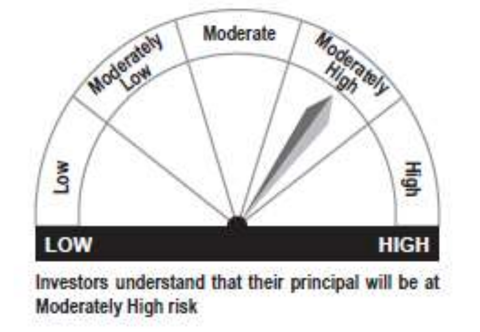
SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT

UTI – Nifty Next 50 Index Fund
(An open-ended scheme replicating/tracking the Nifty Next 50 Index)

THIS PRODUCT IS SUITABLE FOR INVESTORS WHO ARE SEEKING*:

- Capital growth in tune with the index returns
- Passive investment in equity instruments comprised in Nifty Next 50 Index

RISKOMETER



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

New Fund Offer Opens on: _______, _________, 2017
New Fund Offer Closes on: _______, __________, 2017
Scheme Reopens on: _______, __________, 2017

Offer of Units of Rs. 10/- each for cash during the New Fund Offer
New Fund Offer will not be kept open for more than __ days

UTI Mutual Fund
UTI Asset Management Company Limited
UTI Trustee Company Private Limited

Address of the Mutual Fund, AMC and Trustee Company:
UTITower, 'GN' Block, BandraKurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051.

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 (MFs) Regulations) as amended till date, and filed with SEBI, along with a Due Diligence Certificate from the AMC. The units being offered for public subscription have not been approved or recommended by SEBI, nor has SEBI certified the accuracy or adequacy of the Scheme Information Document.

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

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 _______, __________, 2017.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item No.	Contents	Page No.
	HIGHLIGHTS	
I	**INTRODUCTION**	
A.	Risk Factors	
B.	Requirement of minimum investors in the Scheme	
C.	Definitions	
D.	Due Diligence by the Asset Management Company	
II.	**INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME**	
A.	Type of the Scheme	
B.	What are the investment objectives of the Scheme?	
C.	How will the Scheme allocate its assets?	
D.	Where will the Scheme invest?	
E.	What are the Investment Strategies?	
F.	Fundamental Attributes	
G.	How will the Scheme Benchmark its performance?	
H.	Who manage the Scheme?	
I.	What are the Investment Restrictions?	
J.	How has the Scheme performed?	
K.	How is this scheme different from other existing schemes?	
III.	**UNITS AND OFFER**	
A.	New Fund Offer (NFO)	
B.	Ongoing Offer Details	
C.	Periodic Disclosures	
C.	Computation of NAV	
IV.	**FEES AND EXPENSES**	
A.	New Fund Offer (NFO) Expenses	
B.	Annual Scheme Recurring Expenses	
C.	Load Structure	
V.	**RIGHTS OF UNITHOLDERS**	
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**	

Highlights:

<table>
<tr><td>Name of the scheme</td><td>UTI-Nifty Next 50 Index Fund</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type of scheme</td><td>UTI-Nifty Next 50 Index Fund is an open-ended scheme replicating/tracking the Nifty Next 50 Index</td></tr>
<tr><td>Investment Objective</td><td>The principal investment objective of the scheme is to invest in stocks of companies comprising Nifty Next 50 Index and endeavor to achieve return equivalent to Nifty Next 50 Index by “passive” investment.

However there is no guarantee or assurance that the investment objective of the scheme will be achieved.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Plans and Options Available</td><td>In addition to the Regular Plan there is a ‘Direct Plan’ ^.

Both the plans offer only Growth Option.

^ Direct Plan:
Direct Plan is only for investors who purchase/subscribe units directly with the Fund and is not available for investors who route their investments through a Distributor.

The Direct Plan will be a separate plan under the Scheme and shall have a lower expense ratio excluding distribution expenses, commission etc. and will have a separate NAV. No commission shall be paid / charged from Direct Plan.

The Direct and Regular plans will have a common portfolio.

How to apply: Investors subscribing under Direct Plan of UTI-Nifty Next 50 Index Fund will have to indicate “Direct Plan” against the Scheme name in the application form, as for example. “UTI-Nifty Next 50 Index Fund - Direct Plan”.

Treatment of applications under "Direct" / “Regular" Plans:

<table>
<tr><th>Scenario</th><th>Broker Code mentioned by the investor</th><th>Plan mentioned by the investor</th><th>Default Plan to be captured</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Direct</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Regular</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Mentioned</td><td>Direct</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Direct</td><td>Not Mentioned</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Direct</td><td>Regular</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>Mentioned</td><td>Regular</td><td>Regular Plan</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Mentioned</td><td>Not Mentioned</td><td>Regular Plan</td></tr>
</table>

In cases of wrong/ invalid/ incomplete ARN codes mentioned in the application form under scenarios 7 or 8 above, the application shall be processed under ‘Regular Plan’. The AMC shall contact and obtain the correct ARN code within 30 calendar days of the receipt of the application form from the investor/ distributor. In case, the correct code is not received within 30 calendar days, the AMC shall reprocess the transaction under ‘Direct Plan’ from the date of application without any exit load.\</td></tr>
<tr><td>Liquidity</td><td>During the New Fund Offer Period, the units of the Scheme will be sold at the face value of Rs.10/- per unit.

The scheme will offer subscription and redemption of units at applicable NAV on</td></tr>
</table>

	every business day on an ongoing basis, within 5 business days from the date of allotment.
Benchmark	Nifty Next 50
Transparency / NAV Disclosure	Declaration of NAV on a daily basis within 5 business days from the date of allotment.
Entry / Exit load	**Entry Load:** Not Applicable as per SEBI guidelines **Exit Load:** Nil
Minimum Application Amount	**Minimum amount of investment under all plans and options** Minimum initial investment is Rs. 5,000/-. Subsequent minimum investment under a folio is Rs.1,000/- and in multiples of Rs. 1/- thereafter with no upper limit.

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 does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the scheme or its 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 Rs.10,000/- made by them towards setting up the Fund.

6. The present scheme is not 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 NAV 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, the 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 under 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 a 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. They will also have other suitable checks and controls to minimize 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. **Investment in overseas markets:** The success of investment in overseas markets depends upon the ability of the fund manager to understand conditions of those markets and analyse the information which could be different from Indian markets. Operations in foreign markets would be subject to exchange rate fluctuation risk besides market risks of those markets.

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

    a. Credit Risk: This is the risk of 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.

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 e.g. 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**

   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 returns by passively 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 intends 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.

   Risks Associated with scheme

   a. UTI-Nifty Next 50 Index Fund is passively a managed index fund i.e. theamount collected under the scheme is invested insecurities of companies comprising the underlying indexin the same weightages as they have in theunderlying index.

b. The composition of the underlying index is subjectto changes that may be effected periodically by theIndia Index Services & Products Ltd - IISL.

c. Performance of the underlying index will have adirect bearing on the performance of the scheme.

d. The extent of the Tracking error may have animpact on the performance of the scheme.

B. REQUIREMENT OF MINIMUM INVESTORS IN THE SCHEME

The Scheme shall have a minimum of 20 investorsand no single investor shall account for more than 25%of the corpus of a Scheme. The two conditions shallalso be complied within each calendar quarter, on anaverage basis, as specified by SEBI. If there is a breachof the 25% limit by any investor over the quarter, rebalancing period of one month would be allowed andthereafter the investor who is in breach of the rule shallbe given 15 days' notice to redeem his exposure overthe 25% limit. Failure on the part of the said investor toredeem his exposure over the 25% limit within theaforesaid 15 days would lead to automatic redemptionby the Mutual Fund on the applicable Net Asset Valueon the 15th day of the notice period. The Fund shalladhere to the requirements prescribed by SEBI fromtime to time in this regard.

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 theUTI Asset Management Company Ltd. (UTI AMC) for purchase or redemption/changeover/switchover of units means the day on which the UTI Financial Centers(UFCs) / Registrar or the official point of acceptance asper 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 scheme 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/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 under Companies Act, 1956[replaced by The Companies Act, 2013 (No.18 of 2013)] which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

9. "Book Closure" is a period when the register of unitholders is closed for all transactions viz. Purchases, redemptions, changeover, switchover etc. Such Book Closure period will not exceed 15 days in a year.

10. “Business Day” means a day other than (i) Saturdayand 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 Amaya specify from time to time.

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

11. “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.

12. “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.

13. “Distributable surplus” means the Gains that has beenrealized 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.

14. “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.

15. “Firm”, “partner” and “partnership” have the meanings assigned to them in the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 (9of 1932), but the expression “partner” shall also include any person who being a minor is admitted to the benefits of the partnership.

16. “Fund Manager” means the manager appointed for the day-to-day management and administration of the scheme.

17. “IISL” means India Index Services & Products Ltd., joint venture between Credit Rating Information Services of India Ltd. (CRISIL) and the National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE).

18. “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.

19. “Investor Service Centre” such offices as are designated as ISC by the AMC from time to time.

20. “Load” is a charge that may be levied as a percentage ofNAV at the time of exiting from the Scheme.

21. “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/048/03/01dated January 14, 2003.

22. “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 SEBIRegulations as prescribed from time to time.

23. “Non-Resident Indian (NRI)” shall have the meaning asdefined under Foreign Exchange Management(Deposit) Regulations, 2000 (FEMA Regulation 2000)framed by Reserve Bank of India under ForeignExchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999). As perFEMA 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 toin sub-clause (a) or (b) herein.

24. “Number of units deemed to be in issue” means the aggregate of the number of units issued and still remaining outstanding.

25. “Official points of acceptance” UTI Financial Centers(UFCs), Offices of the Registrars of the Scheme and anyother authorized center as may be notified by UTI AMCfrom time to time are the official points of acceptance ofpurchase/redemption/changeover/switchoverapplications of the scheme. The cut off time asmentioned in this Scheme Information Document willbe applicable at these official points of acceptance. Thelist of official points of acceptance is attached with thisScheme Information Document.

    For purchase / redemption / changeover / switchover of units applications received at any authorized collectioncenter, which is not an official point of acceptance, thecut off time at the official point of acceptance alone, will be applicable for determination of NAV for purchase /redemption / changeover / switchover of units.

26. “RBI” means the Reserve Bank of India, constitutedunder the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

27. “Record Date” means the date announced by the Fundfor any benefits like dividends etc. The personholding the units as per the records of UTI AMC/Registrars, on the record date shall be eligible for suchbenefits.

28. “Registrar” means a person whose services may beretained by UTI AMC to act as the Registrar under thescheme, from time to time.

29. “Regulations” or “SEBI Regulations” mean the SEBI(Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 as amended orreenacted from time to time.

30. “SEBI” means the Securities and Exchange Board of India set up under the Securities and Exchange Boardof India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992).

31. “Society” means a society established under theSocieties Registration Act of 1860 (21 of 1860) or anyother society established under any State or Centrallaw for the time being in force.

32. “Sponsors” are Bank of Baroda, Life InsuranceCorporation of India, Punjab National Bank, and StateBank of India;

33. “Nifty Next 50”& “Underlying Index” means an index which is determined, composed and calculated by India Index ServicesProducts Limited.

34. “Switchover” means transfer of units of one scheme ofUTI MF to another scheme of UTI MF whereverpermissible.

35. “Time” all time referred to in the Scheme InformationDocument stands for Indian Standard Time.

36. “Tracking Error” means the extent to which the NAVs offund move in a manner inconsistent withthe movements of the underlying index on any given day or overany given period of time arising from any cause orreason whatsoever including but not limited todifferences in the weightage of the investments in thesecurities of the schemes and the weightage to suchsecurities in the index, time lags in deployment orrealization of funds under the scheme as compared tothe movement of or within the said index.

37. “Trustee” means UTI Trustee Company Private Limited, a company set up under the Companies Act, 1956 defined [replaced by The Companies Act, 2013 (No.18 of 2013)] andapproved by SEBI to act as the Trustee to the schemesof UTI Mutual Fund.

38. “Trust Deed” means the Trust Deed dated December 9,2002 of UTI Mutual Fund.

39. “Unit” means the interest of the unitholders in a scheme,which consists of each unit representing one undividedshare in the assets of a scheme.

40. “Unit Capital” means the aggregate of the face value ofunits issued under the scheme and outstanding for thetime being.

41. “Unitholder” means a person holding units in thescheme of the Mutual Fund.

42. In this Scheme Information Document, unless thecontext 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-Nifty Next 50 Index Fund

It is confirmed that:

I. the Draft Scheme Information Document forwarded to SEBI is in accordance with the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and the guidelines and directives issued by SEBI from time to time.

II. all legal requirements connected with the launching of the scheme as also the guidelines, instructions, etc. issued by the Government and any other competent authority in this behalf, have been duly complied with;

III. the disclosures made in the Scheme Information Document are true, fair and adequate to enable the investors to make a well informed decision regarding investment in the 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:_______________ **VivekMaheshwari**
Place: Mumbai Compliance Officer

II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME

A. TYPE OF THE SCHEME

UTI-Nifty Next 50 Index Fund is an open-ended scheme replicating/tracking the Nifty Next 50 Index

B. WHAT IS THE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE OFTHE SCHEME?

The principal investment objective of the scheme is to invest in stocks of companies comprising Nifty Next 50 Index and endeavor to achieve return equivalent to Nifty Next 50 Index by "passive" investment.

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

C. HOW WILL THE SCHEME ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?

1. Asset allocation pattern:

The investment policies of the scheme shall be as per SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996 and within the following guideline. Under normal circumstances, the investment range would be as follows:

Type of Instruments	Asset Allocation (% of Net Assets)		Risk profile
	Maximum	Minimum	
Securities covered by underlying index	100%	95%	Medium to High
Cash/Money Market Instruments includingCBLO and Units of Liquid Mutual Fund	5%	0%	Low

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

The exposure of Scheme in derivative instruments shall be restricted to 5% of the net assets of the Scheme for hedging and portfolio rebalancing.

The Scheme will not invest in Securitized Debt, Foreign Securities, ADRs, and GDRs and will not engage in Securities Lending.

The Scheme will not engage in Short Selling, Credit default swaps.

The scheme does not intend to invest in repo in corporate debt securities.

If the investments fall outside the asset allocation range given above, the portfolio of the scheme will be rebalanced within a period not later than seven days from the date of such change in the asset allocation pattern. The funds raised under the scheme shall be invested only in securities as permitted by SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996

The scheme would invest in a portfolio of fixed income securities that mature on or before the date of maturity of the scheme as per SEBI guidelines contained in SEBI Circular No SEBI / IMD / Cir No 12 / 147132 / 08 dated Dec 11, 2008.

The cumulative gross exposure to equity, equity related instruments, debt, money market instruments and derivatives shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme, subject to SEBI circular No. Cir/

IMD/ DF/ 11/ 2010 dated August 18, 2010. For this purpose, the same security wise hedge positions shall not be considered in computing the gross exposure. The scheme may review the pattern of investments based on views on the debt markets and asset-liability management needs. The portfolio shall be reviewed on a monthly basis.

The above investment pattern is only indicative and may be changed by the Fund Manager for a short term period on defensive considerations, keeping in view the market conditions, market opportunities, applicable SEBI (MF) Regulations 1996, legislative amendments and other political and economic factors, the intention being at all times to seek to protect the interests of the Unit Holders. Rebalancing of the portfolio will be done when the asset allocation falls outside the range given above. If the exposure falls outside the above mentioned asset allocation pattern, it will be restored within 30 days. If the fund manager for any reason is not able to rebalance the asset allocation within 30 days, the matter would be escalated to the Investment Committee for further direction. The Investment Committee shall record the reasons in writing for the exposure falling outside the asset allocation and the Committee shall review, and as considered necessary, may further direct the manner for rebalancing the same within the range of the asset allocation as mentioned above.

2. Composition of the Nifty Next 50:

(a) The Nifty Next 50 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 Nifty Next50 Index as on November 1, 2017 are:

Sr. No.	**Constituent**	**Sr. No.**	**Constituent**
1	ABB India Limited	26	JSW Steel Limited
2	ACC Limited	27	LIC Housing Finance Limited
3	Ashok Leyland Limited	28	Marico Limited
4	Bajaj Finserv Limited	29	United Spirits Limited
5	Bank Of Baroda	30	Motherson Sumi Systems Limited
6	Bharat Electronics Limited	31	MRF Limited
7	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	32	NHPC Limited
8	Britannia Industries Limited	33	NMDC Limited
9	Cadila Healthcare Limited	34	Oracle Financial Services Software Limited
10	Colgate Palmolive (India) Limited	35	Oil India Limited
11	Container Corporation Of India Limited	36	Piramal Enterprises Limited
12	Cummins India Limited	37	PetronetLng Limited
13	Dabur India Limited	38	Power Finance Corporation Limited
14	DLF Limited	39	Procter & Gamble Hygiene & Health Care Limited
15	Avenue Supermarts Limited	40	Pidilite Industries Limited
16	Emami Limited	41	Punjab National Bank
17	Glaxosmithkline Pharmaceuticals Limited	42	Rural Electrification Corporation Limited
18	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Limited	43	Steel Authority Of India Limited
19	Godrej Consumer Products Limited	44	Shree Cement Limited
20	Glaxosmithkline Consumer Healthcare Limited	45	Siemens Limited
21	Havells India Limited	46	Shriram Transport Finance Co Limited
22	Hindustan Zinc Limited	47	Sun Tv Network Limited
23	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance	48	Tata Power Co Limited

	Company Limited		
24	Idea Cellular Limited	49	Titan Company Limited
25	Interglobe Aviation Limited	50	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited

Tracking error:

Performance difference between the scheme and the underlying index 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 realization 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, re-composition and other operating cost.

iii) The Nifty Next 50 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 index, may involve inclusion of new securities in the indices in which event while the scheme will endeavor 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.

3. 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), Treasury bills (T-bills), Repos, 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 Mutual Funds have also started hedging their exposures through these products.

Securitized 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 securitized 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 (as on 23.10.2017)	Maturity	Investors

Central Government	Dated Securities	6.29% - 7.32%	1-30 years	Banks, Insurance Co, PFs, MFs, PDs, Individuals, FPI
Central Government	T-Bills	6.29% - 6.11%	364/91 days	Banks, Insurance Co, PFs, MFs, PDs, Individuals, FPI
State Government	Dated Securities	7.40% - 7.50%	10 years	Banks, Insurance Co, PFs, MFs, PDs, Individuals
PSUs Corporates	Bonds	7.25% - 7.55%	5-10 years	Banks, Insurance Co, PFs, MFs, PDs, Individuals, FPI
Corporates (AAA rated)	Bonds	7.05% - 7.60%	1-10 years	Banks, MFs, Corporates, Individuals, FPI
Corporates	Commercial Papers	6.15% - 7.00%	15 days to 1 year	Banks, MFs, Fin Inst, Corporates, Individuals, FPIs
Banks	Certificates of Deposit	6.10% - 6.62%	15 days to 1 year	Banks, Insurance Co, PFs, MFs, PDs, Individuals
Banks	Bonds	7.60% - 8.80%	10-15 years	Banks, Companies, MFs, PDs, Individuals

(vi) Trading Mechanism

Government Securities and Money Market Instruments
Currently, G-Sec trades are predominantly routed though NDS-OM which is a screen based anonymous order matching systems for secondary market trading in Government Securities owned by RBI. 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.

D. WHERE WILL THE SCHEME INVEST?

1. As per Regulation 43(1) of SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, the mutual funds can invest in

   i. ADRs/GDRs issued by Indian or foreign companies.
   ii. Equity of overseas companies listed on recognized stock exchanges overseas.
   iii. Initial and follow on public offerings for listing at recognized stock exchanges overseas.
   iv. Foreign debt securities in the countries with fully convertible currencies, short term as well as long term debt instruments with rating not below investment grade by accredited/registered credit rating agencies.
   v. Money market instruments rated not below investment grade [as permitted by SEBI and or RBI (including CPs, CDs and CBLOs)].
   vi. Repos in the form of investment, where the counterparty is rated not below investment grade; repos should not however, involve any borrowing of funds by mutual funds (subject to the participation in repo in corporate debt securities as stated in paragraph 2 below)
   vii. Government securities where the countries are rated not below investment grade.
   viii. Derivatives traded on recognized stock exchanges overseas only for hedging and portfolio balancing with underlying as securities.
   ix. Pending deployment of funds, in short term deposits with Scheduled Commercial banks.
   x. Units/securities issued by overseas mutual funds or unit trusts registered with overseas regulators and investing in (a) aforesaid securities, (b) Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) listed in recognized stock exchanges overseas or (c) unlisted overseas securities (not exceeding 10% of their net assets).

   The aggregate ceiling for overseas investments as per para above is US $ 7 bn. Within the overall limit of US $ 7 bn, mutual funds can make overseas investments subject to a maximum of US $ 300 mn. per mutual fund.

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

SEBI vide its circular no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 7/104753/07 dated September 26, 2007 and Circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR No.2/122577/08 dated April 08, 2008 has issued guidelines pertaining to investments in overseas financial assets. Accordingly all the investments in ADR/ GDR and foreign securities shall be made in compliance with the above referred circular and future circulars issued by SEBI/RBI from time to time.

xi. Securitized debt instruments, which are either asset backed or mortgage backed securities;

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 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 Scheme to undertake trading on a day to day basis.

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

(I) The scheme 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 scheme may take derivatives position based on the opportunities available and in line with the overall investment objective of the scheme. This 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: As per SEBI Circular No. Cir/IMD/DF/11/2010 dated 18th August 2010,

a. The cumulative gross exposure through debt, derivative positions and portion of imperfect hedging in excess of 20% of the net assets of the Scheme 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.

h. **Risk associated with imperfect hedging:**

Basis risk is the risk associated with imperfect hedging. It arises because of the difference between the price of the asset to be hedged and the price of the asset serving as the hedge, or because of a mismatch between the expiration date of the hedge asset and the actual selling date of the asset (calendar basis risk).

Under these conditions, the spot price of the asset, and the futures price, do not converge on the expiration date of the future. The amount by which the two quantities differ measures the value of the basis risk. That is,

Basis = Futures price of contract − Spot price of hedged asset.

For example, in the attempt to hedge against a three-year bond with the purchase of Treasury bill futures, there is a risk the Treasury bill and the bond will not fluctuate identically.

To understand risk associated with imperfect hedging let us look at the following illustration:

On Nov 1, 2017 the fund buys Rs. 100 Crs of 10 year Power Finance Co. (corporate bond) with a modified duration of 6 years from the spot market at a yield of 7.50% (Price: Rs. 100). Subsequently, it is anticipated that the interest rate will rise in the near future. Therefore, to hedge the exposure in underlying corporate bond, the fund sells Nov 2017, 10 year benchmark Interest Rate Futures at yield of 7.00% (Price: Rs. 98.50) having a modified duration of 6 years.

Let us assume the following two scenarios:

Both the securities experience price changes in the same direction:

On Nov 15, 2017 the corporate bond and government bond yields move up by 10 basis points (0.10%) on back of deteriorating macro-economic factors.

Loss in Corporate Bond Holding = Portfolio Value * Change in Interest Rate * Modified Duration

Loss in Corporate Bond Holding = Rs. 100 Crs * 0.10% * 6 = (Rs. 60 Lacs)

Similarly, Profit on short selling of Interest Rate Futures = Rs. 100 Crs * 0.10% * 6 = Rs. 60 Lacs

This allows the fund manager to hedge the portfolio against interest rate movement using Interest Rate Futures.

Securities experience price changes in the opposite direction:

On Nov 15, 2017 the corporate bond yield moves up by 10 basis points (0.10%) on back of higher supply of corporate bonds & the government bond yield fell by 5 bps due to improving macro economic factors.

Loss in Corporate Bond Holding = Portfolio Value * Change in Interest rate * Modified Duration

Loss in Corporate Bond Holding = Rs. 100 Crs * 0.10% * 6 = (Rs. 60 Lacs)

Similarly, Loss on short selling of Interest Rate Futures = Rs. 100 Crs * 0.05% * 6 = (Rs. 30 Lacs)

On certain instances like the one illustrated above, it is observed that the co-relation between the corporate bonds and government securities may not be perfect over a short period of time leading to imperfect hedging which may result in higher loss/ gain from the strategy. The likelihood of such instances being prevalent on a sustainable basis is expected to be minimal due to strong correlation between government securities & bond markets over the medium to long term.

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.

E. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES?

1. Investment focus and asset allocation strategy
The scheme is a low cost pure index Fund which tracksthe Nifty Next 50 Index passively. The schemeendeavors to achieve return equivalent to underlying index while minimizing tracking error.

2. Portfolio Turnover policy
The scheme is a passively managed fund andtherefore the portfolio turnover will be confinedonly to rebalancing of the portfolio on accountof new subscriptions, redemptions andchanges in composition of the underlying index.

F: FUNDAMENTAL ATTRIBUTES

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

(i) Type of a scheme
UTI-Nifty Next 50 Index Fund is an open-ended scheme replicating/tracking the Nifty Next 50 Index.

(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 (1) only.

(iii) Terms of Issue
Liquidity provision of redemption: Only provisions relating to redemption as given in the SID.

Aggregate Expense and Fees [as given in clause IV (A) (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 Scheme and the Options thereunder or the trust or fee and expenses payable or any other change which would modify the Scheme 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 of30 days to exit at the prevailing Net Asset Value without any exit load.

G. HOW WILL THE SCHEME BENCHMARK ITS PERFORMANCE?

Nifty Next 50 is the benchmark for UTI-Nifty Next 50 Index Fund

Benchmark has been chosen on the basis of the investment pattern/objective of the scheme/sand 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.

H. WHO MANAGES THE SCHEME?

Shri KaushikBasu is the dedicated Fund Manager of UTI-Nifty Next 50 Index Fund

Age (in yrs)	Qualifications	Experience	Other Schemes Managed
55	B.Com. (Hons), LLB, CAIIB (I), CS(Int.), ICWA	He has an overall experience of 32 years including 18 years in the domestic Equity Capital markets. He has also worked in the areas of Accounts and Money Market of erstwhile Unit Trust of India. He was associated with the Kolkata Regional Office from August 1984 to March1999 and with Department of Dealing from April1999 to August 2005. He is working with Department of Funds Management since August 2005.	UTI Spread Fund, UTI Nifty Index Fund, UTI CCP Advantage Fund, UTI Children's CareerBalanced Plan (Equity Portion) UTI - Rajiv GandhiEquity Saving Scheme, UTI-Nifty ETF, UTI-Sensex ETF. UTI-Nifty Next 50 ETF

I. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS?

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

(a) Being an Index Fund, as per SEBI Regulations, Investments under the Scheme shall be in accordance with the weightage of the scripts in the benchmark Index

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

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

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

(c) 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.

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. It is further clarified that the investment limits 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 RBIare exempt from the above investment limits.

(e) Save as otherwise expressly provided under the SEBI (Mutual Fund) regulations, the mutual fund shall not advance any loans for any purpose.

(f) Pending deployment of funds of the Scheme in securities in terms of the investment objective of the scheme as stated above, the funds of the Scheme may be invested in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks in accordance with SEBI Circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 1/ 91171 /07 dated April 16, 2007, and such deposits shall abide by the following guidelines:

- “Short Term” for parking of funds shall be treated as a period not exceeding 91 days.
- Such short-term deposits shall be held in the name of the Scheme.
- The scheme shall not park more than 15% of the net assets in short term deposit(s) of all the scheduled commercial banks put together. However, such limit may be raised to 20% with prior approval of the Trustee.
- Parking of funds in short term deposits of associate and sponsor scheduled commercial banks together shall not exceed 20% of total deployment by the Mutual Fund in short term deposits.
- The scheme shall not park more than 10% of the net assets in short term deposit(s), with any one scheduled commercial bank including its subsidiaries.
- The scheme shall not park funds in short term deposit of a bank, which has invested in the Scheme.

(g) UTI Mutual Fund shall buy and sell securities on thebasis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases,take delivery of relative securities and in all cases ofsale, deliver the securities and shall in no case put itselfin a position whereby it has to make short sale or carryforward transaction. Provided that the scheme mayenter into derivatives transactions for the purpose ofhedging and re-balancing the portfolio as may bepermissible under guidelines issued by SEBI.

(h) The Mutual Fund under all its schemes taken togetherwill not own more than 10% of any Company’s paid up capital carrying voting rights. (subject to clause (a) above)

(i) Investments of the scheme are held in the name of the scheme. 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 securitieslending program, in accordance with the terms ofsecurities lending scheme announced by SEBI.The activity shall be carried out through approvedintermediaries.

(ii) The maximum exposure of the scheme to a singleapproved intermediary in the securities lendingprogramme at any point of time would be 10% ofthe market value of the security class of thescheme or such limit as may be specified bySEBI.

(iii) If mutual funds are permitted to borrow securities, the scheme may, in appropriate circumstancesborrow securities in accordance with SEBIguidelines in that regard.

(k) The scheme shall not make any investment in anyunlisted security of an associate or Group Company ofthe sponsors; or any security issued by way of privateplacement by an associate or group company of thesponsors; or the listed securities of group companies ofthe sponsors which is in excess of 25% of the netassets. However the scheme will invest in securitiescomprising underlying index. The schemewise upper limit for such investments for will beas per the weightage of the scripts in the underlyingIndex.

(l) Investment in non-publicly offered debt: Dependingupon the available yields the scheme, which arepermitted to invest in Debt instruments, may invest innon-publicly offered debt securities.

(m) Based upon the liquidity needs, the scheme mayinvest in Government of India/State GovernmentSecurities to the extent to which such investment canbe made by the scheme.

(n) Investment by the scheme in other Mutual Fundschemes will be in accordance with Regulation 44(1),Seventh Schedule of the SEBI (MFs) Regulations asunder: A scheme may invest in another scheme underthe same asset management company or any othermutual fund without charging any fees, provided thataggregate inter scheme investment made by allschemes under the same management or in schemesunder the management of any other asset managementcompany shall not exceed 5% of the net asset value ofthe mutual fund. Such investment will be consistentwith the investment objective of the scheme. Noinvestment management fees will be charged by theAMC on such investment

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

(p) The mutual fund shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs of the mutual fund for thepurpose of repurchase, redemption of units or payment of interest or dividend to the unitholders:

Provided that the mutual fund shall not borrow more than 20% of the net asset of the scheme and the duration of such a borrowing shall not exceed a period of six months.

J. HOW HAS THE SCHEME PERFORMED?

This **s**cheme is a new scheme and does not have any performance track record

K. HOW THE SCHEME IS DIFFERENT FROM OTHER EXISTING SCHEMES OF UTIMUTUAL FUND?

Name of the existing scheme	Asset Allocation Pattern	Primary Investment Pattern	Differentiation
UTI Nifty Index Fund	Securities covered by Nifty 50 Index – 95% - 100% Money Market instruments and cash – 0% - 5%	The fund portfolio primarily comprises securities covered by Nifty 50 Index.	The underlying in the case of UTI-Nifty Index Fund is Nifty 50 Index while in the case of UTI-Nifty Next 50 Index Fund, the underlying is the basket of securities comprised in Nifty Next 50 Index. Besides, the investment objective of the UTI-Nifty Index Fund is to endeavor to provide returns that, before expenses, closely track the performance. Nifty Next 50 index whereas UTI-Nifty Next 50 Index Fund is an open ended Index Fund

			which aims to provide returns that, before expenses, closely correspond to the total returns of the securities as represented by the Nifty Next 50 Index, subject to tracking error.

III. UNITS & OFFER

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

A. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO)

New Fund Offer Period This is the period during which a new scheme sells its units to the investors	**UTI-Nifty Next 50 Index Fund** NFO opens on : ___________________, 2017 NFO closes on : ___________________, 2017 The AMC reserves the right to extend the closing date, subject to the condition that the NFO shall not be kept open for more than ___days.
New Fund Offer Price This is the price per unit the investor has to pay to invest during NFO	During the New Fund Offer period, the units of the scheme/s will be sold at face value i.e. Rs. 10/- per unit.
Minimum Amount forApplication in the NFO	Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Rs. 1/- thereafter. In case of investors opting to switch into the Scheme from existing Scheme(s) of UTI Mutual Fund (subject to completion of lock in period, if any) during the NFO period, the minimum amount isRs.5,000/- per application and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.
Dematerialization	(a) Pursuant to SEBI Circular no. CIR/IMD/DF/9/2011 dated May 19, 2011; the unit holders of the scheme shall be provided an option to hold units in demat form in addition to physical form. (b) The Unit holders would have an option to hold the Units in dematerialized form. Accordingly, the Units of the Scheme will be available in dematerialized (electronic) form. The Applicant intending to hold Units in dematerialized form will be required to have a beneficiary account with a Depository Participant (DP) of the National Securities Depositories Limited (NSDL)/ Central Depository Services Limited (CDSL) and will be required to mention in the application form DP's Name, DP ID No. and Beneficiary Account No. with the DP at the time of purchasing Units during the NFO of the Scheme. (c) Further, investors also have an option to convert their physical holdings into the dematerialized mode at a later date. Each Option held in the dematerialized form shall be identified on the basis of an International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) allotted by NSDL and CDSL. The ISIN No. details of the respective option can be obtained from your DP or you can access the website link www.nsdl.co.in or www.cdslindia.com. The holding of units in the dematerialized mode would be subject to the guidelines/ procedural requirements as laid by the Depositories viz. NSDL/CDSL from time to time.

Minimum Target amount This is the minimum amount requiredto operate the scheme and if this is not collected during the NFO period, then all theinvestorswould be refunded theamount invested without any return. However, if AMC fails to refund the amount within 5business days, interest as specified by SEBI (currently15% p.a.) will be paid to the investors from the expiry of 5business days from the date of closure of the subscription period.	An amount of Rs. 10/- crore is targeted to be raised during the NewFund Offer Period of the scheme. If the targeted amount of Rs. 10crore is not subscribed to, UTI AMC shall refund the entire amountcollected by the scheme by an account payee cheques/refund order orby any other mode of payment as may be decided by UTI AMCwithin 5 business days from the close of the New Fund Offer periodof the scheme. In the event of any failure to refund such amountwithin 5 business days from the close of the New Fund Offer periodof the scheme, UTI AMC shall be liable to pay to the concernedapplicant interest @ 15% p.a. or such rate as may be prescribed bySEBI from time to time from the 6th day of the date of closure of theNew Fund Offer period of the scheme till the date of dispatch ofrefund order.
Maximum Amount to be Raised This is the maximum amount which can be collected during the NFO period, as decided by the AMC	No maximum limit. Over subscription above Rs. 10 crore will beretained in full.
Pre Closure & Extension of the Offer	The AMC / Trustees reserve the right to extend the closing date ofthe New Fund Offer period, subject to the condition that the subscription to the New Fund Offer shall not be kept open for more than 15 days. Similarly the AMC/Trustee may close the New FundOffer earlier by giving one day's notice in one daily newspaper
Plans / Options offered	In addition to the Regular Plan, the scheme offers 'Direct Plan'*. **Both the plans offer only Growth Option.** **Growth Option** Ordinarily no dividend distribution will be made under this option. All income generated and profits booked will be ploughed back and returns will be reflected through the NAV. *** Direct Plan:** Direct Plan is only for investors who purchase/subscribe units directly with the Fund and is not available for investors who route their investments through a Distributor. The Direct Plan will be a separate plan under the Scheme and shall have a lower expense ratio excluding distribution expenses, commission etc. and will have a separate NAV. No commission shall be paid / charged from Direct Plan. The Direct and Regular plans will have a common portfolio. **How to apply:** Investors subscribing under Direct Plan of the scheme will

	have to indicate "Direct Plan" against the Scheme name in the application form, for example, "UTI – Nifty Next 50 Index Fund - Direct Plan". **Treatment of applications under "Direct"/"Regular/Existing" Plans:**

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

	In cases of wrong/ invalid/ incomplete ARN codes mentioned in the application form under scenarios 7 or 8 above, the application shall be processed under 'Regular Plan'. The AMC shall contact and obtain the correct ARN code within 30 calendar days of the receipt of the application form from the investor/ distributor. In case, the correct code is not received within 30 calendar days, the AMC shall reprocess the transaction under 'Direct Plan' from the date of application without any exit load.
Dividend Policy	Not Applicable.
Policy on Unclaimed Redemption	As per SEBI guidelines, the unclaimed redemption and dividend amounts, that are currently allowed to be deployed only in call money market or money market instruments, shall also be allowed to be invested in a separate plan of Liquid scheme / Money Market Mutual Fund scheme floated by Mutual Funds specifically for deployment of the unclaimed amounts. As per the regulations, AMC shall not charge any exit load in this plan and TER (Total Expense Ratio) of such plan shall be capped at 50 bps. Investors who claim the unclaimed amounts during a period of three years from the due date shall be paid initial unclaimed amount along-with the income earned on its deployment. After the third year, the income earned on such unclaimed amounts shall be used for the purpose of investor education. The Fund will make continuous efforts to remind the investors through letters to take their unclaimed amounts.
Additional Mode of Payment during NFO	Investors may apply for the UTI-Nifty Next 50 Index Fund 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 nearest UTI Financial Centre.) For applicants applying through ASBA, on the date of 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.
Mode of Payment – Cash /Transfer of funds	**Cash payment by small investors during the NFO Period.**

through NEFT/RTGS	Cash payment to the extent of Rs. 50,000/- per investor, per Mutual Fund, per financial year through designated branches of Axis Bank will be accepted (even from such small investors who may not be tax payers and may not have Permanent Account Number(PAN)/bank accounts, subject to following the prescribed procedure. For further details regarding the prescribed procedure, refer to SAI. **Transfer of funds through National Electronic Funds Transfer(NEFT) / Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS)** Investor shall ensure that the payment is made from one of his/her registered bank accounts in the folio. If the name of the remitter/account number from where the amount is remitted is not matching with the registered / to be registered bank accounts details, such remittances shall be treated as third party payments and such applications are liable to be rejected. In such cases, UTI MF will refund the amount to the remitter within 30 business days from the date of receipt of the fund, as per the details made available to UTIMF by the remitting Bank. **However, for transfer of funds through RTGS, the Investment amount shall be of Rs.2 lacs and above.**
Allotment	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 closure of the New Fund Offer. (a) At the time of joining the scheme the UTI AMC shall arrange to issue to the applicant, a statement of account indicating his admission to the scheme and other relevant details within a period not later than 5 business days from the closure of the New Fund Offer. (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. (c) SoA will be valid evidence of admission of the applicant into the scheme. However, where the units are issued subject to realization of cheques/draft such issue of units will be cancelled if the cheques/draft is returned unpaid and treated having not been issued. (d) The NRI applicant may choose to receive the SoA at his/her Indian/foreign address or at the address of his/her relative resident in India. (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. (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.

	(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.
Refund	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.
Risk Mitigation process against Third Party Cheques	**Restriction on Third Party Payments** Third party payments are not accepted in any of the schemes of UTI Mutual Fund subject to certain exceptions. "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. **Bank Mandate registration as part of the new folio creation** In order to reduce the risk of frauds and operational risks and thereby protect the interests of the Unit holders/Investors from fraudulent encashment of redemption/dividend proceeds, Investors are required to submit any of the prescribed documents (along with original document for verification) in support of the bank mandate mentioned in the application form for subscription under a **new folio**, in case these details are not the same as the bank account from which the investment is made. In case, the application for subscription does not comply with the above requirements, UTI AMC, at its sole and absolute discretion, may reject/not process such application and may refund the subscription amount to the bank account from where the investment was made and shall not be liable for any such rejection/refund. For further details on documents to be submitted under the process to identify third party payments etc., please refer to SAI.
Who can invest 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.	An application for issue of units may be made by any resident or non-resident Indian as well as non-individuals as indicated below: (a) a resident individual or a NRI or a person of Indian origin residing abroad, either singly or jointly with another or up to 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; (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. (c) an association of persons or body of individuals whether incorporated or not; (d) a Hindu Undivided Family - both resident and non-resident; (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; (f) a bank including a scheduled bank, a regional rural bank, a co-operative

	bank etc.; (g) an eligible trust including Private Trust being irrevocable trust and created by an instrument in writing; (h) a society as defined under the scheme; (i) a Financial Institution; (j) an Army/Navy/ Air Force/Paramilitary Fund; (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 recognized by UTI AMC for all practical purposes as the unitholder. The first named person in the application form should either be authorized by all remaining partners to sign on behalf of them or the partnership deed submitted by the partnership firm should so provide.) (l) Foreign Portfolio Investor (FPI) as defined under Regulation 2(1)(h) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014; (m) Mutual Funds registered with SEBI; (n) Scientific and Industrial Research Organizations; (o) Multilateral Funding Agencies / Bodies Corporate incorporated outside India with the permission of Government of India/Reserve Bank of India; (p) Other schemes of UTI Mutual Fund subject to the conditions and limits prescribed by SEBI Regulations. (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. (r) Subject to the Regulations, the Sponsors, the Mutual Funds 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. The fund reserves the right to include/exclude, new/existing categories of investors to invest in the scheme from time to time, subject to SEBI Regulations, if any. **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. **Note:** "Neither this Scheme Information Document nor the units have been registered in any jurisdiction including the United States of America. The distribution of this Scheme Information Document in certain jurisdictions may be restricted or subject to registration requirements and, accordingly, persons who come into possession of this Scheme Information Document are required to inform themselves about, and to observe any such restrictions. No persons receiving a copy of this Scheme Information Document or any accompanying application form in such jurisdiction may treat this Scheme Information Document 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 Scheme Information Document 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 Scheme Information Document and any persons wishing to apply for units pursuant to this Scheme Information Document to inform themselves of and to observe, all applicable laws and Regulations of such relevant jurisdiction". **Subscriptions from Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs) in the Schemes of UTI MF will not be accepted.** **Investments by Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs)** Pursuant to the Foreign Exchange Management [Withdrawal of General Permission to Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs)] Regulations, 2003, and the consequential amendments made in the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) Regulations, 2000, OCBs, cannot invest, inter alia, in Mutual Fund Schemes. **'Overseas Corporate Body' (OCB)** As per Regulation 2(xi) of the Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) Regulations, 2000, 'Overseas Corporate Body' means a company, partnership firm, society and other corporate body owned directly or indirectly to the extent of at least sixty per cent by Non-Resident Indians (hereinafter referred to as 'NRIs') and includes overseas trust in which not less than sixty percent beneficial interest is held by Non-resident Indians (hereinafter referred to as 'Overseas Trust') directly or indirectly but irrevocably. **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 the voting rights, as permitted, associated with such Units as per the applicable guidelines.

	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. 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 recognize 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.
Uniform Procedure for Updating / Change of Address & Change / Updating of Bank details	**A. Updating / Change of address** Investors are requested to update their change of address within 30 days from the date of change. In case of Know Your Client (KYC) complied folios, Investors are required to submit the documents to the intermediaries of KYC Registration Agency (KRA), as may be specified by them, from time to time. For further details on list of documents to be submitted/acceptable etc., please refer to SAI. **B. Updating/Change of Bank details** 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 the supporting 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. For further details on documents to be submitted/acceptable in respect of old investments where bank details are not updated, procedural requirements to be completed in respect of investments made in the name of minor child on attaining majority, receiving of dividend/redemption payment in bank account etc., please refer to SAI. **Non-submission of required documents** In case of non-submission of required documents as required under A and B aforesaid, UTI Mutual Fund, at its sole and absolute discretion, may reject the transaction or may decide alternate method of processing such requests. **C. Cooling Period** In case the change of address and/or Updating /change of bank details are submitted together with the redemption request or standalone request within the period of 3 (Three) months prior to submission of redemption request, the redemption payment will be made after a cooling period of up to 8 business days and in any case within SEBI stipulated 10 business days from the date of such redemption request. However, in case of redemption requests received with a Change of Address and /or Change of Bank detail, which is not already registered with UTI MF, or change of address/bank details received lesser than 10 business days prior to dividend record date, such new/unregistered address /bank details may not

	be registered and will not be considered for payment of redemption / dividend proceeds. In such cases, the payment will be made to the last registered bank account, if any or sent to the last registered address. For further details regarding redemption requests in respect of folios not having registered bank details etc., please refer to SAI.
Where can you submit the filled up applications.	**Name and Address of Registrar:** Karvy Computershare Pvt. Ltd, Unit: UTIMF, Karvy Selenium Tower B, Plot Nos. 31 & 32 Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally Mandal, Hyderabad – 500032, Board No.: 040 - 6716 2222, Fax No. **:** 040 - 6716 1888, Email:uti@karvy.com The details of Official Points of Acceptance are given on the back cover page.
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 the National Stock Exchange (NSE) after the closure of the New Fund Offer period. The listing fees shall be charged under Regulations 52(4). The listing fees during NFO may not be charged to the scheme, only subsequent listing fees may be charged to the scheme.
Special Products / facilities available during the NFO	Systematic Investment Plan - Available Systematic Withdrawal Plan – Available Systematic Transfer Investment Plan – Available Dividend Transfer Plan (DTP) is not available. **For detailed information about SIP, SWP and STRIP please refer to SAI.**
MF Utility for Investors	UTI AMC Ltd has entered into an agreement with MF Utilities India Private Ltd (MFUI) for usage of MF Utility (MFU), a shared service initiative of various Asset Management Companies, which acts as a transaction aggregation portal for transacting in multiple Schemes of various Mutual Funds with a single form and a single payment instrument through a Common Account Number (CAN) Accordingly, all financial and non-financial transactions pertaining to the Scheme is available through MFU either electronically on www.mfuonline.com as and when such a facility is made available by MFUI or physically through authorized Points Of Service (“POS) of MFUI with effect from the respective dates as published on MFUI website against the POS locations. However, all such transactions shall be subject to the eligibility of investors, any terms and conditions and compliance with the submission of documents and procedural requirements as stipulated by UTI MF/UTI AMC from time to time in addition to the conditions specified by MFU, if any. The online portal of MFUI i.e. www.mfuonline.com and the POS locations aforesaid shall act as Official Points of Acceptance (OPAs) in addition to the existing OPAs of the UTI AMC Ltd and any transaction submitted at such POS will be routed through MFUI or as may be decided by UTI AMC. Investors not registered with MFUI also can submit their transactions request by giving reference to their existing folio number. All valid applications

	received for any other scheme apart from eligible schemes as stated above may be accepted by UTI AMC at its own discretion The uniform cut off time as prescribed by SEBI and as mentioned in the SID/KIM of the Scheme shall be applicable for applications received by MFUI. However, in case of investment of Rs 2 lacs and above, the applicability of NAV will be subject to the date and time of receipt of credit of amount to the specified bank account of AMC. For further details regarding procedures for obtaining CAN and other particulars about MFU etc., SAI. Investors may also contact the nearest POS aforesaid for procedures to be complied with in this regard.
Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose	In the event of the death of the unitholder, the joint holder(s)/nominee/legal representative of the unitholder may, if he is otherwise eligible for joining the scheme as unitholder, be permitted to hold the units and become a unitholder. In that event a fresh SoA will be issued in his name in respect of units so desired to be held by him subject to his complying with the condition of minimum holding and the required procedure as may be prescribed by UTI AMC from time to time. **Refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI) on Settlement of claims under Clause III**

B. ONGOING OFFER DETAILS

Ongoing Offer Period This is the date from which the scheme will reopen for subscriptions/redemptions after the closure of the NFO period.	Within 5 Business days from the date of allotment.
Ongoing price for subscription (purchase) / switch-in (from other schemes/plans of the mutual fund) by investors. This is the price you need to pay for purchase/switch-in.	The face value of a unit is `10/- and units will be issued in fractions up to three decimal places. Purchase on all business days at the applicable NAV. No entry load will be charged for purchase/additional purchase / switch-in accepted by the Fund. Similarly, no entry load will be charged with respect to applications for registrations under systematic investment Plans / Systematic Transfer Investment Plans accepted by the Fund.
Ongoing price for redemption (sale) /switch outs (to other schemes/plans of the Mutual Fund) by investors. This is the price you will receive for redemptions / switch outs. *Example: If the applicable NAV is* Rs. *10, exit load is 2% then*	Redemption on all business days at the applicable NAV subject to prevailing exit load.

redemption price will be: Rs. *10* * *(1-0.02)* = Rs. *9.80*	

Cut off timing for subscriptions/ redemptions/ switches

This is the time before which your application (complete in all respects) should reach the official points of acceptance.

Purchase : For Purchases less than Rs.2 lacs

Operation	Cut-off Timing	Applicable NAV
Valid applications received with local cheques / demand drafts payable at par at the place where the application is received.	Up to 3 p.m.	Closing NAV of the day of receipt of the application
Valid applications received with local cheques / demand drafts payable at par at the place where the application is received.	After 3 p.m.	Closing NAV of the next business day.
Valid applications received with outstation cheques / demand drafts (for the schemes/investors as permitted in the Scheme Information Document) not payable at par at the place where the application is received.	Within Business Hours	Closing NAV of the day on which cheques/demand draft is credited to the Scheme/Plan.

Purchase : For Purchases of Rs.2 lacs and above

Operation	Cut-off Timing	Applicable NAV
The funds are available for utilization before cut off and valid applications received with cheques /demand drafts	Up to 3 p.m.	Closing NAV of the day on which the funds are available for utilization before cut off time shall be applicable irrespective of the time of receipt of the application.

The above mentioned rule will be applicable irrespective of the date of debit to investor's account. `2 lacs shall be considered after considering multiple applications received from the investor under all the schemes/plans on the day and also under all modes of investment i.e. additional purchase, Systematic Investment Plan (SIP), Systematic Transfer Investment Plan (STRIP), Switch, etc. The investor will be identified through PAN registered with UTI Mutual Fund.

Redemption :

Operation	Cut-off Timing	Applicable NAV
Valid applications received	up to 3 p.m.	Closing NAV of the day of receipt of the application
Valid applications received	After 3 p.m.	Closing NAV of the next business day.

Redemption requests: Where, under a scheme, units are held under both the Regular and Direct Plans, the redemption/switch request shall clearly mention the plan. If no Plan is mentioned, it would be processed on a first in first out (FIFO) basis considering both the Plans.

Tax consequences: Switch / redemption may entail tax consequences. Investors should consult their professional tax advisor before initiating such requests and take an independent decision accordingly.

Where can the	The details of official points of acceptance are given on the back cover page.

applications for purchase/redemption/ switches be submitted?	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. **It is mandatory for investors to mention their bank account particulars in their applications for redemption.**
Minimum amount for purchase / redemption / switches	**Minimum amount for purchase**: Minimum initial investment is Rs. 5,000/-. Subsequent minimum investment under a folio is Rs. 1,000/- and in multiples of Rs. 1/- thereafter with no upper limit. **Minimum amount of redemption:** Minimum amount of redemption is `1,000/- and in multiples of `1/- thereafterto be reckoned at prevailing NAV on the date of redemption. **Minimum amount of Switchover** (i) Unitholders of the scheme may be permitted to switchover their investment partially or fully, to specified scheme/s of UTI MF or vice versa and on such terms as may be announced by UTI AMC from time to time. (ii) In case of partial switchover from one scheme to the other scheme/s, the condition of minimum investment holding prescribed from time to time under both the schemes has to be satisfied.
Minimum balance to be maintained and consequences of non-maintenance.	Partial redemption under a folio is permitted subject to the unitholder maintaining the prescribed minimum balance to be reckoned with reference to the redemption price applicable as on the date of acceptance of the redemption application. Where the balance amount so calculated is found to be less than the prescribed minimum balance, UTI AMC may compulsorily redeem the entire outstanding holding of the unitholder without any fresh application for redemption of the balance holding and pay the proceeds to the unitholder
Special Products available	Systematic Investment Plan - Available Systematic Withdrawal Plan –Available Systematic Transfer Investment Plan –Available Dividend Transfer Plan (DTP) – Not Applicable. **For detailed information about SIP, SWP and STRIP please refer to SAI.**
Statement of Account (SoA)	1. 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. 2. 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. 3. The AMC shall issue to the investor whose application has been accepted, a SoA specifying the number of units allotted. UTI AMC shall issue a SoA within 5 business days from the date of closure of the New Fund Offer. 4. 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. The word "transaction" for the purposes of CAS would include purchase, redemption, switch, dividend pay-out, Systematic Investment Plan (SIP), Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP), Systematic Transfer of Investment Plan (STRIP), and merger, if any. However, Folios under Micro pension arrangement shall be exempted from the issuance of CAS. 5. Pursuant to SEBI Circular no. CIR /MRD /DP /31/2014 dated November 12, 2014 requiring Depositories to generate and dispatch a single consolidated account statement for investors having mutual fund investments and holding demat accounts, the following modifications are made to the existing guidelines on issuance of CAS – a. Such Investors shall receive a single Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) from the Depository. b. Consolidation shall be done on the basis of Permanent Account Number (PAN). In case of multiple holding, it shall be PAN of the first holder and pattern of holding. c. In case an investor has multiple accounts across two depositories, the depository with whom the Demat account has been opened earlier will be the default depository which will consolidate the details across depositories and MF investments and dispatch the CAS to the investor. d. The CAS will be generated on monthly basis. e. If there is any transaction in any of the Demat accounts of the investor or in any of his mutual fund folios, depositories shall send the CAS within ten days from the month end. In case, there is no transaction in any of the mutual fund folios and demat accounts,

	then CAS with holding details shall be sent to the investor on half yearly basis. f. The dispatch of CAS by the depositories shall constitute compliance by UTI AMC/ UTI Mutual Fund with the requirements under Regulation 36(4) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. For further details on other Folios exempted from issuance of CAS, PAN related matters of CAS etc., please refer to SAI. 6. For those unit holders who have provided an e-mail address/mobile number:- 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 closure of the New Fund Offer. 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. 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. Under no circumstances, including negligence of the Unit Holder , 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 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. The unitholder may request for a physical account statement by writing/calling the AMC/R&T. **7.** Pursuant to SEBI Circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/ CIR/ P/2016/42 dated March 18, 2016 and SEBI Circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2016/89 dated September 20, 2016 **-** a. Each CAS issued to the investors shall also provide the total purchase value / cost of investment in each scheme. b. Further, CAS issued for the half-year (ended September/ March)

	shall also provide: i. The amount of actual commission paid by AMCs/Mutual Funds (MFs) to the distributor in absolute terms during the half-year period against the concerned investor's total investments in each MF scheme. The commission paid to Distributors is the gross commission and does not exclude costs incurred by distributors such as Goods & Service Tax (GST)(wherever applicable, as per existing rates), operating expenses, etc. The term 'commission' refers to all direct monetary payments and other payments made in the form of gifts / rewards, trips, event sponsorships etc. by AMCs/MFs to distributors. ii. The scheme's average Total Expense Ratio (in percentage terms) for the half-year period for each scheme's applicable plan (regular or direct or both) where the concerned investor has actually invested in.
Seeding of Aadhaar Number	**Implementation of the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Second Amendment Rules, 2017 with respect to seeding of Aadhaar number** In terms of the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005, read with the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Second Amendment Rules, 2017, it is mandatory for investors to submit their Aadhaar number issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) to UTI Mutual Fund/its Registrar and Transfer Agent/ Asset Management Company ("the AMC") and comply with the following requirements as applicable to them:- i. Where the investor is an individual, who is eligible to be enrolled for Aadhaar number, the investor is required to submit the *Aadhaar number* issued by UIDAI. Where the Aadhaar number has not been assigned to an investor, the investor is required to submit *proof of application* of enrolment for Aadhaar. If such an individual investor is not eligible to be enrolled for Aadhaar number, and in case the Permanent Account Number (PAN) is not submitted, the investor shall submit one *certified copy of an officially valid document* containing details of his identity and address and one recent photograph along with such other details as may be required by the Mutual Fund. The investor is required to submit PAN as defined in the Income Tax Rules, 1962. If such an individual investor who is not eligible to be enrolled for Aadhaar number, has already submitted the PAN, no further action is required. ii. Where the investor is a non-individual, apart from the constitution documents, *Aadhaar numbers and PANs* as defined in Income-tax Rules, 1962 of managers, officers or employees or persons holding an attorney to transact on the investor's behalf is required to be submitted. Where an Aadhaar number has not been assigned, *proof of application* towards enrolment for Aadhaar is required to be submitted and in case PAN is not submitted, an *officially valid document* is required to be submitted. If a person holding an authority to transact on behalf of such an entity is not

	eligible to be enrolled for Aadhaar and does not submit the PAN, *certified copy of an officially valid document* containing details of identity, address, photograph and such other documents as prescribed is required to be submitted. The timelines for submission of the Aadhaar numbers, as per the requirements stated above, are as follows: a. **Requirements for all folios opened up to October 15, 2017:** For folios existing/opened up to October 15, 2017, investors are required to submit the requisite details / documents, as stated above, by **December 31, 2017**. In case of failure by such investors, to submit the above details by December 31, 2017, the folios of such investors shall cease to be operational till the time the above details are submitted by the investors. b. **Requirements for folios opened from October 16, 2017 to December 31, 2017:** For all folios opened from October 16, 2017 to December 31, 2017, investors are required to submit the requisite details / documents, as stated above, at the time of account opening. In case of failure by such investors, to submit the above details at the time of account opening, the AMC may, at its sole discretion, open the account pending receipt of the requisite details/ documents. In such cases where the AMC decides to open the account, if the investors fail to submit the requisite details/ documents by **December 31, 2017**, the folios of such investors shall cease to be operational till the time the above details are submitted by the investors. c. **Requirements for folios opened from January 01, 2018:** For all folios opened from January 01, 2018, investors are required to submit the requisite details / documents, as stated above, at the time of account opening. Where the investors who are individuals (or in the case of investors who are non-individuals, managers, officers or employees or persons holding an attorney to transact on the investor’s behalf, as the case may be,) do not have an Aadhaar number, the proof of enrolment for Aadhaar can be submitted at the time of opening the account . In such cases, the Aadhaar number shall be required to be provided for eventual authentication within 6 months from the date of opening of account, failing which the account / folio shall cease to be operational It may be noted that the requirement of submitting Form 60 as prescribed in the aforesaid notification is not applicable for investment in mutual fund units.
Know Your Customer (KYC) Norms	Investors desiring to invest / transact in mutual fund schemes are required to comply with the KYC norms applicable from time to time. **A. For Individual Investors** **I Central KYC Norms for Individual Investors new to KYC system with effect from 1st February 2017** Government of India, vide Gazette notification dated November 26, 2015, had authorized the Central Registry of Securitization and Asset Reconstruction and Security Interest of India (CERSAI), to act and perform the functions of Central KYC Records Registry (CKYCR)

	including receiving, storing, safeguarding and retrieving the Know Your Client (KYC) records of an investor in digital form. In terms of the above, the following Norms are applicable with effect from 1st February 2017 in case of an Individual investor who is new to the KYC Registration system:- 1. An Individual Investor who is new to KYC Registration system and whose KYC is not registered or verified with any of the Agencies for KYC Registration (KRA), shall use the CKYC form to register their KYC. 2. In case an Individual Investor uses old KRA KYC form, such investor should either fill the new CKYC form or provide additional / missing information in the Supplementary CKYC form. 3. An Individual Investor who has already completed CKYC and has a KYC Identification Number (KIN) from CKYCR, can invest in the Schemes of UTI Mutual Fund by quoting their KIN. 4. In case PAN of an investor is not updated in CKYCR system, the investor shall be required to submit a self-certified copy of PAN card at the time of investment 5. The KYC requirements shall be governed by SEBI Circulars / notifications and AMFI Guidelines issued from time to time. For further details refer to SEBI Circulars No. CIR/MIRSD/66/2016 dated July 21, 2016 and CIR/MIRSD/120/2016 dated November 10, 2016. **II** Existing investors who are KYC compliant before 1st January 2012 will have to complete the new KYC requirements and get the IPV done if they wish to deal with any other SEBI registered intermediary other than a Mutual Fund. **III Aadhaar based e KYC process** Investors can also avail the Aadhaar based e-KYC service offered by UIDAI for KYC verification. For this purpose, Investors/clients, on voluntary basis, can authorize the Intermediaries registered as KYC User Agency (KUA) with UIDAI to access the client identification and authentication details from UIDAI. For entering into account based relationship, the Investor/client may provide the following information to the intermediary electronically including through any web enabled device. (i) Name (ii) Aadhaar number (iii) Permanent Account Number (PAN) The Intermediary shall perform verification of the client with UIDAI through biometric authentication (fingerprint or iris scanning). Mutual Funds can also perform verification of the client with UIDAI through One Time password (OTP) received on client's mobile number or on e-mail address registered with UIDAI provided, the amount invested by the

client does not exceed Rs. 50,000 per financial year per Mutual Fund and payment for the same is made through electronic transfer from the client's bank account registered with that Mutual Fund.

After due validation of Aadhaar number provided by the client, the intermediary (acting as KUA) shall receive the KYC information about the client from UIDAI through KSA.

For further details on e KYC process, refer to SEBI circular dated 22nd January 2016

IV PAN-Exemption for micro financial products

Only individual Investors (including NRIs, Minors & Sole proprietary firms) who do not have a PAN, and who wish to invest up to Rs.50000/- in a financial year under any Scheme including investments, if any, under SIPs shall be exempted from the requirement of PAN on submission of duly filled in purchase application forms with payment along with KYC application form with other prescribed documents towards proof of identity as specified by SEBI. For all other categories of investors, this exemption is not applicable

B. For Non-Individual Investors

Investors have to fill up and sign the KYC application form available on the UTI Mutual Fund's website, www.utimf.com or the website of the KYC Registration Agencies (KRAs) M/s CVL, www.cvlkra.com; M/s NDML,www.ndml.in;M/sDotEx,www.nseindia.com/supra_global/content/dotex/about_dotex.htm; M/s CAMS Investor Services Private Limited and M/s Karvy Data Management Services Ltd. Further details on filling up / submission of KYC Application form are available in SEBI Circular no. MIRSD/SE/Cir-21/2011 dated October 5, 2011.

C. For both Individual and Non-Individual Investors

1. Existing investors in mutual funds who have already complied with the KYC requirement are exempt from following the new KYC procedure effective January 01, 2012 but only for the purpose of making additional investment in the Scheme(s) / Plan(s) of any Mutual Fund registered with SEBI

2. For 'KYC-On-Hold' cases, investor need to submit missing information or update pending KYC related information so as to enable AMC to process purchase transaction (whether fresh or additional) and switches

3. In terms of AMFI guidelines, with effect from January 1, 2016,

   (a) to make additional subscription (including switches), it shall be mandatory for all existing investors to provide additional KYC information such as Income details, Occupation, association with politically exposed person, net worth etc. where such information was not provided to KRAs earlier.

   (b) However, SIP and STP already registered till December 31, 2015 in such existing folios are exempted from the above stipulations.

4. **Non-Applicability of KYC guidelines**

	The new KYC guidelines shall **not** be applicable to the following categories / transactions: - The investors falling under the category of Micro Pension (as per the arrangement between UTI AMC with the respective organization/s), who are exempt from the requirement of PAN. - Investments received from Government bodies/authorities/Departments in favour of beneficiaries identified by them. - Existing Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) / Systematic Transfer Investment Plan (STRIP) / Dividend Transfer Plan (DTP) registrations (and similar facilities) including those received till 31st December 2015. **For further details on KYC requirements to be complied with by the Investors, please refer to SAI.**
Details under Foreign Account Tax Compliance provisions (commonly known as FATCA) / Foreign Tax Laws and Common Reporting Standard (CRS)	FATCA is United States (US) Federal Law, aimed at prevention of tax evasion by US citizens and residents ("US persons" as defined in the applicable extant laws of the United States of America) through use of offshore accounts. FATCA provisions are part of Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment (HIRE) Act, enacted by US Legislature. Under FATCA, withholding tax may be levied on certain US source income/receipt of the Schemes of the Mutual Fund, unless they are FATCA compliant. FATCA obligates foreign financial institutions (FFIs), including Indian financial institutions to provide the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) with information and to report on the accounts held by specified US Persons as well as passive NFFEs in which controlling interest is held by specified US person. The term FFI is defined widely to cover a large number of non-US based financial service providers, such as mutual funds, depository participants, brokers, custodians, as well as banks. FATCA requires enhanced due diligence processes by the FFI so as to identify US reportable accounts. The identification of US person will be based on one or more of following "US indicia"- • Identification of the Account Holder as a US citizen or resident; • Unambiguous indication of a US place of birth; • Current US mailing or residence address (including a US post office box); • Current US telephone number; • Standing instructions to transfer funds to an account maintained in USA; • Current effective power of attorney or signing authority granted to a person with a US address; or • An "in-care of" or "hold mail" address that is the sole address that the Indian Financial Institution has on the file for the Account Holder. FATCA due diligence will be applicable to each unit holder (including joint holders) irrespective of the country of residence/citizenship, and on being identified as reportable person/specified US person, all folios/accounts will be reported. Such information may include (not limited to) their identity, direct or indirect beneficiaries, beneficial owners and controlling persons. Unit holders will therefore be required to comply with the request of the AMC / Fund to furnish such information as and when deemed necessary by the AMC / Fund in accordance with the Applicable Laws. FATCA provisions are relevant not only at on-boarding stage of unit holders but also throughout the life cycle of investment with the Mutual Fund. Unit

	holders therefore should immediately intimate to the Fund/the AMC, any change in their status with respect to FATCA related declaration provided by them previously. In case unit holder / investor fails to furnish the relevant information and/or documentation in accordance with the Applicable Laws, the AMC / Fund reserves the right to reject the application or redeem the units held directly or beneficially and may also require reporting of such accounts/levy of withholding tax on payments made to investors. Prospective investors / Unit holders should consult their own advisors to understand the implications of FATCA provisions/requirements. The AMC reserves the right to change/modify the provisions mentioned at a later date. **Common Reporting Standard (CRS) – The New Global Standard for Automatic Exchange of Information** On similar lines as FATCA, the Organisation of Economic Development (OECD), along with the G20 countries, of which India is a member, has released a “Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax Matters”, in order to combat the problem of offshore tax evasion and avoidance and stashing of unaccounted money abroad, requiring cooperation amongst tax authorities. The G20 and OECD countries have together developed a Common Reporting Standard (CRS) on Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI). All Applicants whose country of tax residence is not India shall fill in the prescribed FATCA & CRS Form. **AMC reserves right to reject the application in case the applicant / investor fails to submit information /documentation for any of the above.** Please refer to Instructions given in the FATCA/CRS Form before filling in the particulars and for further details relating to FATCA/CRS, refer to AMFI India’s Circular No.135/BP/63/2015-16 dated 18th September 2015 and SEBI Circular Nos. CIR/MIRSD/2/2015 dated 26th August 2015 & CIR/MIRSD/3/2015 dated 10th September 2015.
Friend in Need	“Friend in Need” facility is introduced for the Individual investors (Resident as well as Non-resident) of UTI MF under the scheme, 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. For further details, please refer to SAI.
Dividend	Not applicable
Redemption	The redemption proceeds shall be dispatched to the unitholders within 10 business days from the date of redemption. In case of funds received through Cash Payment mode, the redemption proceeds shall be remitted only to the designated bank account. **<u>Restriction on redemption of units</u>** Further to the possibility of delays in redemption of units under certain circumstances as stated in the aforesaid paragraphs relating to “Risk factors”, the following points relating to restrictions on redemption of units may be noted:-

	1. Restrictions on redemption of units may be imposed when there are circumstances leading to a systemic crisis or event that severely constricts market liquidity or the efficient functioning of markets such as: (i) Liquidity issues - when market at large becomes illiquid affecting almost all securities rather than any issuer specific security (ii) Market failures, exchange closures etc. (iii) Operational issues – when exceptional circumstances are caused by *force majeure*, unpredictable operational problems and technical failures (e.g. a black out). 2. Restriction on redemption may be imposed for a specified period of time not exceeding 10 working days in any 90 days period. 3. Restriction will be imposed after obtaining the approvals of the Boards of AMC and the Trustees 4. When restriction on redemption is imposed, the following procedure shall be applied:- (i) No redemption requests up to INR 2 lakh shall be subject to such restriction. (ii) Where redemption requests are above INR 2 lakh, AMCs shall redeem the first INR 2 lakh without such restriction and remaining part over and above INR 2 lakh shall be subject to such restriction. For further details in this regard, please refer to SAI. **Exit load on death of an unitholder:** In the case of the death of an unitholder, no exit load (if applicable) will be charged for redemption of units by the claimant under certain circumstances and subject to fulfilling of prescribed procedural requirements. For further details on settlement of claim refer to SAI
Delay in payment of redemption proceeds	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).
Transfer / Pledge / Assignment of Units	A. **Units held in Demat form** Units of the schemes held in dematerialized form shall be freely transferable from one demat account to another demat account. For Pledge/assignment of Units, Unit holders should approach their Depository Participant (DP). If Unit holder holding units in dematerialized mode desires to change the option from dividend payout to Dividend Reinvestment or Growth, they would have to rematerialize the units for the change to be effected. For re-materialization, Unit holders should approach their DP. **B. Pledge/Assignment of units permitted only in favour of banks/other financial institutions:** The unitholders may pledge/assign units in favour of banks/other financial institutions as a security for raising loans. Units can be pledged by completing the requisite forms/formalities, as may be required, whereupon UTI AMC will record a pledge/charge/lien against units pledged. As long as the units are pledged, the pledgee bank/financial

	institution will have complete authority to redeem such units. The pledger will not be allowed to redeem units so pledged until the bank/financial institutions to which the units are pledged provides a written authorization to UTI AMC that the pledge/charge/lien may be removed. However, if pledged units are received for redemption/transfer, from the unitholder, UTI AMC has right to redeem or transfer such units. For further details on Transfer/Pledge/Assignment of Units etc., refer to SAI.

B. PERIODIC DISCLOSURES

Net Asset Value 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.	The Mutual Fund shall declare the Net asset value separately for both the Plans by 9 p.m. on every business day on the website of UTI Mutual Fund, www.utimf.com. and on AMFI's website www.amfiindia.com. The NAV shall be calculated for all business days and published in at least two daily newspapers having nationwide circulation on every business day.
Monthly Portfolio Disclosure	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. The format for monthly portfolio disclosure shall be the same as that of half yearly portfolio disclosures. The Mutual Fund shall also disclose additional information (such as ratios etc.) subject to compliance with the SEBI Advertisement Code.
Disclosure of Assets Under Management	The Mutual Fund shall disclose the following on monthly basis, in the prescribed format, on its website and also share the same with Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI): a. AUM from different categories of schemes such as equity schemes, debt schemes, etc. b. Contribution to AUM from B-15 cities (i.e. other than top 15 cities as identified by AMFI) and T-15 cities (Top 15 cities). c. Contribution to AUM from sponsor and its associates. d. Contribution to AUM from entities other than sponsor and its associates. e. Contribution to AUM from investors type (retail, corporate, etc.) in different scheme type (equity, debt, ETF, etc.). In order to have a holistic picture, Mutual Fund wise and consolidated data on the above parameters shall also be disclosed on AMFI website in the prescribed format.
Half Yearly Disclosure: Portfolio / Financial Results	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. The Mutual Fund shall publish an advertisement disclosing the hosting of such financial results on the website, in at least two newspaper one national English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation and one in a newspaper having wide circulation published in the language of the region where the Head Office of UTI MF is situated.

	The Mutual Fund shall also, within one month from the close of each half year, (i.e. 31st March and 30th September), publish by way of an advertisement a complete statement of its scheme portfolio in one English daily circulating in the whole of India and in a newspaper published in the language of the region where the head office of UTI MF is situated.
Additional Disclosure:	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. In case, the data mentioned above suggests that a distributor has an excessive portfolio turnover ratio, i.e., more than two times the industry average, the AMC shall conduct additional due-diligence of such distributors. The Mutual Fund shall also submit the data to AMFI and the consolidated data in this regard shall be disclosed on AMFI website.
Annual Report	An abridged annual report in respect of the scheme shall be mailed to the Unit holders 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, BandraKurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051. A copy of the full annual report shall also be made available to the Unit holders on request on payment of nominal fee, if any.
Disclosures of Votes Cast by the Mutual Funds	a. The AMC shall record and disclose, in the prescribed format, specific rationale supporting its voting decision (for, against or abstain) with respect to each vote proposal on matters relating to Corporate governance, changes to capital structure, stock option plans, social & corporate responsibility issues, appointment of Directors and their removal etc. as stated in SEBI Circular SEBI/IMD/CIR No 18/198647/2010 dated March 15, 2010 b. The AMC shall additionally publish in the prescribed format summary of the votes cast across all its investee company and its break-up in terms of total number of votes cast in favor, against or abstained from. c. The AMC shall disclose votes cast on their website on a quarterly basis, in the prescribed format, within 10 working days from the end of the quarter. The AMC shall continue to disclose voting details in its annual report. d. Further, on an annual basis, the AMC shall obtain certification from a “scrutinizer” appointed in terms of Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 on the voting reports disclosed. The same shall be submitted to the trustees and also disclosed in the relevant portion of the Mutual Funds' annual report & website. e. The Boards of AMC and Trustees shall review and ensure that the AMC has voted on important decisions that may affect the interest of investors and the rationale recorded for vote decision is prudent and adequate. The confirmation to the same, along with any adverse comments made by the scrutinizer, shall be reported to SEBI in the half yearly trustee reports.

	For further details, refer to SEBI Circular No SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2016/68 dated 10th August 2016 and SEBI Circular No CR/IMD/DF/05/2014 dated 24th March 2014.
Associate Transactions	Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI).

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/ authorized dealers with respect to the specific amount of tax and other implications arising out of his or her participation in the scheme.

For further details on taxation please refer to the clause on Taxation in the SAI

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 (the Act) to have its entire income exempt from income tax. However, by the Finance Bill 2017, by way of non-obstante clause, it is proposed that the dividend income of all resident assesses, except "specified assesses", having income, in aggregate, of more than Rs.10 lacs in a year by way of dividend from domestic company, such dividend income shall be subject to income tax @10%. In the Finance Bill 2017, presently "specified assesses" does not include mutual funds. The Mutual Fund will receive income without any deduction of tax at source under the provisions of Section 196(iv) of the Act.
<u>Capital Gains</u> Long term capital gains	 Units held for more than twelve months preceding the date of their transfer are long term capital asset. 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 Scheme chargeable to securities transaction tax (STT) shall not form part of total income, therefore, exempt from Income Tax. As per section 10(38) of the Act, equity oriented fund means a fund where the investible funds are invested by way of equity share in domestic companies to the extent of more than sixty five percent of the total proceeds of such fund and which has been set up under a scheme of a mutual fund specified under section 10(23D) of the Act.
Short term capital gains	Units held for not more than twelve months preceding the date of their transfer are short term capital asset. Capital gains arising from the transfer of short term capital assets being unit of an equity oriented scheme which is chargeable to STT is liable to income tax @ 15% under section 111 A and section 115 AD of the Act. The said tax rate is increased by surcharge, if applicable.
Merger/Consolidation of Schemes of MFs: Changes proposed in brief by the Finance Bill 2017	**<u>Merger/Consolidation of Schemes of MFs:</u>** Tax neutrality has been provided to unit holders upon consolidation or merger of mutual fund schemes provided that the consolidation is of two or more schemes of an equity oriented fund or two or more schemes of a fund other than equity oriented fund. For such purposes section 2(42A), section 47 and section 49 have been amended. Due to the amendments: Pursuant to mergers/consolidations of the Schemes, units of consolidating scheme surrendered by unitholders in lieu of receipt of units of the consolidated scheme shall not be treated as transfer and capital gains tax will not be imposed on unitholders under the Income-tax Act.

	However, it may be noted that when the unitholders transfers the units of the consolidated scheme, such transfer will attract applicable capital gains tax and STT. **<u>Cost of Acquisition:</u>** The cost of acquisition of the units of consolidated scheme shall be the cost of units in the consolidating scheme. **<u>Period of holding</u>**: The period of holding of the units of the consolidated scheme shall include the period for which the units in consolidating schemes were held by the unitholder. **<u>Consolidating Scheme and Consolidated Scheme:</u>** Consolidating Scheme will be the scheme of a mutual fund which merges under the process of consolidation of the schemes of mutual fund in accordance with the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and consolidated scheme will be the scheme with which the consolidating scheme merges or which is formed as a result of such merger. As per the Finance Bill 2017, similar tax treatment regarding cost of acquisition and period of holding is proposed to be extended in respect of consolidation of plans of a scheme of a mutual fund. Investors are advised to refer to the Scheme Information Document and the Statement of Additional Information, as amended from time to time, for the detailed tax provisions.
Investor services	All investors could refer their grievances giving full particulars of investment at the following address: Ms. Nanda Malai Associate Vice President – Department of Operations UTI AMC Ltd. UTI Tower, Gn Block, Bandra – KurlaComplex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051. Tel : 6678 6666 Fax: 2652 3031 Investors may post their grievances at our website: www.utimf.com or e-mail us at service@uti.co.in

C. COMPUTATION OF NAV

(a) 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 the different Plans and Options of the scheme.

(b) The NAV per unit of a scheme shall be calculated by dividing the NAV of the scheme by the total number of units issued and outstanding on the date of calculation under the scheme. The NAV shall be rounded off up to four decimal places for the scheme.

NAV of the Units under the Scheme shall be calculated as shown below:-

Market or Fair Value of Scheme's investments + Current Assets - Current Liabilities and Provision
NAV = ---

No of Units outstanding under Scheme on the Valuation Date

The NAV under the Scheme would be rounded off to 4 decimals and Units will be allotted up to four decimal places as follows or such other formula as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time.

(c) 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.

(d) The NAVs shall be published at least in two daily newspapers having nationwide circulation on every business day and will also be available on website of UTI Mutual Fund www. utimf.com and website of AMFI www.amfiindia.com.

IV. FEES AND EXPENSES

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

A. ANNUAL SCHEME RECURRING EXPENSES

(a) 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:

Particulars	**% of Net Assets**
	UTI-Nifty Next 50 Index Fund – Regular Plan
Investment Management and Advisory Fees	Up to 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.	
Goods and Services Tax on expenses other than investment and advisory fees	
Goods and Services Tax on brokerage and transaction cost	
Other Expenses	
Maximum total expense ratio (TER) permissible under Regulations 52 (6) (c)	Up to1.50%
Additional expenses under regulation 52(6A) (c)	Up to 0.20%
Additional expenses for gross new inflows from specified cities under Regulation 52(6A)(b)	Up to 0.30%

The total expenses of the scheme including the investment management and advisory fees shall not exceed one and half of one percent (1.50%) of the daily net assets.

Note: Direct Plan (investment not routed through a distributor) under the scheme shall have a lower expense ratio excluding distribution expenses, commission etc. and no commission shall be paid from such Plan. Portfolio of the Scheme under the Regular Plan and Direct Plan will be common.

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.

Total Expense ratio (TER) and Additional Total Expenses:

(i) Charging of additional expenses based on new inflows from beyond 15 cities

1. Additional TER shall be charged up to 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. The additional TER on account of inflows from beyond top 15 cities so charged shall be clawed back in case the same is redeemed within a period of 1 year from the date of investment. The same can be used only for distribution expenses.

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:

$$\frac{\text{Daily net assets X 30 basis points X New inflows from beyond top 15 cities}}{\text{365* X Higher of (a) or (b) above}}$$

* 366, wherever applicable.

The additional TER on account of inflows from beyond top 15 cities so charged shall be clawed back in case the same is redeemed within a period of 1 year from the date of investment. The same can be used only for distribution expenses.

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. In addition to the limits indicated above, brokerage and transaction costs not exceeding

   1. 0.12 per cent in case of cash market transactions, and
   2. 0.05 per cent in case of derivatives transactions

   shall also be charged to the scheme/plans. Aforesaid brokerage and transaction costs are included in the cost of investment which is incurred for the purpose of execution of trade. Any payment towards brokerage and transaction cost, over and above the aforesaid brokerage and transaction costs shall be charged to the scheme/plans within the maximum limit of Total Expense Ratio (TER) as prescribed under regulation 52 of 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) **Goods and Services Tax (GST)**

1. UTI AMC shall charge GST on investment and advisory fees to the scheme in addition to the maximum limit of TER.
2. GST on other than investment and advisory fees, if any, shall be borne by the scheme within the maximum limit of TER.
3. GST on entry/exit load, if any, shall be paid out of the load proceeds. Exit load, net of GST, if any, shall be credited to the scheme.
4. GST on brokerage and transaction cost paid for asset purchases, if any, shall be within the limit prescribed under SEBI Regulations.

(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.

(iv) **Illustration of impact of expense ratio on scheme's returns**

Simple illustration to describe the impact of the expense ratio on returns of the scheme.

A	Amount invested (Rs.)	10,000
B	Gross returns - assumed	14%
C	Closing NAV before expenses (Rs.)	11400
D	Expenses (Rs.)	200
E	Total NAV after charging expenses (C-D)	11200
F	Net returns to investor	12%

- As per SEBI Regulation expenses are charged to the scheme on daily basis on daily net assets and as per percentage limits specified by SEBI.
- The illustration is to simply describe the impact of expenses charged to the Scheme on schemes returns and should not be construed as providing any kind of investment advice or guarantee of returns on investments.
- The above calculations are based on assumed NAVs, and actual returns on investment would be different.

B. LOAD STRUCTURE– for all classes of investors

(1) Exit 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.

Entry Load (As % of NAV)	**Exit Load (As % of NAV)**
Nil	Nil

(2**)** In accordance with the requirements specified by the SEBI circular no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No./168230/09 dated June 30, 2009 no entry load will be charged for purchase/additional purchase /switch-in accepted by the Fund. Similarly, no entry load will be charged with respect to applications for registrations under Systematic Investment Plans/Systematic Transfer Investment Plans accepted by the Fund.

Switch in/out, Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) and Systematic Transfer Investment Plan (STRIP) will also attract Load like regular Purchases and Redemption.

The AMC reserves the right to change/modify exit/switchover load, depending upon the circumstances prevailing at any given time. A load structure when introduced by the AMC may comprise of exit load and/or switchover load as may be permissible under the SEBI Regulations. The load may also be changed from time to time and in the case of an exit/redemption load this may be linked to the period of holding. The switchover load may be different for different plans. However, any such change in the load structure shall be applicable on prospective investment only.

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 Centers.

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 not made through the distributor/financial advisor etc.

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.

If the investor has not ticked in the Application form whether he/she is an existing/new investor, then by default, the investor will be treated as an existing investor and transaction charges of `100/- will be deducted for investments of `10,000/- and above and paid to distributor/financial advisor etc., whose information is provided by the investor in the Application form. However, where the investor has mentioned 'Direct Plan' against the scheme name, the Distributor code will be ignored and the Application will be processed under 'Direct Plan' in which case no transaction charges will be paid to the distributor.

Opt in / Opt out by Distributors:

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 category of the product. The various category of product are as given below:

Sr. No.	Category of product
1	Liquid/ Money Market Schemes
2	Gilt Schemes
3	Debt Schemes
4	Infrastructure Debt Fund Schemes
5	Equity Linked Saving Schemes (ELSS)
6	Other Equity Schemes
7	Balanced Schemes
8	Gold Exchange Traded Funds
9	Other Exchange Traded Funds
10	Fund of Funds investing Overseas
11	Fund of Funds – Domestic

Where a distributor does not exercise the option, the default Option will be Opt–out for all above categories of product. The option exercised for a particular product category will be valid across all Mutual Funds.

The ARN holders, if they so desire, can change their option during the special two half yearly windows available viz. March 1st to March 25th and September 1st to September 25th and the new option status change will be applicable from the immediately succeeding month

Upfront commission, if any, on investment made by the investor, 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) Any imposition or enhancement of load shall be applicable on prospective investments only. The AMC shall not charge any load on units allotted on reinvestment of dividend for existing as well as prospective investors.

At the time of changing the 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 Memoranda. 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 along with 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.

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

Status of the information in this regard as furnished by the respective sponsors mentioned below is provided as under:

1. In case of Indian Sponsor(s), details of all monetary penalties imposed and/ or action taken during the last three years or pending with any financial regulatory body or governmental authority, against Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees/Trustee Company; for irregularities or for violations in the financial services sector, or for defaults with respect to shareholders 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 `):-

Penalties imposed by IRDA

A. The following penalties were imposed by IRDA against LIC for the year 2014-15 on its Inspection as per the following details:-

Particulars of Inspection observations	Penalty levied by IRDA-Amount	Status of payment of penalty
• Instances were noticed wherein filled in proposal forms were altered without necessary authentication from the proposers • Policies issued with terms and conditions other than as applied by the Proposers • Policies are split and more than one policy issued under a single proposal	Penalty of Rs 5 Lacs under S.102(b) of the Act imposed	Paid
All equity investment in a single Investee company (from all funds of the corporation) cannot be more than 10% of outstanding shares (face value) of the Investee company	Penalty of Rs 5 lacs imposed on the Insurer under S.102(b) of the Act	Paid

B. Service Tax

Financial Year	Particulars	Amount	Status
2010-2011	Service Tax	1018.00	Paid
2011-2012	Service Tax	14986.00	Paid
2012-2013	Service Tax	799268.00	Paid

No penalties have been imposed during the last four years by the Income Tax Authorities.

(b) **Penalties and Proceedings against Bank of Baroda:-**

<u>Zone: Maharashtra & Goa</u>

(i) 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: Against the order of the HC, PMC filed SLP in SC. The 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. On 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. Matter has not come in the regular board till date.

(ii) Sponsor and Branch: Bank of Baroda, Nasik City

Name of Complainant: Nasik Municipal Corporation

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 offence & section: Bank filed a writ petition before Bombay HC challenging the arbitrary demand of the NMC & the provisions under Nashik Municipal Corporation (Octroi) Rule 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 `59.50 lacs (10 times of Octroi amount).

Present Status & Remarks: Against the order of the HC, NMC filed SLP in SC. The 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. On 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. Matter has not come in the regular board till date.

Total no. of cases: 2

Total amount involved/claimed amount: ` 100.17 lacs

Region-DMR-1 (NZ):

(iii) 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

Advocate Name: PramodAgarwala

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 in regular matters.

(iv) 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: ` 5lacs

Advocate Name: PramodAgarwala

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 in regular matters.

Total No. of Cases: 2

Total amount involved: `15 lacs

(v) Sponsor and Branch: Bank of Baroda, Eastern Zone, 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&DevbalaPawani 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 Notice 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. LDH 6.03.2014 no hearing took place as opposite party did not appear. NDH 17.07.2014.

Region – Bihar, Patna

Zone – Bihar, Jharkhand & Orissa, Patna:

(vi) Sponsor and Branch: Bank of Baroda, Patna Main branch

Name of the party/Litigant/Complainant: Assessing Officer, Income Tax Department, Patna

Court/Tribunal & Case No./Yr.: High Court, Patna. Appeal No. MA-632/2013

Amount involved/claimed: ` 96.96 Lacs

Nature of case/type of offence and section: TDS claim by Assessing Officer, Income Tax, Patna

Details/brief nature of case: Patna Main branch has not deducted TDS from the FDRs held in different organizations for the F.Y. 2007-08 and 2008-09.

Bank's reply/defence: Appeal filed by bank before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal was dismissed. Against the order of the ITAT bank has filed Misc. Appeal in the Hon'ble High Court, Patna which is pending.

Present Status and remarks: The appeal in the High Court was last listed on 03.03.2014 for hearing. The oral order has been passed on 03.03.2014 wherein it is directed that notify the case for admission hearing. The matter is not listed in the cause list of the cases for hearing after 03.03.2014.

Total No. of Cases: 01

Total amount involved/claimed amount: ` 96.96 Lacs

(c) **Penalties and Proceedings against Punjab National Bank:-**

I Penalty Imposed – Rs.1,00,000/- (Rs. One Lakh Only)
(RBI has imposed a penalty of Rs.1,00,000/- on account of shortage in Security General Ledger A/c)

II Penalty Imposed – Rs.3,00,00,000/- (Rs. Three Crore Only)
(The penalties imposed by RBI under the provisions of Section 46(4) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, for contraventions of any of the provisions of the Act or non-compliance with any other requirement of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949; order, rule or condition specified by Reserve Bank of India under the Act.)

(d) Penalties and Proceedings against State Bank of India

Penalties imposed on foreign offices and foreign subsidiaries of State Bank of India during 2013-14

Period	Name of Office/Branch/ Subsidiary	Penalty imposed by	Brief details	Penalty imposed/Rupee equivalent	Date of payment of penalty
April 2013	Jeddah Branch	Saudi Arabia Monetary Agency (SAMA)	delayed submission of financial statement as at the end of December 2012	SAR 19,000 (Rs.2.68 lac)	07.04.2013
April 2013	Jeddah	--do-	Non adherence to the requirement of incorporating National ID/Civil Register Number of the drawer of the cheques in the slip of all dishonoredcheques	SAR 11,700 (1.64 lacs)	27.04.2013
June 2013	Regional Representative Office, Manila	Securities Exchange Commission of Manila (SEC)	delayed submission of General Information Sheet and proof of Inward Remittance (for Manila Representative office	PHP 8,561.79 (Rs.0.39 lacs)	24.07.2013
April 2013	Bank SBI Indonesia	Bank Indonesia	delayed submission of Commercial Bank Daily Report,	IDR 2,000,000 (Rs.0.13 lacs)	10.04.2013
December 2013	Bank SBI Indonesia	Bank Indonesia	error in reported data for calculation of minimum statutory reserve	IDR 17,712,377 (Rs.0.87 lacs)	12.12.2013
December 2013	Bank SBI Indonesia	Bank Indonesia	25 forex purchase transactions done by a customer were considered to be in	IDR 250,000,000 (Rs.12.23 lacs)	30.12.2013

			violation of Bank Indonesia's regulation concerning foreign exchange purchases against IDR		
June 2013	SBI Mauritius* (SBIML)	Bank of Mauritius	This was due to Bank of Mauritius found that SBI Mauritius has failed to comply with the guidelines of Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism.	MUR 500,000 (Rs.9.96 lacs)	17.07.2013

*Bank of Mauritius imposed a penalty of MUR 100,000/- i.e. equivalent of Rs.1.75 lacs for a violation reported in December 2012. This was due to non-adherence of guidelines on advertisement by Bank of Mauritius.

Penalties imposed on State Bank of India during 2013-14 on Domestic Operations

Period	**Name of Office/Branch/ Subsidiary**	**Penalty imposed by**	**Brief details**	**Penalty imposed (Rupees in lacs)**	**Date of Payment**
July 2013	State Bank of India	Reserve Bank of India	Penalty under Section 47A (1) (c) read with Section 46(4) of the Banking Regulation Act 1949, for alleged violation of its guidelines/statutory provisions on issue/sale of drafts/gold coins against cash, non-capturing of beneficial owner details in CBS and non-availability of a scenario for generating alerts for monitoring transactions in accounts with high turnover but low end day balance.	Rs. 300.00 lacs	15.07.2013
March 2014	CAG New Delhi Branch	Income Tax Authorities	Late remittance of TDS pertaining to CAG New Delhi branch.	Rs.12.57 lacs	31.03.2014
FY 2013-14	All the Circles of SBI: penalties relating to the Agency Banking &Reconciliation Department	Reserve Bank of India	Reasons such as non-conduct of surprise verification of Currency Chest (CC) branches, shortage in soiled note remittances and CC balance, detection of mutilated/ counterfeit notes in reissuable packets etc.(**detailed in the annexure)**	Rs.237.06 lacs	Penalties paid on various dates in Circles of SBI. (Dates of payment for penalties of Rs.1.00 lacs and above are furnished in the list annexed)

Penalties above one lac and nature of penalty thereof (Rs. in lacs)

Circle	**Nature of penalty**	**Penal Amount**	**RBI DR Date of Penalty Amount**

Ahmedabad	Non conduct of surprise verification of CC balance	1.00	22-0ct-13
Bengal	Shortage in Soiled Note Remittance and CC balance	20.00	22-0ct-13
Bhubaneshwar	Shortage in Soiled Note Remittance and CC balance	2.10	27-Nov-13
Chandigarh	Detection of mutilated/counterfeit notes in re-issuable packets	3.75	27-Sep-13
New Delhi	Denial of facilities/services to linked branch of other banks	5.00	16-Jan-14
New Delhi	Detection of mutilated/counterfeit notes in re-issuable packets	5.00	16-Jan-14
New Delhi	Detection of mutilated/counterfeit notes in re-issuable packets and soiled note remittance	4.74	11-Jul-13
New Delhi	Wrong reporting of Remittance to RBI (as withdrawal)	45.00	04-Jul-13
New Delhi	Non conduct of surprise verification of cc balance	4.97	25-Jul-13
Hyderabad	Non conduct of surprise verification of cc balance	5.00	12-Jul-13
Hyderabad	Shortage in Soiled Note Remittance in CC balance	1.00	24-Jan-14
Lucknow	Shortage in SNR and Currency Chest balance	2.60	16-Sep-13
Mumbai	Shortage in SNR and Currency Chest balance	1.13	27-Mar-14
North East	Shortage in SNR and Currency Chest balance	1.56	25-Jul-13
Patna	Detection of mutilated/counterfeit notes in re-issuable packets and Soiled note remittance	3.22	05-Jun-13

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. –

Against Bank of Baroda

(a) Bank of Baroda was one of the bankers to the public issue of shares of Jaltarang Motels Limited (“Jaltarang”). The issue opened for public subscription on December 21, 1995 and closed on December 26, 1995.

The prospectus issued by the Company categorically stated that the company’s shares would be listed on the stock exchanges at Ahmedabad and Bombay but permission for listing could be obtained only from Ahmedabad Stock Exchange (ASE).

While ASE accorded approval on March 4, 1996, Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) rejected the request of the company (Jaltarang) for listing of shares. However, the Bank (Bank of Baroda), on March 25, 1996 transferred a sum of Rs.38,89,218/- collected from the public, to the company’s (Jaltarang) account.

Since BSE had refused to list the company’s shares, the public issue became void in terms of section 73 of the Companies Act necessitating refund of the application money forthwith to the applicants.

The matter came to the notice of SEBI. To protect the interest of applicants SEBI, after holding an inquiry, by its order dated January 19, 2000 directed the bank to refund the sum of Rs.4,031,018/- being the application money 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 against the aforesaid order of SEBI. The tribunal, by its order dated July 27, 2000, rejected the appeal of the Bank. On which the bank 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 orders 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.

Present Status: The matter is still pending with High Court Mumbai.

There are no further communication/queries from any regulatory authority to BOBCAPS in the matter.

(b) The merchant banking division of the Bank of Baroda was the pre-issue lead manager 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 shareholders 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.

BOBCAPS, in its reply to the show cause notice of SEBI, has submitted that it was the obligation of Trident to give true disclosures and that any punitive action will lie solely against Trident Steels Ltd., its promoters and directors.

Present Status: There are no further communication/queries from SEBI to BOBCAPS in the matter.

The enquiry has been dropped by SEBI.

(c) The Bank of Baroda had acted as lead managers to the public issue of Kraft Industries Limited ("Kraft") in May 1995. It is alleged that the Managing Director and Promoter of Kraft Industries Ltd. did not possess the qualifications as mentioned in the prospectus filed for raising the funds.

SEBI required from the Bank being merchant banker to the issue, the copies of qualification certificates of the company's Managing Director.

On enquiring, the Managing Director of Kraft Industries Ltd. informed the Bank of having lost the certificates in transit. The bank has replied accordingly to SEBI.

The inquiry is still pending.

Present Status: There are no further communication/queries from SEBI to BOBCAPS in the matter.

(d) M. S .Shoes East Limited (MS Shoes) came out with a public issue of 17,584,800 zero interest unsecured fully convertible debentures in February 1995. The Bank of Baroda was one of the Lead Managers to the issue with responsibility for post issue management and had underwritten the issue up to Rs.150,000,000.

After the closure of the issue, MS Shoes complained to the underwriters that some of the cheques accompanying the application for subscription were returned unpaid resulting in the collected amount falling short of the minimum subscription amount. Therefore MS Shoes called upon the underwriters to discharge their underwriting liability to the extent of proportionate devolution and raised a claim on the bank for Rs.116,665,043 towards devolution of underwriting liability.

The bank declined the claim on the ground that since the issue was declared oversubscribed by the Registrars to the issue no liability can devolve on the Bank under its underwriting commitment.

SEBI has issued an enquiry notice dated July 20, 1995 to the bank, but closed the matter without imposing any penalty on the bank.

Complaint was filed on behalf of MS Shoes, at Vikaspuri Police Station against SBI Capital Markets Limited, the bank, its principal officers including the then CMD and others alleging cheating and breach of trust. The High Court, New Delhi, by order dated December 11, 2000 ordered transfer of the case to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

The investigation by the CBI is still pending.

Present Status: There are no further communication/queries from CBI or SEBI to BOBCAPS in the matter.

The enquiry has been dropped by SEBI.

State Bank of India

Against Sponsor:

SEBI served show cause notice dated 08.11.2012 under rule 4 of the adjudication Rules for the deficiencies observed in Debenture Trustee operations during their inspection conducted from 26.07.2010 to 30.07.2010 at State Bank of India, Mumbai Main branch. Bank has made payment of Rs. 6.80 lacs towards the settlement charges to SEBI on 13.01.2015 for the same. The settlement order was passed on 28.01.2015 by the Adjudicating Officer thus disposing of the said Adjudication Proceedings pending in respect of SBI.

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**.

UTI AMC Ltd.

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 Honourable 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 11 criminal cases pending related to normal operations of the schemes of UTI MF such as non-transfer of units, non-receipt of unit certificates, non-receipt of redemption proceeds or income distribution, closure of scheme/plan. These cases are not maintainable and judging from our experience such cases are generally dismissed by Courts or withdrawn by the complainant.

   All the cases were filed in the name of the then Manager/Branch Manager/Chairman (Key personnel) of the erstwhile Unit Trust of India. We have already settled all these cases by paying the amount/issuing certificate to the complainant. However, cases are continuing due to procedural aspect as final orders of the Courts are to be pronounced. All the cases filed before 2003, stood transferred to the successor of UTI i.e., UTI MF due to transfer of scheme after passing of The Unit Trust of India (Transfer of Undertaking & Repeal Act) 2002.

c) There are 31 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.

d) 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 Honourable 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.

e) One Writ Petition filed by R K Sanghi pending before High Court of Madhya Pradesh Principal Seat at Jabalpur challenging termination of Senior Citizenship Unit Plan (SCUP). We have already filed affidavit in reply in the matter and now petition will be heard in due course.

Income Tax Related Matter

(a) The orders cum demand notices for Rs 0.01 crore (Previous Year Rs 0.12 crore) is pending with Income Tax Office – TDS on various grounds. The company has filed appeals to the appellate authority on the said orders mentioning that all the payments have been duly complied. The grounds of appeal are well supported in law. As a result, the company does not expect the demand to crystalize into a liability.

(b) Assessment Order has been passed for the Assessment Years 2010-11 raising a Demand of 2.27 crore. The company has filed appeals with CIT(A) In respect of such order.

(c) The reassessment order for the Assessment Year 2009-10 has been passed raising a demand of Rs. 5.25 crore. The appeals have been filed before CIT(A) against both the orders.

(d) Assessment Order has been passed for the Assessment Year 2012-13 & 2013-14 raising a demand of Rs.0.74 crore & Rs.0.78 crore respectively. The demand has been paid and appeals have been filed before CIT(A) against both the orders.

UTI GETF:
The Maharashtra Sales Tax authorities have disallowed refund claim and raised tax demand under the Maharashtra Value Added Tax Act 2002 for UTI GETF for a sum of Rs. 2,65,23.583/- plus interest and penalty for the years 2007-08 to 2012-13 . Penalties for some years have been set aside by the Appellate authorities. The matter is being contested, Appeals/Writ Petition have been filed with the appellate authorities/Courts against the denial of the refund claim and raising of demand.

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

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