18
2	AMBUJA CEMENTS LTD	0.82	27	JINDAL STEEL & POWER LTD	0.94
3	ASIAN PAINTS LIMITED	1.04	28	JAIPRAKASH ASSOCIATES LTD.	0.61
4	AXIS BANK LIMITED	1.96	29	KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK LTD.	1.29
5	BAJAJ AUTO LIMITED	1.55	30	LARSEN & TOUBRO LTD.	4.69
6	BANK OF BARODA	0.79	31	LUPIN LIMITED	0.77
7	BHARTI AIRTEL LIMITED	2.02	32	MAHINDRA & MAHINDRA LTD.	2.26
8	BHEL	0.99	33	MARUTI SUZUKI INDIA LTD.	1.08
9	BHARAT PETROLEUM CORP LTD	0.5	34	NTPC LTD.	1.06
10	CAIRN INDIA LIMITED	0.99	35	OIL AND NATURAL GAS CORP.	2.55
11	CIPLA LTD	1.12	36	PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	0.63
12	COAL INDIA LTD	1.19	37	POWER GRID CORP. LTD.	0.84
13	DLF LIMITED	0.45	38	RANBAXY LABS LTD.	0.42
14	DR. REDDY'S LABORATORIES LIMITED	1.22	39	RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LTD.	7.35
15	GAIL (INDIA) LTD.	0.86	40	RELIANCE INFRASTRUCTURE LTD.	0.39
16	GRASIM INDUSTRIES LTD.	1.07	41	STATE BANK OF INDIA	3.32
17	HCL TECHNOLOGIES LTD.	0.86	42	SESA GOA LTD.	0.42
18	HDFC LTD.	6.86	43	SIEMENS LTD.	0.33
19	HDFC BANK LTD.	6.58	44	SUN PHARMACEUTICALS INDUSTRIES	1.46
20	HERO MOTOCORP LIMITED	0.96	45	TATA MOTORS LIMITED	2.95
21	HINDALCO INDUSTRIES LTD.	0.91	46	TATA POWER CO LTD.	0.95
22	HINDUSTAN UNILEVER LTD.	2.86	47	TATA STEEL LIMITED	1.54
23	ICICI BANK LTD.	7.12	48	TATA	3.38

				CONSULTANCY SERVICES LTD.	
24	IDFC LIMITED	1.16	49	ULTRATECH CEMENT LIMITED	1.06
25	INFOSYS LIMITED	5.85	50	WIPRO LTD.	1.08

Tracking error UTI-RGESS:

Performance difference between UTI-RGESS and the S & P CNX Nifty may arise as a result of several factors including:

- i) Any delay experienced in the purchase or sale of shares due to illiquidity of the market, settlement and realisation of sales proceeds and in receiving cash and stock dividends resulting in further delays in reinvesting them.
- ii) Any costs associated with the establishment and running of the scheme including costs on transactions relating to investment, recomposition and other operating cost.
- iii) The S & P CNX Nifty reflect the prices of shares at close of business hours. However, the scheme may be able to buy or sell shares at different points of time during the trading session at the then prevailing prices, which may not correspond to the closing prices.
- iv) Significant changes in the composition of the S&P CNX-Nifty may involve inclusion of new securities in the indices in which event while the scheme will endeavour to balance its portfolio it may take some time to precisely mirror the indices.
- v) The holding of a cash position and accrued dividend prior to distribution and accrued expenses.
- vi) Dis-investments to meet exits of investors, recurring expenses, etc. as elsewhere indicated in this Scheme Information Document.

Change in investment pattern

Subject to SEBI 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 may vary substantially depending upon the perception of the AMC, 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 periods on defensive consideration.

While no fixed allocation will normally be made for investment in money market instruments like Call Deposits, Commercial Papers, Treasury Bills etc. the same may be kept to the minimum generally to meet the liquidity needs of the Scheme.

Note: The scheme retain the option to alter the asset allocation for short term periods on defensive consideration.

2. Debt and Money market in India**(i) Debt Instrument Characteristics:**

A Debt Instrument is basically an obligation which the borrower has to service periodically and generally has the following features:

Face Value	: Stated value of the paper / Principal Amount
Coupon	: Zero; fixed or floating
Frequency	: Semi-annual; annual, sometimes quarterly
Maturity	: Bullet, staggered
Redemption	: FV; premium or discount
Options	: Call/Put
Issue Price	: Par (FV) or premium or discount

A debt instrument comprises of a unique series of cash flows for each paper, terms of which are decided at the time of issue. Discounting these cash flows to the present value at various applicable discount rates (market rates) provides the market price.

(ii) Debt Market Structure:

The Indian Debt market comprises of the Money Market and the Long Term Debt Market.

Money market instruments have a tenor of less than one year while debt market instruments typically have a tenor of more than one year.

Money market instruments are Commercial Papers (CPs), Certificates of Deposit (CDs), and Treasury bills (T-bills), Inter-bank Call money deposit, CBLOs etc. They are mostly discounted instruments that are issued at a discount to face value.

Long Term Debt market in India comprises mainly of two segments viz., the Government securities market and the corporate securities market.

Government securities includes central, state and local issues. The main instruments in this market are Dated securities (Fixed or Floating) and Treasury bills (Discounted Papers) The Central Government securities are generally issued through auctions on the basis of 'Uniform price' method or 'Multiple price' method while State Govt. are through on-tap sales.

Corporate debt segment on the other hand includes bonds/debentures issued by private corporates, public sector units (PSUs) and development financial institutions (DFIs). The debentures are rated by a rating agency and based on the feedback from the market, the issue is priced accordingly. The bonds issued may be fixed or floating. The floating rate debt market has emerged as an active market in the rising interest rate scenario. Benchmarks range from Overnight rates or Treasury benchmarks.

Debt derivatives market comprises mainly of Interest Rate Swaps linked to Overnight benchmarks called MIBOR (Mumbai Inter Bank Offered Rate) and is an active market. Banks and corporate are major players here and of late Mutual Funds have also started hedging their exposures through these products.

Securitised Debt Instruments - Asset securitization is a process of transfer of risk whereby commercial or consumer receivables are pooled packaged and sold in the form of financial instruments. A typical process of asset securitization involves sale of specific Receivables to a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) set up in the form of a trust or a company. The SPV in turn issues financial instruments to investors, which are rated by an independent credit rating agency. Bank, Corporates, Housing and Finance companies generally issue securitised instruments. The underlying receivables generally comprise of loans of Commercial Vehicles, Auto and Two wheeler pools, Mortgage pools (residential housing loans), Personal Loan, credit card and Corporate receivables.

The instrument, which is issued, includes loans or receivables maturing only after all receivables are realized. However depending on timing of underlying receivables, the average tenure of the securitized paper gives a better indication of the maturity of the instrument.

- (iii) Regulators:** The RBI operates both as the monetary authority and the debt manager to the government. In its role as a monetary authority, the RBI participates in the market through open-market operations as well as through Liquidity Adjustment facility (LAF) to regulate the money supply. It also regulates the bank rate and repo rate, and uses these rates as indirect tools for its monetary policy. The RBI as the debt manager issues the securities at the cheapest possible rate. The SEBI regulates the debt instruments listed on the stock exchanges.

(iv) Market Participants:

Given the large size of the trades, the debt market has remained predominantly a wholesale market.

Primary Dealers

Primary dealers (PDs) act as underwriters in the primary market, and as market makers in the secondary market.

Brokers

Brokers bring together counterparties and negotiate terms of the trade.

Investors

Banks, Insurance Companies, Mutual Funds are important players in the debt market. Other players are Trusts, Provident and pension funds.

(v) Types of Security Issuances and Eligible Investors

Issuer	Instruments	Yields	Maturity	Investors
Central Government	Dated Securities	8.12%-8.92%	1-30 years	Banks, Insurance Co, PFs, MFs, PDs, Individuals, FII
Central Government	T-Bills	8.30%-8.40%	364/91 days	Banks, Insurance Co, PFs, MFs, PDs, Individuals, FII
State Government	Dated Securities	9.12%-9.22%	10 years	Banks, Insurance Co, PFs, MFs, PDs, Individuals
PSUs Corporates	Bonds	9.45%-9.40%	5-10 years	Banks, Insurance Co, PFs, MFs, PDs, Individuals, FII
Corporates (AAA rated)	Bonds	10.10%-9.60%	1-10 years	Banks, MFs, Corporates, Individuals, FII
Corporates	Commercial Papers	9% - 10.50 %	15 days to 1 yr	Banks, MFs, Fin Inst, Corporates, Individuals, FIIs
Banks	Certificates of Deposit	8.80%-10.05%	15 days to 1 yr	Banks, Insurance Co, PFs, MFs, PDs, Individuals
Banks	Bonds	9.25% - 9.35%	10-15 years	Banks, Companies, MFs, PDs, Individuals

(vi) Trading Mechanism**Government Securities and Money Market Instruments**

Negotiated Dealing System (NDS) is an electronic platform for facilitating dealing and online reporting of transactions. Government Securities (including T-bills), call money, notice/term money, repos in eligible securities, etc. are available for negotiated dealing through NDS. Currently G-Sec deals are done telephonically and reported on NDS. Corporate Debt is basically a phone driven market where deals are concluded verbally over recorded lines. The reporting of trade is done on the NSE Wholesale Debt Market segment.

E. WHERE WILL THE SCHEME INVEST?

1. The mutual funds can invest in
 - i. Scrips / stocks forming part of S&P CNX Nifty
 - ii. Money market instruments rated not below investment grade.
 - ii. Government securities where the countries are rated not below investment grade.

2. Participating in Derivative Products:

Derivatives:

A derivative instrument, broadly, is a financial contract whose payoff structure is determined by the value of an underlying security, index, interest rate etc. Thus a derivative instrument derives its value from some underlying variable.

Derivatives are further classified into

Futures
Options
Swaps

Futures: A futures contract is a standardized contract between two parties where one of the parties commits to sell, and the other to buy, a stipulated quantity of a security at an agreed price on or before a given date in future.

Options:

An option is a derivative instrument, which gives its holder (buyer) the right but not the obligation to buy or sell the underlying security at the contracted price on or before the specified date. The purchase of an option requires an up-front payment (premium) to the seller of the option.

There are two basic types of options, call options and put options.

(a) Call option: A call option gives the buyer of the option the right but not the obligation to buy a given quantity of the underlying asset, at a given price (strike price), on or before a given future date.

(b) Put option: A put option gives the buyer of the option the right but not the obligation to sell a given quantity of the underlying asset, at a given price (strike price), on or before a given future date.

On expiry of a call option, if the market price of the underlying asset is lower than the strike price the call would expire unexercised. Likewise, if, on the expiry of a put option, the market price of the underlying asset is higher than that of the strike price the put option will expire unexercised.

The buyer/holder of an option can make loss of not more than the option premium paid to the seller/writer but the possible gain is unlimited. On the other hand, the option seller/writer's maximum gain is limited to the option premium charged by him from the buyer/holder but can make unlimited loss.

Swaps:

The exchange of a sequence of cash flows that derive from two different financial instruments. For example, the party receiving fixed in an ordinary Interest Rate Swap receives the excess of the fixed coupon payment over the floating rate payment. Of course, each payment depends on the rate, the relevant day count convention, the length of the accrual period, and the notional amount.

Debt derivatives are as of now customized over the counter products and there is no guarantee that these products will be available on tap. There are various possible combinations of strategies, which may be adopted, in a specific situation. The provision for trading in derivatives is an enabling provision and it is not binding on the Schemes to undertake trading on a day to day basis.

Some of the derivative techniques/ strategies that may be used are:-

(i) The schemes will use hedging techniques including dealing in derivative products – like futures and options, warrants, interest rate swaps (IRS), forward rate agreement (FRA) as may be permissible under SEBI (MFs) Regulations.

- (ii) The schemes may take derivatives position based on the opportunities available and in line with the overall investment objective of the schemes. These may be taken to hedge the portfolio and rebalance the same.
- (iii) The Fund manager may use various strategies for trading in derivatives with a view to enhancing returns and taking cover against possible fluctuations in the market.
- (iv) The Fund Manager may sell the index forward by taking a short position in index futures to save on the cost of outflow of funds or in the event of negative view on the market.

Exposure limits:

- a. The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme.
- b. Mutual Funds shall not write options or purchase instruments with embedded written options.
- c. The total exposure related to option premium paid must not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme.
- d. Cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days may be treated as not creating any exposure.
- e. Exposure due to hedging positions may not be included in the above mentioned limits subject to the following:-
 - (i) Hedging positions are the derivative positions that reduce possible losses on an existing position in securities and till the existing position remains.
 - (ii) Hedging positions cannot be taken for existing derivative positions. Exposure due to such positions shall have to be added and treated under limits mentioned in Point a.
 - (iii) Any derivative instrument used to hedge has the same underlying security as the existing position being hedged.
 - (iv) The quantity of underlying associated with the derivative position taken for hedging purposes does not exceed the quantity of the existing position against which hedge has been taken.
- f. Mutual Funds may enter into plain vanilla interest rate swaps for hedging purposes. The counter party in such transactions has to be an entity recognized as a market maker by RBI. Further, the value of the notional principal in such cases must not exceed the value of respective existing assets being hedged by the scheme. Exposure to a single counterparty in such transactions should not exceed 10% of the net assets of the scheme.
- g. Exposure due to derivative positions taken for hedging purposes in excess of the underlying position against which the hedging position has been taken, shall be treated under the limits mentioned in point a.

Definition of Exposure in case of Derivative Positions

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

Exposure in derivative positions shall be computed as follows:

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

The AMC retains the right to enter into such derivative transactions as may be permitted by the Regulations from time to time. For risks associated with investments in derivatives investors are requested to refer to Risk Factors of this Scheme Information Document.

F. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES?

1. Investment focus and asset allocation strategy

UTI-RGESS is a close ended index Fund which tracks the S&P CNX NIFTY passively. The scheme endeavors to achieve return equivalent to S&P CNX NIFTY while minimizing tracking error.

2. Portfolio Turnover policy

UTI-RGESS is a closed ended passively managed index fund and therefore the portfolio turnover will be confined only to rebalancing of the portfolio on account of new subscriptions, redemptions and changes in composition of the S & P CNX Nifty. The Fund Manager shall review the portfolio for adherence with the above asset allocation pattern and rebalance the portfolio within 7 days to conform to the above limits.

G: 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

UTI-Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme is a close ended passive Index Fund tracking the S&P CNX Nifty.

(ii) Investment Objective

Main Objective – as given in Clause II B

Investment pattern - The tentative Equity/Debt/Money Market portfolio break-up with minimum and maximum asset allocation, while retaining the option to alter the asset allocation for a short term period on defensive considerations – as given in Clause II C.

(iii) Terms of Issue

Liquidity provision of redemption, Aggregate fees [as given in clause IV (A) (c)] and expenses [as given in IV (A) (b)] charged to the scheme.

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

- 1) 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
- 2) The Unitholders are given an option for a period of 30 days to exit at the prevailing Net Asset Value without any exit load.

H. HOW WILL THE SCHEME BENCHMARK ITS PERFORMANCE?

S&P CNX Nifty is the benchmark for UTI-Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme. This has been chosen as the benchmark on the basis of the investment pattern/objective of the scheme and the composition of the index. A benchmark may be changed in future if a benchmark better suited to the investment objective of the scheme is available.

S & P CNX Nifty is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by India Index Services & Products Limited (IISL). IISL is not responsible for any errors or omissions or the results obtained from the use of such index and in no event shall IISL have any liability to any party for any damages of whatsoever nature (including lost profits) resulted to such party due to purchase or sale or otherwise of such product benchmarked to such index.

I. WHO MANAGES THE SCHEME?

Shri Kaushik Basu is the fund manager

Age (in yrs)	Qualifications	Experience	Other Schemes Managed
51	B.Com. (Hons), LLB, CAIIB (I), ICWA,	Aug 1984 to Feb 1999 - Kolkatta Regional Office March 1999 to Aug 2005 - Dept of Dealing Aug 2005 till date - Dept of Funds Management.	UTI-SPrEAD Fund UTI CCP Advantage Fund UTI-Contra Fund UTI-Nifty Index Fund

J. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS?

Subject to SEBI (MFs) Regulations, guidelines on investment from time to time:

- The scheme shall not invest more than 5% of its NAV in the unlisted equity shares or equity related instruments.
- 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 activity under SEBI. Such investment limit may be extended to 20% of the NAV of the scheme with the prior approval of the Trustees and Board of the AMC. Provided that such limit shall not be applicable for investments in government securities. Provided further that investment within such limit can be made in mortgaged backed securitised debt which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency registered with SEBI.
- The scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in unrated debt instruments issued by a single issuer and the total investment in such instruments shall not exceed 25% of the NAV of the scheme. All such investments shall be made with the prior approval of the Trustees and Board of the AMC.

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

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

UTI Mutual Fund may constitute committees who can approve proposals for investments in unrated instruments. However, the detailed parameters for such investments shall be approved by the AMC Board and the Trustees. The details of such investments shall be communicated by UTI AMC to the Trustees in their periodical reports. However, in case any security does not fall under the parameters, the prior approval of the Boards of AMC and Trustees shall be required.

- (d) Debentures, irrespective of any residual maturity period (above or below one year), shall attract the investment restrictions as applicable for debt instruments as specified under clause II (1) (d) and (e) above. It is further clarified that the investment limits at clause II (1) (d) and (e) above are applicable to all debt securities, which are issued by public bodies/institutions such as electricity boards, municipal corporations, state transport corporations etc. guaranteed by either state or central government. Government securities issued by central/state government or on its behalf by the RBI are exempt from the above investment limits.
- (e) No term loans will be advanced by this scheme for any purpose as per SEBI regulation 44(3) of SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations 1996.
- (f) Pending deployment of funds of the scheme in securities in terms of the investment objective of the scheme, as stated above the funds may be invested in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks in accordance with SEBI guidelines.
- (g) UTI Mutual Fund shall buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relative securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities and shall in no case put itself in a position whereby it has to make short sale or carry forward transaction. Provided that the scheme may enter into derivatives transactions for the purpose of hedging and re-balancing the portfolio as may be permissible under guidelines issued by SEBI.
- (h) The Mutual Fund under all its schemes taken together will not own more than 10% of any Company's paid up capital carrying voting rights.
- (i) UTI MF shall, get the securities purchased by the scheme transferred in the name of the scheme, whenever investments are intended to be of long-term nature.
- (j)
 - (i) The scheme may participate in the securities lending programme, in accordance with the terms of securities lending scheme announced by SEBI. The activity shall be carried out through approved intermediary.
 - (ii) The maximum exposure of the scheme to a single approved intermediary in the securities lending programme at any point of time would be 10% of the market value of the security class of the scheme or such limit as may be specified by SEBI.
 - (iii) If Mutual Funds are permitted to borrow securities, the scheme may, in appropriate circumstances borrow securities in accordance with SEBI guidelines in that regard.
- (k) The scheme shall not make any investment in any unlisted security of an associate or Group Company of the sponsors; or any security issued by way of private placement by an associate or group company of the sponsors; or the listed securities of group companies of the sponsors which is in excess of 25% of the net assets. However UTI-RGESS will invest in securities underlying the S&P CNX NIFTY Index. The scheme wise upper limit for such investments for UTI-RGESS will be as per the weightage of the scrips in the Underlying Index.
- (l) Investment in non-publicly offered debt: Depending upon the available yields the scheme, may invest in non-publicly offered debt securities to the extent to which such investment can be made by the scheme.
- (m) Based upon the liquidity needs, the scheme may invest in Government of India/State Government Securities to the extent to which such investment can be made by the scheme.
- (n) Investment by this scheme in other Mutual Fund schemes will be in accordance with Regulation 44(1), Seventh Schedule of the SEBI (MFs) Regulations as under: A scheme may invest in another scheme under the same Asset Management Company or any other Mutual Fund without charging any fees, provided that aggregate interscheme investment made by all schemes under the same management or in schemes under the management of any other Asset Management Company shall

not exceed 5% of the net asset value of the mutual fund. Such investment will be consistent with the investment objective of the scheme. No investment management fees will be charged by the AMC on such investment

(q) The scheme shall not make any investment in any fund of fund scheme.

K. HOW HAS THE SCHEME PERFORMED?

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

III. UNITS & OFFER

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

A. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO)

<p>New Fund Offer Period</p> <p>This is the period during which a new scheme sells its units to the investors.</p>	<p>UTI-Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme (UTI-RGESS)</p> <p>NFO opens on: _____, 2013 NFO closes on: _____, 2013</p> <p>New Fund Offer will not be kept open for more than 15 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>During the New Fund Offer period, the units of the scheme/s will be sold at face value i.e. ₹10/- per unit.</p>
<p>Minimum Amount for Application in the NFO</p>	<p>Minimum initial investment amount is Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of ₹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 5 business days, interest as specified by SEBI (currently 15% p.a.) will be paid to the investors from the expiry of 5 business days from the date of closure of the subscription period.</p>	<p>The minimum New Fund Offer mobilisation target is Rs.1 crores. Further in addition to above, UTI AMC may also invest at least Rs. 2.5 Crs for stability of the fund.</p>
<p>Maximum Amount to be raised (if any)</p> <p>This is the maximum amount which can be collected during the NFO period, as decided by the AMC</p>	<p>No maximum limit. Over subscription above 1crore will be retained in full.</p>
<p>Plan(s)/Option(s) offered</p>	<p>The Scheme offers two plans:</p> <p>1. Retail Plan 2. Direct Plan</p> <p>Direct Plan is only for investors who purchase /subscribe Units in a Scheme directly with the Fund and is not available for investors who</p>

	<p>route their investments through a Distributor.</p> <p>Scheme characteristics: Scheme characteristics such as Investment Objective, Asset Allocation Pattern, Investment Strategy, risk factors, facilities offered and terms and conditions including load structure will be the same for the Retail Plan and the Direct Plan except that:</p> <p>(a) Switch of investments from Retail Plan to Direct Plan shall be subject to applicable exit load, if any. However, no exit load shall be levied in case of switches from Direct Plan to Retail Plan.</p> <p>(b) Direct Plan shall have a lower expense ratio excluding distribution expenses, commission, etc. and no commission for distribution of Units will be paid / charged under Direct Plan.</p> <p>(c) Portfolio of the Scheme under the Retail Plan and Direct Plan will be common.</p> <p>Both the plans have following options:</p> <p>(i) Growth Option</p> <p>(ii) Dividend Option with Payout and Reinvestment facilities</p> <p>In case where neither of the options is exercised by the applicant/unitholder at the time of making his investment or subsequently he will be deemed to be under the Growth Option and his application will be processed accordingly.</p> <p>How to apply: Investors subscribing under Direct Plan of a Scheme will have to indicate “Direct Plan” against the Scheme Name in the application form e.g. “UTI-RGESS-Direct Plan”.</p> <p>Investors should also indicate “Direct” in the ARN column of the application form. However, in case Distributor code is mentioned in the application form, but “Direct Plan” is indicated against the Scheme name, the Distributor code will be ignored and the application will be processed under Direct Plan. In case investors do not indicate his/her choice and no ARN code is mentioned, it will be treated as direct application and accordingly taken into direct plan.</p>
Dividend Policy	<p>The unitholder shall have a choice to join either the Growth Option or the Dividend Option.</p> <p>(i) Growth Option: Ordinarily no dividend distribution will be made under this option. All income generated and profits booked will be ploughed back and returns shall be reflected through the NAV.</p> <p>(ii) Dividend Option: Dividend distribution, if any, under the schemes will be made subject to availability of distributable surplus and other factors and a decision is taken by the Trustee to make dividend distribution Under this Payout and Reinvestment facilities are available.</p>

	<p>(iii) Reinvestment facility: Unitholders, if they so desire, will have facility to reinvest dividend, if any, payable to them, into further units of that scheme.</p> <p>(iv) There is no assurance or guarantee to the Unit holders as to the rate of dividend distribution.</p> <p>(v) Though it is the intention of the scheme/s to make periodical dividend distribution, there may be instances when no dividend distribution could be made.</p> <p>(vi) Capitalization and issue of Bonus units Bonus units may be issued under the scheme as may be decided by the Trustee from time to time as per regulatory requirements.</p>
Additional Mode of Payment during NFO	<p>Investors may apply for the UTI-Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme through Applications Supported by Blocked Amount (ASBA) process during the NFO period by filling in the ASBA form and submitting the same to their respective banks, which in turn will block the subscription amount in the said account as per the authority contained in ASBA form and undertake other tasks as per the procedure specified therein. (The details of banks' branches accepting ASBA form are available on the websites of BSE (www.bseindia.com), NSE (www.nseindia.com) and SEBI (www.sebi.gov.in) or at your nearest UTI Financial Centre.) For applicants applying through ASBA, on allotment, the amount will be unblocked in their respective bank accounts and account will be debited to the extent required to pay for allotment of Units applied in the application form.</p>
Allotment	<p>Subject to the receipt of the specified Minimum Subscription Amount for the Scheme, full allotment will be made to all valid applications received during the New Fund Offer. The Trustee reserves the right, at their discretion without assigning any reason thereof, to reject any application. Allotment will be completed within 5 (Five) Business days from the date of closure of NFO Period.</p> <p>(a) At the time of joining the scheme the UTI AMC shall arrange to issue to the applicant, a SoA indicating his admission to the scheme/plan and other relevant details within a period not later than 5 Business days from the date of closure of NFO Period.</p> <p>(b) Every unitholder will be given a membership/folio number, which will be appearing in SoA for his initial investment. Further investments in the same name(s) and in the same order would be registered under the same folio, if folio number is mentioned by the unitholder. In all future correspondence with the UTI AMC the unitholder shall have to quote the membership/folio number.</p> <p>(c) SoA will be valid evidence of admission of the applicant into the scheme. However, where the units are issued subject to realization of cheque/draft such issue of units will be cancelled if the cheque/draft is returned unpaid and treated having not been issued.</p> <p>(d) The NRI applicant may choose to receive the SOA at his/her</p>

	<p>Indian/foreign address or at the address of his/her relative resident in India.</p> <p>(e) UTI AMC shall send the SoA at the address mentioned in the application form and recorded with UTI AMC and shall not incur any liability for loss, damage, mis-delivery or non-delivery of the SoA.</p> <p>(f) If a unitholder desires to have a unit certificate (UC) in lieu of SoA the same would be issued to him within 30 days from the date of receipt of such request.</p> <p>(g) In case the unit certificate or SoA is mutilated/defaced/lost, UTI AMC may issue a duplicate SoA on receipt of a request to that effect from the unitholder on a plain paper or in the manner as may be prescribed from time to time.</p> <p>(h) For availing the tax benefits under Sec 80 CCG of the Income Tax Act ,1961 and also be an eligible securities under Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme ,2012 units have to be compulsorily allotted in demat mode.</p>
Refund	<p>If application is rejected, full amount will be refunded within 5 business days of closure of NFO. If refunded later than 5 Business days, interest @ 15% p.a. for delay period will be paid and charged to the AMC.</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>Applicants:</p> <p>The deduction under the Scheme shall be available to a new retail investor who complies with the conditions of the Scheme and whose gross total income for the financial year in which the investment is made under the Scheme is less than or equal to ten lakh rupees.</p> <p>The new retail investor are the following resident individual ,</p> <p>a) Any individual who has not opened a demat account and has not made any transactions in derivative segment as on the date of notification of the scheme</p> <p>b) Any individual who has opened a demat account before the notification of the scheme but has not made any transactions in the equity segment or the derivative segment till the date of notification of the scheme,</p> <p>And any individual who is not the first account holder of an existing joint demat account shall be deemed to have not opened a demat account for the purpose of this scheme.</p> <p>In addition to above the following investor may also invest but they will not be eligible for tax exemption under 80 CCG of the Income Tax Act, 1961.</p> <p>Open to resident individuals, HUFs, AMCs, NRIs and such other individuals / institutions / body corporate etc., as may be decided by the AMC from time to time, so long as wherever applicable they are in conformity with SEBI Regulations and RGESS guidelines and may apply for subscription to the Units of the Schemes:</p> <p>(a) a resident individual or a NRI or a person of Indian origin</p>

	<p>residing abroad, either singly or jointly with another or upto two other individuals on joint/anyone or survivor basis. An individual may make an application in his personal capacity or in his capacity as an officer of a Government or of a Court;</p> <p>(b) a parent, step-parent or other lawful guardian on behalf of a resident or a NRI minor. Units can be held on 'Joint' or 'Anyone or Survivor' basis.</p> <p>(c) an association of persons or body of individuals whether incorporated or not;</p> <p>(d) a Hindu Undivided Family both resident and non-resident;</p> <p>(e) a body corporate including a company formed under the Companies Act, 1956 or established under State or Central Law for the time being in force;</p> <p>(f) a bank including a scheduled bank, a regional rural bank, a co-operative bank etc.;</p> <p>(g) an eligible trust including Private Trust being irrevocable trust and created by an instrument in writing;</p> <p>(h) a society as defined under the scheme;</p> <p>(i) a Financial Institution;</p> <p>(j) an Army/Navy/ Air Force/Paramilitary Fund;</p> <p>(k) a partnership Firm; (An application by a partnership firm shall be made by not more than three partners of the firm and the first named person shall be recognised by UTI AMC for all practical purposes as the unitholder. The first named person in the application form should either be authorised by all remaining partners to sign on behalf of them or the partnership deed submitted by the partnership firm should so provide.)</p> <p>(l) FIIs registered with SEBI;</p> <p>(m) Mutual Funds registered with SEBI;</p> <p>(n) Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation;</p> <p>(o) Multilateral Funding Agencies/Bodies Corporate incorporated outside India with the permission of Government of India/Reserve Bank of India;</p> <p>(p) Other schemes of UTI Mutual Fund subject to the conditions and limits prescribed by SEBI Regulations.</p> <p>(q) Such other individuals / institutions / body corporate etc., as may be decided by the AMC from time to time, so long as wherever applicable they are in conformity with SEBI Regulations and RGESS guidelines.</p> <p>(r) Subject to the Regulations, the Sponsors, the Mutual Funds</p>
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managed by them, their associates and the AMC may acquire units of the scheme. The AMC shall not be entitled to charge any fees on its investments in the scheme.

Investor who wants to avail deduction under RGESS should meet the requirements of “new retail investor” as defined under clause 3 sub-clause (ix) of RGESS, 2012.

The fund reserves the right to include/exclude, new/existing categories of investors to invest in the schemes from time to time, subject to SEBI Regulations, if any.

Note:

Neither this SID nor the units have been registered in any jurisdiction including the United States of America. The distribution of this SID in certain jurisdictions may be restricted or subject to registration requirements and, accordingly, persons who come into possession of this SID are required to inform themselves about, and to observe any such restrictions. No persons receiving a copy of this SID or any accompanying application form in such jurisdiction may treat this SID or such application form as constituting an invitation to them to subscribe for units, nor should they in any event use any such application form, unless in the relevant jurisdiction such an invitation could lawfully be made to them and such application form could lawfully be used without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements. Accordingly this SID does not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. It is the responsibility of any persons in possession of this SID and any persons wishing to apply for units pursuant to this SID to inform themselves of and to observe, all applicable laws and Regulations of such relevant jurisdiction.

Investment by Individuals – Foreign Nationals

For the purposes of carrying out the transactions by Foreign Nationals in the units of the Schemes of UTI Mutual Fund,

1. Foreign Nationals shall be resident in India as per the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.
2. Foreign Nationals are required to comply (including taking necessary approvals) with all the laws, rules, regulations, guidelines and circulars, as may be issued/applicable from time to time, including but not limited to and pertaining to anti money laundering, Know Your Customer (KYC), income tax, foreign exchange management (the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder) including in all the applicable jurisdictions.

UTI AMC reserves the right to amend/terminate this facility at any time, keeping in view business/operational exigencies.

Holding Basis: In the event an account has more than one registered holder the first named Unit holder shall receive the account statements, all notices and correspondence with respect to the account, as well as the proceeds of any Redemption requests or dividends or other distributions. In addition, such holder shall have

	<p>the voting rights, as permitted, associated with such Units as per the applicable guidelines.</p> <p>Applicants can specify the ‘mode of holding’ in the prescribed application form as ‘Jointly’ or ‘Anyone or Survivor’. In the case of holding specified as ‘Jointly’, Redemption requests would have to be signed by all joint holders. However, in cases of holding specified as ‘Anyone or Survivor’, any one of the Unit holders will have the power / authority to make Redemption requests, without it being necessary for all the Unit holders to sign. However, in all cases, the proceeds of the Redemption will be paid to the first-named Unit holder.</p> <p>In case of death / insolvency of any one or more of the persons named in the Register of Unit holders as the joint holders of any Units, the AMC shall not be bound to recognise any person(s) other than the remaining holders. In all such cases, the proceeds of the Redemption will be paid to the first-named of such remaining Unit holders.</p> <p>Qualified Foreign Investors (QFIs) - shall mean a person resident in a country that is compliant with Financial Action Task Force (FATF) standards and that is a signatory to International Organization of Securities Commission’s (IOSCO’s) Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding, provided that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Such person is not resident in India and - Such person is not registered with SEBI as Foreign Institutional Investor or sub-account. <p>Explanation: For the above purpose,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The term “Person” shall carry the same meaning under Section 2(31) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. 2. The phrase “resident in India” shall carry the same meaning as in the Income Tax Act, 1961. 3. “resident” in a country, other than India, shall mean resident as per the direct tax laws of that country. <p>QFIs are eligible to make investment in the equity oriented schemes of UTI Mutual Fund as may be specified by UTI AMC from time to time.</p>
Where can you submit the filled up applications.	<p>Name and Address of Registrar:</p> <p>M/s. Karvy Computershare Pvt. Ltd. Narayani Mansion, H. No. 1-90-2/10/E, Vittalrao Nagar, Madhapur, Hyderabad - 500 081. Tel.: 040 – 23421944 to 47, Fax: 040 - 23115503, Email:uti@karvy.com</p> <p>The details of Official Points of Acceptance are given on the back cover page.</p>

Custodian of the Scheme	The Trustees have appointed Stock Holding Corporation of India Ltd (SCHIL) as the Custodian of the scheme.
How to Apply	Please refer to the SAI and Application form for the instructions.
Listing	Units of the scheme will be listed on NSE and/or any of the other recognized Stock Exchanges.
Special Products / facilities available during the NFO	Systematic Investment Plan – Not Available Systematic Withdrawal Plan – Not Available Systematic Transfer Investment Plan – Not Available

B. ONGOING OFFER DETAILS

<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>UTI Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme (UTI – RGESS) is the name of the scheme with the tenure of 3 years .</p> <p>UTI Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme (UTI – RGESS) will be listed on stock exchange and hence pre mature withdrawal is not allowed.</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>Subscription (Purchase)</p> <p>Units can be purchased only during the New Fund Offer NFO) period without any entry load. During the New Fund Offer Period, the units will be sold at Face Value i.e. Rs. 10/-. The New Fund Offer shall not be kept open for more than 15 days .</p> <p>Switchover to any other scheme / plan is allowed only on maturity.</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><i>Example: If the applicable NAV is ₹10, exit load is 2% then redemption price will be: ₹10* (1-0.02) = ₹9.80</i></p>	<p>Maturity Date / Final Redemption date</p> <p>The scheme will have Maturity Date / Final Redemption date on which the scheme will be compulsorily and without any further act by unit holder (s) redeemed. On the maturity / final redemption date of the scheme , the units under the scheme will be redeemed at the applicable NAV. For redemption made on the maturity date / final redemption date there is no exit load charge.</p> <p>Please note that if the maturity date for the redemption falls on the non business day , then the scheme will mature on the the following business day for the scheme. As per the SEBI guidelines, the AMC shall not redeem the units of the scheme before the end of maturity period.</p> <p>Payment of maturity proceeds: Upon maturity, the redemption proceeds will be paid by cheque and payments will be made in favour of the unitholders registered name and bank account number. Redemption cheques will be sent to the unitholders address (or, if there is more than one holder of record, the address of the first named holder on the original application for units) or the redemption proceeds may be credited to the bank account of the investor if the investor so instructs, subject to the AMC having necessary arrangements with the bank. Further redemption proceeds may also be paid through Electronic Clearing System (ECS), which is subject to applicable policies of the Reserve Bank of India and working of the banking system. All redemption payments will be made in favour of the registered holder of the units or, if there is more than one registered holder, of the first registered holder on the original</p>

	<p>application for units.</p> <p>The redemption cheque will be dispatched to the unitholders within the statutory time limit of 10 business days of the maturity of the scheme as prescribed by SEBI.</p> <p>The Fund reserves the right to change the redemption load with prospective effect subject to the maximum limits as prescribed by the SEBI (MFs) Regulations. Currently as per the SEBI (MFs) Regulations the purchase price will be at NAV without any Entry Load and the redemption price will not be lower than 95% of the NAV. The difference between the redemption price and the purchase price of the unit shall not exceed 5% calculated on the purchase price or as per the limit prescribed by SEBI from time to time.</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>Units can be purchased only during the New Fund Offer (NFO) period. During the New Fund Offer the units will be sold at Face Value i.e. Rs. 10/-</p> <p>Redemption: At Maturity</p> <p>The scheme will be listed on the stock exchange (NSE) and hence withdrawal prior to maturity not allowed.</p>
<p>Where can the applications for purchase/redemption switches be submitted?</p>	<p>The details of official points of acceptance are given on the back cover page.</p> <p>In addition to the circumstances mentioned in the SAI, the Trustee/AMC shall have the absolute discretion to accept/reject any application for purchase of units, if in the opinion of the Trustee/AMC, increasing the size of the Scheme's Unit Capital is not in the general interest of the Unit holders, or the Trustee/AMC for any other reason believes it would be in the best interest of the scheme or the unitholders to accept / reject such an application.</p> <p>It is mandatory for investors to mention their bank account particulars in their applications/request for redemption.</p>
<p>Risk Mitigation process against Third Party Cheques</p>	<p>Restriction on Third Party Payments</p> <p>Third party payments are not accepted in any of the schemes of UTI Mutual Fund subject to certain exceptions.</p> <p>“Third Party Payments” means the payment made through instruments issued from an account other than that of the beneficiary investor mentioned in the application form. However, in case of payments from a joint bank account, the first named applicant/investor has to be one of the joint holders of the bank account from which payment is made</p> <p>For further details, please refer to SAI.</p>
<p>Minimum amount for purchase/redemption/ switches</p>	<p>(a) Minimum amount for purchase:</p> <p>Minimum amount of investment is ₹5,000/- and in multiple of ₹1/- thereafter.</p> <p>(b) Minimum amount of redemption/switches:</p> <p>Not applicable as redemption / switchover is not allowed prior to maturity.</p>
<p>Minimum balance to be maintained and consequences of non maintenance.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
<p>Special Products available</p>	<p>As indicated in clause III (A) New Fund Offer.</p>

Know Your Customer (KYC)	<p>Know Your Customer (KYC) Norms</p> <p>Uniform KYC compliance done through CDSL Ventures Ltd (CVL) or other SEBI Authorised KYC Registration Agency (KRA) is applicable for all categories of investors and for any amount of investment. KYC done once with a SEBI registered intermediary will be valid with another intermediary registered with SEBI. Such Intermediaries shall carry out In-Person Verification (IPV) of their clients for the KYC process</p> <p>1. Instances where no action is required</p> <p>a) In the case of those individual investors and non-individual investors, other than Corporates, Partnership Firms and Trusts, who have complied with Uniform KYC requirements on or after January 1, 2012 and who have already updated their status with UTI Mutual Fund, no action will be required for undertaking the KYC process.</p> <p>b) Existing investors of UTI MF, who are already KYC compliant as per UTI MF's records on or before 31.12.2011, may continue to invest for their future transactions (including additional purchases, Systematic Investment Plans [SIPs], etc.) under the existing folios which are KYC Compliant.</p> <p>2. Instances where partial action is required</p> <p>a) All those Individual Investors who wish to open a new folio with UTI Mutual Fund after November 30, 2012 and are KYC compliant as per CVL, MF records on or before 31.12.2011, are required to submit "KYC details Change Form" with purchase application, along with required documentary proofs, to update their 'Missing/Not Available' information such as Father's / Spouse's name, Marital Status, Nationality, Gross Annual Income or Net Worth as on date (as per Part B of the "KYC Details Change" form) and complete 'In Person Verification' (IPV) process. Such investors may also use the same form for change of address or e-mail ID along with required documentary proofs.</p> <p>b) Entities which are Corporates, Partnership Firms and Trusts and which have complied with Uniform KYC requirements on or after January 1, 2012, are required to submit their Balance Sheet for every financial year on an ongoing basis, within a reasonable period.</p> <p>3. Instances where complete KYC compliance is required</p> <p>a) For existing investors as well as new investors who are not yet KYC Compliant, are required to submit the KYC Application from duly filled in with requisite documentary proofs to KRAs along with completion of IPV process, to comply with uniform KYC requirements as stipulated by SEBI in case they intend to make purchase/additional purchase/switches/SIP etc. with UTI Mutual Fund.</p> <p>b) In case of Non Individual investors even if they are KYC compliant prior to December 31, 2011, uniform KYC requirements need to be complied with afresh due to significant and major changes in uniform KYC requirements by submitting KYC form for Non-Individuals with requisite documentary proofs, if they intend to open a new folio with UTI Mutual Fund.</p>
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<p>Uniform Procedure for Updation / Change of Address & Change / Updation of Bank details</p>	<p>A] Updation / Change of address:</p> <p>Investors are requested to update their change of address within 30 days from the date of change.</p> <p>In case of Know Your Client (KYC) complied folios, Investors are required to submit the documents to the intermediaries of KYC Registration Agency (KRA) {viz. CDSL Ventures Limited website: www.cvlkra.com}, as may be specified by them, from time to time.</p> <p>In case of non-KYC complied folios, Investors are required to submit self attested copy of any one of the following documents, having validity at the time of submission, each towards Proof of Identity and proof of old and new address:</p> <p>Proof of identity: PAN card with photograph, Photo ration card, Unique Identification Number (UID) (Aadhaar), Voter Identity card, Driving Licence, Photo Identity Cards issued by State / Central Government and its Departments, Statutory / Regulatory Authorities, Public Sector Undertakings, Scheduled Commercial Banks, Public Financial Institutions, , Passport, Photo Debit Card and Senior Citizen / Freedom fighter ID card issued by Government.</p> <p>Proof of old as well as new address: Landline Telephone bill, Electricity Bill, Gas Bill, Demat account statement, Bank passbook/statement (all not more than 3 months old) Ration card, Voter ID card, Passport, Property Tax Receipt, Registered Lease or Sale Agreement of Residence, Driving Licence, Flat Maintenance Bill, Insurance Policy copy, Quarter allotment letter issued by Public Sector Undertakings or Scheduled commercial banks.</p> <p>B] Updation / Change of bank details:</p> <p>Investors are requested to update/change their bank details using the Form for registration of multiple bank accounts separately and in future, it shall not be accompanied with redemption request. Such request shall be submitted prior to submission of the redemption request. Investors are required to submit self attested copy of any one of the following documents, having validity at the time of submission, each towards Proof of Identity and proof of old and new bank accounts for updating /changing the bank details:</p> <p>B.1) Proof of identity: PAN card with photograph, Photo ration card, Unique Identification Number (UID) (Aadhaar), Voter Identity card, Driving Licence, Photo Identity Cards issued by State / Central Government and its Departments, Statutory / Regulatory Authorities, Public Sector Undertakings, Scheduled Commercial Banks, Public Financial Institutions, Colleges affiliated to Universities, Professional Bodies such as ICAI, ICWAI, ICSI, Bar Council et., to their Members, Passport, Photo Debit Card and Senior Citizen / Freedom fighter ID card issued by Government.</p> <p>B.2) Proof of new bank account details: “Cancelled” original cheque leaf bearing account number and first unit holder name printed on the face of the cheque OR bank account statement/passbook with current entries not older than 3 months OR Original letter issued by the bank on the letterhead confirming the</p>
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	<p>bank account holder with the account details, duly signed and stamped by the Branch Manager.</p> <p>B.3) Proof of existing/old bank account details: “Cancelled” original cheque leaf bearing account number and first unit holder name printed on the face of the cheque (mandatory in case of new generation/MNC banks) OR bank account statement/passbook OR Original letter issued by the bank on the letterhead confirming the bank account holder with the account details, duly signed and stamped by the Branch Manager. In case the bank account is already closed, a duly signed and stamped original letter from such bank on the letter head of bank, confirming the closure of said account.</p> <p>B.4) In case of the old investments where bank details are not updated, in addition to documents stated at B.1 and B.2 above, any one document of the following will be required to be submitted towards proof of investment:</p> <p>Copy of acknowledgement of investment, debit entry of passbook, counterfoil of the dividend warrant or original Account Statement, on the preprinted stationery (issued by erstwhile Registrar prior to November 2007 / Membership Advice/ certificate / from where the investment has been converted/merged to the present scheme, if applicable, Original receipts of Two Renewal Contributions paid (applicable in case of UTI ULIP)</p> <p>B.5) In case of updation of bank details for the investments made in the name of minor child on attaining majority, in addition to B.1 and B.2, the signature of the minor child now become major will have to be attested by the bank manager where the account is held.</p> <p>C] Cooling period: In case the change of address and/or Updation / change of bank details are submitted together with the redemption request or standalone request within the period of 12 months prior to submission of redemption request, the redemption payment will be made after a cooling period of upto 8 working days and in any case within SEBI stipulated 10 working days from the date of such redemption request.</p> <p>The copies of all the documents valid at the time of submission will be required to be self attested (original may please be produced for verification across the counter). In case of non-submission of required documents, UTI Mutual Fund at its sole and absolute discretion may reject the transaction or may decide alternate method of processing such requests.</p>
Statement of Account (SoA)	<p>(a) SoA will be a valid evidence of admission of the applicant into the scheme. However, where the units are issued subject to realisation of cheque/ draft any issue of units to such unitholders will be cancelled and treated having not been issued if the cheque/ draft is returned unpaid.</p> <p>(b) Every unitholder will be given a folio number which will be appearing in SoA for his initial investment. Further investments in the same name(s) would come under the same folio, if the folio number is indicated by the applicant at the time of subsequent investment. The folio number is provided for better record keeping by the unitholder as well as by UTI AMC.</p>

	<p>(c) The AMC shall issue to the investor whose application has been accepted, an SoA specifying the number of units allotted. UTI AMC shall issue a SoA within 5 business days from the date of acceptance of an application.</p> <p>(d) The AMC will issue a Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) for each calendar month to the investor in whose folios transactions has taken place during that month and such statement will be issued on or before the 10th day of the succeeding month detailing all the transactions and holding at the end of month including transaction charges paid to the distributor, if any, across all schemes of all mutual funds. Further, CAS as above, will also be issued to investors (where PAN details of 1st holder are available) every half yearly (September/March), on or before the 10th day of succeeding month detailing holding at the end of the sixth month, across all schemes of all mutual funds, to all such investors in whose folios no transactions has taken place during that period.</p> <p>The word “transaction” for the purposes of CAS would include purchase, redemption, switch, dividend payout, dividend reinvestment, Systematic Investment Plan (SIP), Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP), Systematic Transfer of Investment Plan (STRIP), bonus transactions and merger, if any.</p> <p>However, Folios under Micro pension arrangement shall be exempted from the issuance of CAS.</p> <p>For further details on other Folios exempted from issuance of CAS, PAN related matters of CAS etc, please refer to SAI.</p> <p>(e) For those unit holders who have provided an e-mail address/mobile number:-</p> <p>The AMC shall continue to allot the units to the unit holders whose application has been accepted and also send confirmation specifying the number of units allotted to the unit holders by way of e-mail and/or SMS to the unit holder’s registered e-mail address and/ or mobile number as soon as possible but not later than five business days from the date of receipt of the request from the unit holders.</p> <p>The unit holder will be required to download and print the SoA/other correspondences after receiving e-mail from the Mutual Fund. Should the Unit holder experience any difficulty in accessing the electronically delivered SoA/other correspondences, the Unit holder shall promptly advise the Mutual Fund to enable the Mutual Fund to make the delivery through alternate means. Failure to advise UTI Mutual Fund of such difficulty within 24 hours after receiving the e-mail, will serve as an affirmation regarding the acceptance by the Unit holder of the SoA/other correspondences.</p> <p>It is deemed that the Unit holder is aware of all securities risks including possible third party interception of the SoA/other correspondences and the content therein becoming known to third parties.</p> <p>Under no circumstances, including negligence, shall the Mutual Fund or anyone involved in creating, producing, delivering or managing the SoA of the Unit Holder, be liable for any direct, indirect, incidental, special or consequential damages that may result from the use of or inability to use the service or out of the breach of any warranty. The use and storage of any information including, without limitation, the password, account</p>
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	<p>information, transaction activity, account balances and any other information available on the Unit holder's personal computer is at risk and sole responsibility of the Unit holder.</p> <p>The unitholder may request for a physical account statement by writing/calling the AMC/R&T.</p>
Friend in Need	<p>"Friend in Need" facility is introduced for the Individual investors (Resident as well as Non-resident) of UTI MF under all the schemes, whereby there is an option to furnish the contact details including name, address, relationship, telephone number and email ID of any person other than the applicant/s and nominee. This will facilitate obtaining the latest contact details of the investors, if UTI MF is unable to establish contact with the investors.</p> <p>For further details, please refer to SAI.</p>
Dividend	<p>The dividend warrants shall be dispatched to the unitholders within 30 days of the date of declaration of the dividend.</p> <p>In case of delay in payment of dividend amount, The Asset Management Company shall be liable to pay interest to the unitholders at such rate as may be specified by SEBI for the period of such delay (presently @ 15% per annum).</p>
Redemption	<p>The redemption proceeds shall be dispatched to the unitholders within 10 business days from the date of maturity.</p>
Delay in payment of redemption proceeds	<p>The Asset Management Company shall be liable to pay interest to the unitholders at such rate as may be specified by SEBI for the period of such delay (presently @ 15% per annum).</p>
Book Closure Period / Record date	<p>Book Closure Period /s not exceeding 15 days in a year for scheme(S).</p>
Transfer / Pledge / Assignment of Units	<p>The transfer /pledge /assignment of units is permitted as per 80 CCG of the Income Tax Act, 1961 read with CBDT notification no S.O. 2777 (E) dated 23rd Nov 2012.</p>

C. PERIODIC DISCLOSURES

<p>Net Asset Value</p> <p>This is the value per unit of the scheme on a particular day. You can ascertain the value of your investments by multiplying the NAV with your unit balance.</p>	<p>The Mutual Fund shall declare the Net asset value of the scheme before 9 p.m. on every business day on website of UTI Mutual Fund, www.utimf.com and / or website of AMFI namely www.amfiindia.com.</p> <p>The NAV shall be calculated for all business days and released to the Press.</p>
<p>Monthly Portfolio Disclosure</p>	<p>The Mutual Fund shall disclose portfolio (along with ISIN) as on the last day of the month for all its schemes on its website on or before the tenth day of the succeeding month in a user-friendly and downloadable format.</p> <p>The format for monthly portfolio disclosure shall be the same as that of half yearly portfolio disclosures.</p> <p>The Mutual Fund shall also disclose additional information (such as ratios etc) subject to compliance with the SEBI Advertisement Code.</p>

Half Yearly Disclosure: Portfolio / Financial Results	<p>The Mutual Fund shall within one month from the close of each half year, (i.e. 31st March and 30th September), host a soft copy of its unaudited financial results on its website.</p> <p>The Mutual Fund shall publish an advertisement disclosing the hosting of such financial results on the website, in atleast one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation and in a newspaper having wide circulation published in the language of the region where the Head Office of UTI MF is situated.</p>
Additional Disclosure:	<p>The Mutual Fund shall, in addition to the total commission and expenses paid to distributors, make additional disclosures regarding distributor-wise gross inflows, net inflows, AAUM and ratio of AUM to gross inflows on its website on an yearly basis.</p> <p>In case, the data mentioned above suggests that a distributor has an excessive portfolio turnover ratio, ie., more than two times the industry average, the AMC shall conduct additional due-diligence of such distributors.</p> <p>The Mutual Fund shall also submit the data to AMFI and the consolidated data in this regard shall be disclosed on AMFI website.</p>
Half Yearly Results	<p>Before expiry of one month from the date of close of each half year that is as on 31st March and 30th September UTI Mutual Fund will publish unaudited financial results in prescribed format by SEBI in one national English daily and one Marathi daily.</p> <p>The same would also be made available on websites of UTI Mutual Fund & AMFI.</p>
Annual Report	<p>An abridged annual report in respect of the scheme shall be mailed to the unitholders not later than four months from the date of closure of the relevant accounting year and the full annual report shall be made available for inspection at UTI Tower, Gn Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051. A copy of the full annual report shall also be made available to the unitholders on request on payment of nominal fee, if any.</p>
Associate Transactions	Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI).
<p>Taxation The information is provided for general information only. However, in view of the individual nature of the implications, each investor is advised to consult his or her own tax advisors/ authorised dealers with respect to the specific amount of tax and other implications arising out of his or her participation in the schemes. For further details on taxation please refer to the clause on Taxation in the SAI</p>	
<p>Equity Fund: Tax on Dividend</p>	<p>Resident Investors As per the section 10(35) of the Act, dividend received by investors under the schemes of UTI MF is exempt from income tax in the hands of the recipient unit holders.</p> <p>By virtue of proviso to section 115 (R) (2) of the Act, equity oriented funds are exempt from income distribution tax.</p> <p>Mutual Fund UTI Mutual Fund is a Mutual Fund registered with SEBI and as such is eligible for benefits under section 10 (23D) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to have its entire income exempt from income tax. The Mutual Fund will receive income without any deduction of tax at source under the provisions of Section 196(iv) of the Act.</p>

Capital Gains:	<p>Long Term Capital Gain: As per section 10(38) of the Act, any income arising from the transfer of a long term capital asset being a unit of an Equity Oriented Fund chargeable to securities transaction tax shall not form part of total income therefore, exempt from Income Tax.</p> <p>Short Term Capital Gain: Capital gains arising from the transfer of short term capital assets being unit of an equity oriented fund shall be liable to income tax @ 15% under section 111 A and section 115 AD of the Act. The said tax rate would be increased by applicable surcharge. The tax and surcharge will be increased by education cess @ 2% and secondary and higher education cess @ 1% on amount of tax plus surcharge.</p>
Securities Transaction Tax	Equity schemes also attract Securities Transaction Tax (STT) at applicable rates.
Tax Benefits under Sec 80 CCG of Income Tax Act, 1961	The tax benefits will apply as per the provisions of Sec 80 CCG of Income Tax Act, 1961 read with CBDT notification no 2777 (E) dated 23 rd November 2012. If the investor fails to fulfill any of the provision of the scheme/sec 80CCG of the Income Tax Act, 1961 the deduction originally allowed to him/her for any previous year shall be deemed to be income of the assessee of such previous year and shall be liable to tax for the assessment year relevant to such previous year.
Investor services	<p>All investors could refer their grievances giving full particulars of investment at the following address:</p> <p>Shri G S Arora Assistant Vice President – Department of Operations, UTI Asset Management Company Ltd., UTI Tower, Gn Block, Bandra - Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051. Tel: 022-6678 6666 Fax: 022-26523031</p> <p>Investors may post their grievances at our website: www.utimf.com or e-mail us at service@uti.co.in</p>

D. COMPUTATION OF NAV

- The Net Asset Value (NAV) of the scheme shall be calculated by determining the value of the scheme's assets and subtracting therefrom the liabilities of the scheme taking into consideration the accruals and provisions. NAV shall be declared separately for different plans/options of the scheme.
- The NAV per unit shall be calculated by dividing the NAV of the scheme by the total number of units issued and outstanding under the scheme on the valuation day. The NAV shall be rounded off upto four decimal places.
- A valuation day is a day other than (i) Saturday and Sunday (ii) a day on which both the stock exchanges (BSE and NSE) and the banks in Mumbai are closed (iii) A day on which the purchase and redemption of units is suspended. If any business day in UTI AMC, Mumbai is not a valuation day as defined above then the NAV will be calculated on the next valuation day and the same will be applicable for the previous business day's transactions including all intervening holidays.
- The NAVs shall be issued to two daily newspapers for publication on every business day and will also be available on website of UTI Mutual Fund www.utimf.com and/or website of AMFI www.amfiindia.com.

IV. FEES AND EXPENSES

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

A. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO) EXPENSES

The scheme has to meet the sales, marketing and other such expenses connected with sales and distribution of the scheme from the entry load. As No Entry Load is being charged, all New Fund Offer Expenses would be borne by AMC.

B. ANNUAL SCHEME RECURRING EXPENSES

(1) 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 upto 1.50% of the daily average net assets of a 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 UTI Mutual Fund.

Particulars	% of Net Assets	
	UTI –RGESS (Retail Plan)	
Investment Management and Advisory Fees	1.50%	
Trustee Fee		
Audit Fees		
Custodian Fees		
RTA Fees		
Marketing and Selling expense including agent commission		
Cost related to investor communications		
Cost of fund transfer from location to location		
Cost of providing account statements and dividend redemption cheques and warrants		
Costs of statutory Advertisements		
Cost towards investor education and awareness (at least 2 bps)		
Brokerage and transaction cost over and above 12 bps and 5 bps for cash and derivative market trades resp.		
Service tax on expenses other than investment and advisory fees		
Service tax on brokerage and transaction cost		
Other Expenses		
Maximum total expense ratio (TER) permissible under Regulation 52 (6) (c) (i) and (6) (a)		
Additional expenses under regulation 52(6A) (c)		Up to 0.20%
Additional expenses for grow new inflows from specified cities	Up to 0.30%	

Note: For Direct plan (investments not routed through a distributor) shall have a lower expense ratio excluding distribution expenses, commission etc. and no commission shall be paid from such Plan.

The purpose of the table is to assist the investor in understanding the various costs and expenses that an investor in the scheme will bear directly or indirectly. These estimates have been made in good faith as per the information available to the Investment Manager based on past experience and are subject to change inter-se. Types of expenses charged shall be as per the SEBI (MFs) Regulations.

The total expenses of the schemes including the investment management and advisory fees shall not exceed one and half of one percent (1.50%) of the daily average net assets. The investment management and advisory fees under UTI-RGESS shall not exceed three fourth of one percent (0.75%) of the daily average net assets.

(2) Total Expense Ratio (TER) :**(i) Charging of additional expenses based on new inflows from beyond 15 cities**

1. Additional TER shall be charged upto 30 bps on daily net assets of the scheme if the new inflows from beyond top 15 cities (as per SEBI Regulations/Circulars/AMFI data) are at least (a) 30% of gross new inflows in the scheme or (b) 15% of the Average Assets under Management (AAUM) of the scheme, whichever is higher.
2. In case inflows from beyond top 15 cities is less than the higher of (a) or (b) above, additional TER on daily net assets of the scheme shall be charged as follows:

Daily net assets X 30 basis points X New inflows from beyond top 15 cities

365* X Higher of (a) or (b) above

* 366, wherever applicable.

3. Additional expenses, not exceeding 0.20 per cent of daily net assets of the scheme, shall be charged towards Investment Management and Advisory fees charged by the AMC ('AMC fees') and for recurring expenses (like custodian fees, audit fees, expenses for Registrars services etc) charged under different heads as mentioned under SEBI Regulations.
4. The 'AMC fees' charged to the respective scheme(s) with no sub-limits will be within the TER as prescribed by SEBI Regulations.
5. For further details on TER, please refer to SAI.

(ii) Service Tax

1. UTI AMC shall charge service tax on investment and advisory fees to the scheme in addition to the maximum limit of TER.
2. Service Tax on other than investment and advisory fees, if any, shall be borne by the scheme within the maximum limit of TER.
3. Service Tax on exit load, if any, shall be paid out of the load proceeds.

Exit load, net of service tax, if any, shall be credited to the scheme.

4. Service Tax on brokerage and transaction cost paid for execution of trade, if any, shall be within the limit prescribed under SEBI Regulations.

The brokerage and transaction cost incurred for the purpose of execution of trade may be capitalized to the extent of 12bps and 5bps for cash market transactions and derivatives transactions respectively. Any payment towards brokerage and transaction cost, over and above the said 12 bps and 5bps for cash market transactions and derivatives transactions respectively may be charged to the scheme within the maximum limit of Total Expense Ratio (TER) as prescribed under the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. Any expenditure in excess of the said prescribed limit (including brokerage and transaction cost, if any) shall be borne by the AMC or by the trustee or sponsors.

(iii) Investor Education and Awareness

UTI Mutual Fund (UTI MF) shall annually set apart at least 2 bps on daily net assets within the maximum limit of TER for investor education and awareness initiatives.

C. LOAD STRUCTURE FOR ALL CLASSES OF INVESTORS

(1) Load is an amount which is paid by the investor to redeem the units from the scheme. This amount is used by the AMC to pay commissions to the distributor and to take care of other marketing and selling expenses. Load amounts are variable and are subject to change from time to time. For the current applicable structure, please refer to the website of the AMC www.utimf.com or call at 1800 22 1230 (toll free number) or (022) 2654 6200 (non toll free number) or your distributor.

Load Structure: NFO and on an ongoing basis:

In terms of SEBI circular no- SEBI/IMD.CIR no 4/168230/09 dated 30th June 2009, No Entry load will be charged by the scheme to investor effective August 1st 2009. For redemption made on the maturity date / final redemption date, the AMC does not intend to charge any load.

(2) Transaction charges

Pursuant to SEBI circular no. CIR/IMD/DF/13/2011 dated August 22, 2011, a transaction charge of ₹100/- for existing investors and ₹150/- in the case of first time investor in Mutual Funds, per subscription of ₹10,000/- and above, respectively, is to be paid to the distributors of UTI Mutual Fund products. However, there shall be no transaction charges on direct investment/s.

There shall be no transaction charge on subscription below ₹10,000/-.

In case of SIPs, the transaction charge shall be applicable only if the total commitment through SIPs amounts to ₹10,000/- and above. In such cases, the transaction charge shall be recovered in 3-4 instalments.

The transaction charge, if any, shall be deducted by UTI AMC from the subscription amount and paid to the distributor and the balance shall be invested. Allocation of Units under the scheme will be Net of Transaction Charges. The Statement of Account (SoA) would also reflect the same.

Distributors shall be able to choose to opt out of charging the transaction charge. However the 'opt out' shall be at distributor level and not at investor level i.e., a distributor shall not charge one investor and choose not to charge another investor. Distributors shall also have the option to either opt in or opt out of levying transaction charge based on type of the product.

Upfront commission shall be paid directly by the investor to the AMFI registered Distributors based on the investors' assessment of various factors including the service rendered by the distributor.

(3) For SIPs registered under scheme the load structure as mentioned under Clause IV (B) (1) above will be applicable.

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/UTI Financial Centres.

(4) Any imposition or enhancement of exit load shall be applicable on prospective investments only. The AMC shall not charge any load on issue of bonus units and units allotted on reinvestment of dividend for existing as well as prospective investors.

At the time of changing the exit load structure, the Mutual Fund shall consider the following measures to avoid complaints from investors about investment in the scheme without knowing the exit load:

- (i) The addendum detailing the changes shall be attached to the Scheme Information Documents and Key Information Memorandum. The addendum shall be circulated to all the distributors/brokers so that the same can be attached to all Scheme Information Documents and Key Information Memoranda already in stock.
- (ii) Arrangements shall be made to display the addendum in the Scheme Information Document in the form of a notice in all the official points of acceptance and distributors/brokers office.
- (iii) The introduction of the exit load alongwith the details may be stamped in the acknowledgement slip issued to the investors on submission of the application form and shall also be disclosed in the statement of accounts issued after the introduction of such load.
- (iv) A public notice shall be given in respect of such changes in one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation as well as in a newspaper published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the Mutual Fund is situated.
- (v) Any other measures which the Mutual Fund may feel necessary.

D. WAIVER OF LOAD FOR DIRECT APPLICATIONS

Not applicable

V. RIGHTS OF UNITHOLDERS

Please refer to SAI for details.

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

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

(a) Penalties imposed against Life Insurance Corporation of India (Amount in ₹):-

Financial Year	Status	Remark
2006-2007	Income Tax	Assessment not yet completed
	Dividend Tax	Demand not raised
2007-2008	Income Tax	Assessment not yet completed
2008-2009	Nil Reported	

(b) Pune Region:

Sponsor and Branch: Bank of Baroda, Laxmi Road, Pune City

Name of Complainant: Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC)

Court/Tribunal / Case No. & Year: Supreme court SLP (C) No. 23299/2010

Amount involved: Octroi penalty of ₹ 94.22 lacs

Nature of Case/Type of offence & section: Bank filed a writ petition before Bombay HC challenging the arbitrary demand of the PMC & the provisions under Pune Municipal Corporation (Octroi) Rules 2008 imposing penalty being contrary to the provisions of Section 398 of the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation Act, 1949. The Bombay HC allowed the appeal holding corporation does not have power to impose penalty equivalent to 10 times the Octroi without following the due process of law as envisaged under section 398 of Act of 1949.

Bank's reply/defence: Bank paid the amount of octroi of ₹9,42,200/- but refused to pay penalty amounting to ₹94,22,000/- (10 times of octroi amount).

Present Status & Remarks: Hon'ble SC after hearing the Counsels was of the view that there is conflicting judgments on the issue and the same requires some time for hearing 13/10/2011. The Hon'ble SC said since bank has already paid the Octroi and matter involved herein is only about penalty imposed by corporation, let the matter come up for hearing in regular course. Next date of hearing not yet given.

Total No. of Cases: 1

Total amount involved / claimed amt: ₹ 94.22 lacs

No. of cases where the provisioning is made: Nil

Amount of Provisioning (₹ in lacs) : Nil

(c) Nagpur Region:

Sponsor and Branch: Bank of Baroda, RO, Nagpur

Name of Complainant: Office of the Nagpur Municipal Corporation, Nagpur

Court/Tribunal / Case No. & Year: High Court Bombay, Nagpur Bench 5011/2010

Amount involved: ₹ 8.85 lacs

Nature of Case/Type of offence & section: Section 154(1) and (2) read with section 374 of the City of Nagpur Corporation Act 1948. Stock of gold coins were sold within the limits of Nagpur Municipal Corporation without paying octroi duty because the Octroi duty was paid at Mumbai. Nagpur Municipal Corporation, Octroi department issued bill for penal octroi duty on 16/12/2009 for an amount of ₹ 11,65,920. We have filed writ petition before Hon'ble High Court Bombay, Nagpur Bench. High Court has passed interim order directing Bank to deposit 25% of the demand in court. Accordingly we have deposited ₹ 2,91,840 in court. High Court has passed order on 08/06/2010 remanding the matter back to the corporation for disposal of the case on merits after providing reasonable opportunity of hearing to the petitioner pursuant to the show cause notice dated 02/12/2009. Accordingly we have filed representation before Nagpur

Municipal Corporation, Octroi department. However NMC, Octroi department issued bill for penal octroi duty dated 02/09/2010 for ₹8,85,060. We have again challenged the said order passed by NMC, octroi department before High Court Bombay, Nagpur bench. Stay is granted.

Bank's reply/defence: Octroi duty for the gold coins is paid at Mumbai. Corporation has not complied with the statutory rules of NMC Act while taking action against Bank. Assistant commissioner has no legal authority or power to adjudicate as to whether evasion has taken place. Findings of the octroi commissioner is arrived without any show cause notice and without any opportunity of being heard infringing the principal of natural justice.

Present Status & Remarks: High court has granted stay on the execution of the bill for penal octroi duty dated 02/09/2010. Last date of hearing was fixed on 07/03/2012 for arguments. Next date of hearing fixed after eight weeks.

Amount of provisioning made / required: ₹ 2.92 lacs

Total No. of Cases: 1

Total amount involved / claimed amt: ₹ 8.85 lacs

No. of cases where the provisioning is made: 1

Amount of Provisioning : ₹ 2.92 lacs

(d) Aurangabad Region:

Sponsor and Branch: Bank of Baroda, Nasik

Name of Complainant: Nasik Municipal Corporation (NMC)

Court/Tribunal / Case No. & Year: Supreme court SLP (C) No. 9706/2010

Amount involved: Octroi penalty of ₹ 5.95 lacs

Nature of Case/type of offense & section: Bank filed a writ petition before Bombay HC challenging the arbitrary demand of the NMC & the provisions under Nasik Municipal Corporation (Octroi) Rules 2005 imposing penalty being contrary to the provisions of Section 398 of the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation Act, 1949. The Bombay HC allowed the appeal holding corporation does not have power to impose penalty equivalent to 10 times the Octroi without following the due process of law as envisaged under section 398 of Act of 1949.

Bank's reply/defence: Bank paid the amount of Octroi but refused to pay penalty amounting to (10 times of Octroi amount).

Present Status & Remarks: Matter was listed before Registrar on 07.01.2011. Since the pleading in the matter is not completed Registrar has adjourned the matter to 18.02.2011. Next date is 16.04.2011 for Admission. Matter is pending before Supreme Court.

Total No. of Cases: 1

Total amount involved / claimed amt: ₹ 5.95 lacs

No. of cases where the provisioning is made: Nil

Amount of Provisioning (₹ in lacs): Nil

(e) Ahmedabad Region:

Sponsor and Branch: Bank of Baroda, Nandini Complex

Name of the party/complainant: Income Tax

Name of the Court/Forum & Case no.: High Court of Gujarat / Tax Appeal No 2028 & 2029 of 2010

Amount involved (₹): 65,75,664

Nature of the case/type of offences and Section: Appeal filed against the erstwhile South Gujarat Local Area Bank, which is merged to BOB in 2004.

Details/brief nature of the case: I T Dept assessed that SGLAB are following regularly hybrid system of accounting and it had maintained a separate account for interest on sticky loans, as such it is not covered by decision of High court of Gujarat.

Bank's Reply/defence: Branch has received the copy of appeal memo and matter is posted to 12/12/2011. We have entrusted the matter to advocate.

Present Status and remarks: Nil

(f) Region-DMR-1 (NZ):

i. Sponsor and Branch: Bank of Baroda, IBB branch

Name of the party/complainant: Special Directorate of Enforcement

Name of the Court/Forum & Case no.: CRL Appeal No. 256/2009 before HC, Delhi in Comp/ u/s 8(1), 64(2) and also read with sections 6(4), 6(5), 49 and 73(3) of FERA, 1973.

Amount involved: ₹ 10 lacs

Nature of the case/type of offences and Section: Complaint u/s 6(4), 6(5), 8(1), 64(2) and 73(3) of FERA Act 1973.

Details/brief nature of the case: Allegations of violation of FERA regarding Deposit of Foreign Currency Notes in NRE A/c of Mr. Gurcharan Singh Sethi and Smt. Surinder Kaur. The Directorate of Enforcement in order dated 11.08.04 held that Bank has failed to ensure the genuineness of the transactions and has contravened the provisions of

FERA. Penalty of ₹10 lacs was imposed. Bank has denied the allegations on the ground that individual transactions were of less than ₹10 lacs.

Bank's Reply/defence: Bank's contention is that each time deposits are made of the amount of less than 10000 USD, hence there is no violation of provisions of FERA Act, 1973.

Present Status and remarks: On 03.03.2010 interim stay orders have been made absolute. Matter will be listed in due course.

ii. Sponsor and Branch: Bank of Baroda, IBB branch

Name of the party/complainant: Special Directorate of Enforcement

Name of the Court/Forum & Case no.: CRL Appeal No. 325/2008 before HC Delhi in Comp/ u/s 8(1), 64(2) and also read with sections 6(4), 6(5), 49 and 73(3) of FERA, 1973.

Amount involved: ₹ 5 lacs

Nature of the case/type of offences and Section: Complaint u/s 6(4), 6(5), 8(1), 64(2) and 73(3) of FERA Act 1973.

Details/brief nature of the case: Allegations of violation of FERA regarding Deposit of Foreign Currency Notes in NRE A/c of one Mr. Sarbir Singh, from 25.01.92 to 31.01.92. The Directorate Enforcement in order dated 11.08.04 held that Bank has failed to ensure the genuineness of the transactions and has contravened the provisions of FERA. Penalty of `5 lacs was imposed. Appeal filed with Appellate Authority, which has been dismissed on 07.12.2007. Criminal Appeal before the Delhi High Court has been filed, which is pending.

Bank's Reply/defense: Bank's contention is that each time deposits are made of the amount of less than 10000 USD, hence there is no violation of provisions of FERA Act, 1973.

Present Status and remarks: On 03.03.2010 interim stay orders have been made absolute. Matter will be listed in due course.

Total No. of Cases: 2

Total amount involved: ₹ 15 lacs

iii. Sponsor and Branch: Bank of Baroda, Camac Street

Name of the party: Special Director of Enforcement Directorate

Court/Tribunal & Case no./Year: Enforcement Directorate

Amount involved/claimed: ₹ 10 Lacs

Nature of the case/type of offences and Section: Breach of provisions of FERA

Details/brief nature of the case: Bank had given loan of ₹2.55 crores to M/s Corpus Credit & Leasing Ltd., against FCNR FDR of \$1 million (US) belonging to Mrs. And Mr. Bhagwandas & Devbala Pawani held with Camac Street Branch. The then Chief Manager procured the said FDR of Pawanis from their International Branch and handed over the same to borrower. Investigations conducted under provisions of FERA revealed that the signatures of Mrs And Mr Pawani on the account opening form did not match with those on the consent letter, discharged FCNR FDR. Chief Manager had not verified the genuineness of the documents collected from Noticee No. 4 either from the Pawanis or from International Branch, Bank of Baroda, Dubai

Bank's Reply/defence: Bank followed all the directions of RBI and remittance of \$ 1 million (US) was received by Bank through authorized banking channel and was genuine. Further, the proceeds of the FCNR FDR, along with interest thereon, was paid by the Bank to the Pawanis on maturity, in accordance with established remittance. Hence, there was no violation of FERA. The loan granted to the borrower company M/s Corpus Credit & Leasing Ltd. was a rupee loan and involved no outgo of foreign exchange.

Present Status and remarks: Special Director has imposed a penalty of ₹10,00,000 (Rupees Ten Lakhs) on the Bank for violation of FERA. Bank filed an appeal against the same before the Appellate Authority for Foreign Exchange, Ministry of Law, Justice & Company Affairs. Next date on hearing on waiver of penalty imposed on Bank would be advised soon.

(g) State Bank of India

- (i) A notice under section 47 A(1)(b) read with section 46(4) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been received vide RBI letter No. DBS.BMD(V)/5003/1717.04.009/2010 dated October 8, 2010 in respect of foreign exchange derivatives. The matter was examined by Global Market Department and a suitable reply was sent to RBI vide letter No.GM/1840 dated 19.10.2010.
- (ii) SBI Canada – Penalty of CAD 12,500/- imposed by Federal Consumer Agency of Canada (FCAC) on account of alleged violation to Borrowing (Banks) Regulation regarding discrepancies in information disclosure document required to provided to the borrowers.
- (iii) PT Indomonex Jakarta –
 - 1) Penalty of IDR 0.2 mio (INR 897.00) imposed by Indonesian Regulator on account of erroneous filing of different figures of RWA on new transactions (Repo) between Publication report and monthly report position as on 30.09.08.
 - 2) Penalty of IDR 30 mio (INR 1.35 lacs) charged by Indonesian Regulator on account of Late reporting of new appointment of the Branch Manager of Main branch to the regulators.

- (iv) SBI Canada – Penalty of CAD 750/- imposed by Federal Consumer Agency of Canada (FCAC) on SBI Canada on account of late and erroneous filing of financial returns for the period 01.01.2008 to 31.03.2008.
2. Details of all enforcement actions taken by SEBI in the last three years and/ or pending with SEBI for the violation of SEBI Act, 1992 and Rules and Regulations framed there under including debarment and/ or suspension and/ or cancellation and/ or imposition of monetary penalty/adjudication/enquiry proceedings, if any, to which the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company and/ or any of the directors and/ or key personnel (especially the fund managers) of the AMC and Trustee Company were/ are a party. The details of the violation shall also be disclosed. –
- (a) The BoB was one of the bankers to the public issue of Jaltarang Motels Limited (“Jaltarang”) in December, 1995. SEBI, by its order dated January 19, 2000 directed the Bank to refund the sum of ₹4,031,018 being the application money for the shares released by the Bank to the Jaltarang with interest at 15% from March 25, 1996 i.e. the day the Bank allowed withdrawal of the funds by Jaltarang in respect of funds collected from the public issue. The Bank preferred an appeal before the Securities Appellate Tribunal and the Tribunal, by order dated July 27, 2000, rejected the appeal. The bank has filed an appeal (Appeal No.2 of 2000) before the High Court, Mumbai against the said order of the Tribunal. The High Court, Mumbai, on November 13, 2000, granted interim relief of stay of the operation of the order dated July 27, 2000 of the Securities Appellate Tribunal and January 19, 2000 of SEBI and has further directed that the matter be placed on the board for final hearing. The matter is still pending.
- (b) The merchant banking division of the BoB was the pre-issue lead manger for the public issue of shares of Trident Steels Limited (“Trident”) in November, 1993. SEBI issued a show cause notice dated April 29, 2004 calling upon the merchant banking division of the Bank to show cause why action should not be taken against it for failing in its duty to exercise due diligence in the above mentioned public issue. SEBI alleged that the merchant banking division of the Bank did not disclose the material fact that 750,000 shares out of the pre issue capital of Trident had been pledged by the directors and holders of those shares to the Industrial Finance Branch of the Bank towards enhancement of various credit facilities extended by the Bank to Trident. In October 1989, the directors and holders of those shares have given an undertaking that as long as the dues of Trident to the Bank are not paid in full, they will not transfer, deal with or dispose off equity or preference shares held by them in the company or any shares that might be acquired in future, without prior written consent of the Bank. BOB Caps, in its reply to the show cause notice, has submitted that it was the obligation of Trident to give true disclosures and that any punitive action will lie solely against Trident, its promoters and directors.
- (c) The BoB had acted as lead mangers to the public issue of Kraft Industries Limited (“Kraft”) in May 1995. It is alleged that the Managing Director and Promoter of Kraft did not possess the qualifications as mentioned in the prospectus. SEBI has asked for qualification certificates/copies from the Bank. The Managing Director of Kraft has reported having lost the certificates in transit. The Bank has replied accordingly to SEBI.
3. Any pending material civil or criminal litigation incidental to the business of the Mutual Fund to which the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company and/ or any of the directors and/ or key personnel are a party should also be disclosed separately.

- a) A writ petition has been filed by UTI Asset Management Company Ltd., UTI Mutual Fund and UTI Trustee Company Private Ltd. challenging the order dated 06.08.2008 passed by the Central Information Commission on the applicability of the Right to Information Act, 2005, which has been stayed by the Hon'ble High Court, Bombay. The writ has been admitted and stay will continue pending the hearing and final disposal of the petition. The matter will come up for hearing in due course.
 - b) There are 14 criminal cases pending against the UTI MF or key personnel relating to normal operations of UTI MF such as non-transfer of units, non-receipt of unit certificates, non-receipt of redemption proceeds, closure of scheme/plan or income distribution. These cases are not maintainable and judging from our experience such cases are generally dismissed by Courts or withdrawn by the complainant.
 - c) On the basis of their investigation in the matter of investment in The Cyberspace Ltd. made by the erstwhile UTI, the Central Bureau of Investigation has initiated appropriate proceedings in the competent court against Mr. P S Subramanyam (Ex-Chairman), Mr. S K Basu and Mrs Prema Madhuprasad (ex-officials of UTI AMC) and the promoter directors of Cyberspace Ltd.
 - d) There are 25 cases pending at different courts related to suits/petitions filed by a) contract workmen, b) employees association, c) employees/ex-employees etc. These cases are pending at different levels for adjudication.
 - e) A Special Leave Petition has been filed by Bajaj Auto Ltd. before the Honourable Supreme Court of India against the final judgement and order dated 09.10.2006 of the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay in the matter of the winding up of UTI Growth & Value Fund- Bonus Plan with effect from 01.02.2005 in pursuance to circular dated 12.12.2003 of SEBI. The matter is admitted on 10.07.2008 and will be heard in due course.
 - f) The cases have been filed challenging SCUP Termination a) One Public Interest Litigation at Bombay High Court, matter is at admission stage. b) One Writ Petition at Madhya Pradesh High Court at Jabalpur, matter is at admission stage c) One Civil suit at Civil Court Delhi, matter is at evidence stage.
 - g) Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation has filed a complaint in the court of Judicial Magistrate, Vashi, at Navi Mumbai on the registration under Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation Act, 1949. The necessary affidavit in reply has been filed. NMMC Authorities vide letter dated 05.05.2012 decided to withdraw the complaint filed against UTI AMC Ltd. The matter is pending for further proceedings.
4. Any deficiency in the systems and operations of the Sponsor and/or the AMC or the Trustee Company which SEBI has specifically advised to be disclosed in the SID, or which has been notified by any other regulatory agency. - NIL

The Trustees have vide circular resolution dated January 29,2013 has approved the launch of the scheme.

National Stock Exchange (NSE) has given its in-principle approval for listing of the units of the scheme under UTI Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme on its exchange vide its letter no NSE/LIST/191569-P dated January 11, 2013

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