



multi asset, multi manager

SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT

quant Value Fund

(An open ended equity scheme investing in a well-diversified portfolio of value stocks.)

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*:	Scheme Riskometer	Benchmark Riskometer
- Capital appreciation over long term - Investments in a well-diversified portfolio of value stocks	 Investors understand that their principal will be at very high risk. The product labeling assigned during the NFO is based on internal assessment of the scheme characteristics or model portfolio and the same may vary post NFO when the actual investments are made.	 Investors understand that their principal will be at very high risk.

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

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

New Fund Offer Opens on : **November 10, 2021**

New Fund Offer Closes on : **November 24, 2021**

Scheme re-opens on : Within five Business Days from the date of allotment

Name of Mutual Fund	:	quant Mutual Fund
Name of Asset Management Company	:	quant Money Managers Limited
Name of Trustee Company	:	quant Capital Trustee Limited
Addresses, Website of the entities	:	6 th Floor, Sea Breeze Building, AppaSaheb Marathe Marg, Prabhadevi, Mumbai – 400 025. www.quantmutual.com
Name of Sponsor	:	quant Capital Finance and Investments Private Limited

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

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

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

SAI is incorporated by reference (is legally a part of the Scheme Information Document). For a free copy of the current SAI, please contact your nearest Investor Service Centre or log on to our website.

The Scheme Information Document should be read in conjunction with the SAI and not in isolation.

This Scheme Information Document is dated _____.

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HIGHLIGHTS/SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME

Investment objective

The primary investment objective of the scheme is to seek to achieve capital appreciation in the long-term by primarily investing in a well-diversified portfolio of value stocks. The AMC will have the discretion to completely or partially invest in any of the type of securities stated above with a view to maximize the returns or on defensive considerations. However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realized, as actual market movements may be at variance with anticipated trends.

Liquidity

The Scheme offers Units for Subscription and Redemption at NAV based prices on all Business Days on an ongoing basis, commencing not later than 5 business days from the date of allotment. Under normal circumstances the AMC shall dispatch the redemption proceeds within 10 business days from date of receipt of a valid redemption request from the Unit holder.

Benchmark

NIFTY 500 Value 50 TRI

Plans and Options

Plans and Options under the Scheme:

Plans

quant Value Fund - Regular Plan
quant Value Fund - Direct Plan

Direct Plan

Direct Plan is only for investors who purchase /subscribe Units in a Scheme directly with the AMC and is not available for investors who route their investments through a Distributor.

Regular Plan

Regular Plan is available for investors who purchase/ subscribe Units in a scheme through a Distributor.

Options under each Plan(s)

- Growth
- Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) (Payout and Re-investment Facility)

Load Structure

Entry Load: NIL.

In terms of SEBI Circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR No.4/168230/09 dated June 30, 2009, no entry load will be charged on purchase / additional purchase / switch-in. The commission as specified in the aforesaid circular, if any, on investment made by the investor shall be paid by the investor directly to the Distributor, based on his assessment of various factors including the service rendered by the Distributor.

Exit Load: NIL.

Minimum Application Amount

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

Minimum Additional Purchase Amount

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

Minimum Redemption Size

Rs. 1,000/-

Transparency/NAV Disclosure

The AMC will calculate and disclose the first NAV of the Scheme within a period of 5 business days from the date of allotment. Subsequently, the AMC will calculate and disclose the NAVs on all Business Days. The AMC shall update the NAVs on website of the Association of Mutual Funds in India - AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) before 11.00 p.m. on every Business Day and shall also update the NAVs on the website of AMC (www.quantmutual.com). If the NAVs are not available before the commencement of Business Hours on the following day due to any reason, the Mutual Fund shall issue a press release giving reasons and explaining when the Mutual Fund would be able to publish the NAV.

The AMC will disclose the portfolio of the Scheme (alongwith ISIN) as on the last day of the month/ half year on the website of the Mutual Fund and AMFI within 10 days from the close of each month/ half year (i.e. 31st March and 30th September) respectively in a user-friendly and downloadable spreadsheet format. Further, the AMC shall publish an advertisement, in an all India edition of one national English daily newspaper and in one Hindi newspaper, every half year disclosing the hosting of the half-yearly statement of its schemes portfolio on the website of the Mutual Fund and AMFI and the modes through which unitholder can submit a request for a physical or electronic copy of the statement of scheme portfolios.

The AMC will also provide a dashboard, in a comparable, downloadable (spreadsheet) and machine readable format, providing performance and key disclosures like Scheme's AUM, investment objective, expense ratios, portfolio details, scheme's past performance etc. on its website.

The AMC will make available the Annual Report of the Scheme within four months of the end of the financial year on its website and on the website of AMFI along with a link.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. RISK FACTORS

i. Standard Risk Factors:

- Investment in mutual fund units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuate, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsor/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- quant Value Fund is the name of the Scheme and does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- quant Value Fund is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

ii. Scheme Specific Risk Factors

Risks associated with investments in Equity and Equity related instruments

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

Risks associated with investments in Fixed Income Securities

Interest-Rate Risk: Fixed income securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, money market instruments and derivatives run price-risk or interest-rate risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of existing fixed income securities fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase.

The extent of fall or rise in the prices depends upon the coupon and maturity of the security. It also depends upon the yield level at which the security is being traded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Risk associated with Securitised Debt

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

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

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

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

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

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

The other main risks pertaining to Securitised debt are as follows:

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

Reinvestment Risk: Since prepayment risk increases when interest rates decline, this also introduces reinvestment risk, which is the risk that the principal can only be reinvested at a lower rate.

Risks associated with investments in Derivatives

- The Scheme may invest in derivative products in accordance with and to the extent permitted under the Regulations and by RBI. Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but of the derivative itself. Trading in derivatives carries a high degree of risk although they are traded at a relatively small amount of margin which provides the possibility of great profit or loss in comparison with the principal investment amount. Thus, derivatives are highly leveraged instruments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Scheme.
- The derivatives market in India is nascent and does not have the volumes that may be seen in other developed markets, which may result in volatility to the values.
- Investment in derivatives also requires the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the

ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Scheme.

- The Scheme may face execution risk, whereby the rates seen on the screen may not be the rate at which the ultimate execution of the derivative transaction takes place.
- The Scheme may find it difficult or impossible to execute derivative transactions in certain circumstances. For example, when there are insufficient bids or suspension of trading due to price limit or circuit breakers, the Scheme may face a liquidity issue.
- The options buyer's risk is limited to the premium paid, while the risk of an options writer is unlimited. However the gains of an options writer are limited to the premiums earned.
- The exchange may impose restrictions on exercise of options and may also restrict the exercise of options at certain times in specified circumstances and this could impact the value of the portfolio.
- The writer of a call option bears a risk of loss if the value of the underlying asset increases above the exercise price.
- Investments in index futures face the same risk as the investments in a portfolio of shares representing an index. The extent of loss is the same as in the underlying stocks.
- The Scheme bears a risk that it may not be able to correctly forecast future market trends or the value of assets, indices or other financial or economic factors in establishing derivative positions for the Scheme.
- The risk of loss in trading futures contracts can be substantial, because of the low margin deposits required, the extremely high degree of leverage involved in futures pricing and the potential high volatility of the futures markets.
- There is the possibility that a loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counter party") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. The counter party may default on a transaction before settlement and therefore, the Scheme is compelled to negotiate with another counterparty at the then prevailing (possibly unfavourable) market price.
- Derivatives also carry a market liquidity risk where the derivatives cannot be sold (unwound) at prices that reflect the underlying assets, rates and indices.
- Where derivatives are used for hedging, such use may involve a basis risk where the instrument used as a hedge does not match the movement in the instrument/underlying asset being hedged. The risk may be inter-related also e.g. interest rate movements can affect equity prices, which could influence specific issuer/industry assets.
- Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.
- Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor / unitholder. Execution of investment strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager(s) to identify such opportunities which may not be available at all times. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager(s) involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager(s) may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager(s) will be able to identify or execute such strategies.
- The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

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

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

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

Risks associated with Covered Call Strategy

The risk associated with covered calls is the loss of upside, i.e. if the shares are assigned (called away), the option seller forgoes any share price appreciation above the option strike price.

The Scheme may write covered call option only in case it has adequate number of underlying equity shares as per regulatory requirement. This would lead to setting aside a portion of investment in underlying equity shares. If covered call options are sold to the maximum extent allowed by regulatory authority, the scheme may not be able to sell the underlying equity shares immediately if the view changes to sell and exit the stock. The covered call options need to be unwound before the stock positions can be liquidated. This may lead to a loss of opportunity, or can cause exit issues if the strike price at which the call option contracts have been written become illiquid. Hence, the scheme may not be able to sell the underlying equity shares, which can lead to temporary illiquidity of the underlying equity shares and result in loss of opportunity.

The writing of covered call option would lead to loss of opportunity due to appreciation in value of the underlying equity shares. Hence, when the appreciation in equity share price is more than the option premium received the scheme would be at a loss.

The total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received must not exceed the regulatory limits of the net assets of the scheme. This may restrict the ability of Scheme to buy any options.

Risk Factors Associated with Investments in REITs and InvITS:

- **Price-Risk or Interest-Rate Risk:** REITs & InvITs run price-risk or interest-rate risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of existing securities fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase. The extent of fall or rise in the prices is a function of the existing coupon, days to maturity and the increase or decrease in the level of interest rates.
- **Credit Risk:** In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be pre scheduled.
- **Liquidity or Marketability Risk:** This refers to the ease with which a security can be sold at or near to its valuation yield-to-maturity (YTM). The primary measure of liquidity risk is the spread between the bid price and the offer price quoted by a dealer. As these products are new to the market they are likely to be exposed to liquidity risk.
- **Reinvestment Risk:** Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as interest rates prevailing on the interest or maturity due dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested at a lower rate.
- **Risk of lower than expected distributions:** The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/ InvITs receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

Risks associated with Repo transactions in Corporate Bonds

The Scheme may be exposed to counter party risk in case of repo lending transactions in the event of the counterparty failing to honour the repurchase agreement. However, in repo transactions, the collateral may be sold and a loss is realized only if the sale price is less than the repo amount. The risk is further mitigated through over-collateralization (the value of the collateral being more than the repo amount).

Risks associated with segregated portfolio

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

Risks associated with Short Selling & Securities Lending

Securities Lending is lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. There are risks inherent in securities lending, including the risk of failure of the other party, in this case the approved intermediary to comply with the terms of the agreement. Such failure can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing thereon.

Short-selling is the sale of shares or securities that the seller does not own at the time of trading. Instead, he borrows it from someone who already owns it. Later, the short seller buys back the stock/security he shorted and returns the stock/security to the lender to close out the loan. The inherent risks are Counterparty risk and liquidity risk of the stock/security being borrowed. The security being short sold might be illiquid or become illiquid and covering of the security might occur at a much higher price level than anticipated, leading to losses.

Risks associated with investing in foreign securities

- Subject to necessary approvals and within the investment objectives of the Scheme, the Scheme may invest in overseas markets which carry risks related to fluctuations in the foreign exchange rates, the nature of the securities market of the country, repatriation of capital due to exchange controls and political circumstances.
- Since the Scheme would invest only partially in foreign securities, there may not be readily available and widely accepted benchmarks to measure performance of such Scheme. To manage risks associated with foreign currency and interest rate exposure, the Scheme may use derivatives for efficient portfolio management and hedging and portfolio rebalancing and in accordance with conditions as may be stipulated under the Regulations and by RBI from time to time.
- Investment in Foreign Securities involves a currency risk. To the extent that the assets of the Scheme will be invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the Indian Rupee equivalent of the net assets, distributions and income may be adversely affected by changes in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee. The repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls or political circumstances as well as the application to it of other restrictions on investment.
- In respect of investments in ADRs/GDRs, the risks associated with underlying stocks remain the same except for the additional risk of the exchange rate of the Indian rupee vis-à-vis the currency in which ADRs/GDRs are denominated. In case of other offshore investments the risk shall be exchange rate of the Indian rupee vis-à-vis the currency in which such securities are issued and the country risk associated with an investment. Country risk would include events such as introduction of extraordinary exchange control, economic deterioration and bilateral conflict leading to immobilization of the assets.

B. REQUIREMENT OF MINIMUM INVESTORS IN THE SCHEME

The Scheme shall have a minimum of 20 Investors and no single Investor shall account for more than 25% of the corpus of the Scheme. However, if such limit is breached during the NFO of the Scheme, the Fund will endeavour to ensure that within a period of three months or the end of the succeeding calendar quarter from the close of the NFO of the Scheme, whichever is earlier, the Scheme complies with these two conditions. In case the Scheme does not have a minimum of 20 Investors in the stipulated period, the provisions of Regulation 39(2)(c) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations would become applicable automatically without any reference from SEBI and accordingly the Scheme shall be wound up and the units would be redeemed at Applicable NAV. The two conditions mentioned above shall also be complied within each subsequent calendar quarter thereafter, on an average basis, as specified by SEBI. If there is a breach of the 25% limit by any Investor over the quarter, a rebalancing period of one month would be allowed and thereafter the investor who is in breach of the rule shall be given 15 days' notice to redeem his exposure over the 25% limit. Failure on the part of the said Investor to redeem his exposure over the 25% limit within the aforesaid 15 days would lead to automatic Redemption by the Mutual Fund at the Applicable NAV on the 15th day of the notice period. The Scheme shall adhere to the requirements prescribed by SEBI from time to time in this regard.

C. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS, if any

- Prospective investors should study this Scheme Information Document and Statement of Additional Information carefully in its entirety and should not construe the contents hereof as advice relating to legal, taxation, financial, investment or any other matters and are advised to consult their legal, tax, financial and other professional advisors to determine possible legal, tax, financial or other considerations of subscribing to or redeeming Units, before making a decision to invest/redeem/hold Units.

- The Scheme related documents i.e. SID/ KIM/ SAI or the units of the Fund are not registered in any jurisdiction including the United States of America nor in any provincial/ territorial jurisdiction in Canada. The distribution of the Scheme related document in certain jurisdictions may be restricted or subject to registration requirements and, accordingly, persons who come into possession of the Scheme related documents are required to inform themselves about, and to observe any such restrictions. No persons receiving a copy of this Scheme related documents or any accompanying application form in such jurisdiction may treat these Scheme related documents 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, the Scheme related documents do 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 as per applicable law.
- The AMC, Trustee or the Mutual Fund have not authorized any person to issue any advertisement or to give any information or to make any representations, either oral or written, other than that contained in this Scheme Information Document or the Statement of Additional Information or as is provided by the AMC in connection with this offering. Prospective investors are advised not to rely upon any information or representation not incorporated in the Scheme Information Document or Statement of Additional Information or provided by the AMC as having been authorized by the Mutual Fund, the AMC or the Trustee.
- Redemption due to change in the fundamental attributes of the Scheme or due to any other reasons may entail tax consequences. The Trustee, AMC, Mutual Fund, their directors or their employees shall not be liable for any such tax consequences that may arise due to such redemptions.
- The Trustee, AMC, Mutual Fund, their directors or their employees shall not be liable for any of the tax consequences that may arise, in the event that the Scheme is wound up for the reasons and in the manner provided in Statement of Additional Information.
- The tax benefits described in this Scheme Information Document and Statement of Additional Information are as available under the present taxation laws and are available subject to relevant conditions. The information given is included only for general purpose and is based on advice received by the AMC regarding the law and practice currently in force in India as on the date of this Scheme Information Document and the Unit holders should be aware that the relevant fiscal rules or their interpretation may change. As is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position or the proposed tax position prevailing at the time of an investment in the Scheme will endure indefinitely. In view of the individual nature of tax consequences, each Unit holder is advised to consult his / her own professional tax advisor.
- The Mutual Fund may disclose details of the investor's account and transactions thereunder to those intermediaries whose stamp appears on the application form or who have been designated as such by the investor. In addition, the Mutual Fund may disclose such details to the bankers, as may be necessary for the purpose of effecting payments to the investor. The Fund may also disclose such details to regulatory and statutory authorities/bodies as may be required or necessary.
- In case the AMC or its Sponsor or its Shareholders or their affiliates/associates or group companies make substantial investment, either directly or indirectly in the Scheme, redemption of Units by these entities may have an adverse impact on the performance of the Scheme. This may also affect the ability of the other Unit holders to redeem their units.
- As the liquidity of the Scheme's investments may sometimes be restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods, the time taken by the Fund for Redemption of Units may be significant in the event of an inordinately large number of Redemption Requests or of a restructuring of the Scheme's portfolio. In view of this, the Trustee has the right, in its sole discretion, to limit redemptions under certain circumstances - please refer to the paragraph "Suspension/Restriction on redemption of Units of the Scheme".
- Pursuant to the provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, if after due diligence, the AMC believes that any transaction is suspicious in nature as regards money laundering, on failure to provide required documentation, information, etc. by the Unit holder the AMC shall have absolute discretion to report such suspicious transactions to FIU-IND and / or to freeze the folios of the investor(s), reject any application(s)/redemptions / allotment of units.

D. DEFINITIONS

"AMC"/"Asset Management Company"/ "Investment Manager"	quant Money Managers Limited, incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and approved by Securities and Exchange Board of India to act as the Asset Management Company for the scheme(s) of quant Mutual Fund.
"Applicable NAV"	The NAV applicable for purchase or redemption or switching of units based on the time of the Business Day on which the application is time stamped.
"Business Day"	A day other than: (i) Saturday and Sunday; (ii) A day on which the banks in Mumbai and /or RBI are closed for business /clearing; (iii) A day on which the National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. and/or BSE Ltd., Mumbai are closed; (iv) A day which is a public and /or bank Holiday at an Investor Service Centre/Official Point of Acceptance where the application is received; (v) A day on which Sale / Redemption / Switching of Units is suspended by the AMC; (vi) A day on which normal business cannot be transacted due to storms, floods, bandhs, strikes or such other events as the AMC may specify from time to time. The AMC reserves the right to declare any day as a Business Day or otherwise at any or all Investor Service Centres/Official Points of Acceptance.
"Business Hours"	Presently 9.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. on any Business Day or such other time as may be applicable from time to time.
"Custodian"	A person who has been granted a certificate of registration to carry on the business of custodian of securities under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Custodian of Securities) Regulations 1996, which for the time being is HDFC Bank Limited.
"Depository"	Depository as defined in the Depositories Act, 1996 (22 of 1996).
"Derivative"	Derivative includes (i) a security derived from a debt instrument, share, loan whether secured or unsecured, risk instrument or contract for differences or any other form of security; (ii) a contract which derives its value from the prices, or index of prices, or underlying securities.
"Equity Related Instruments"	Includes convertible bonds and debentures, convertible preference shares, warrants carrying the right to obtain equity shares, equity derivatives and any other like instrument.
"Exit Load"	Load on Redemption / Switch out of Units.
"Foreign Portfolio Investor" / "FPI"	A person who satisfies the eligibility criteria prescribed under regulation 4 of SEBI (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014 and has been registered under Chapter II of these regulations, which shall be deemed to be an intermediary in terms of the provisions of the Act.
"Floating Rate Debt Instruments"	Floating rate debt instruments are debt securities issued by Central and / or State Government, corporates or PSUs with interest rates that are reset periodically. The periodicity of the interest reset could be daily, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, annually or any other periodicity that may be mutually agreed with the issuer and the Fund. The interest on the instruments could also be in the nature of fixed basis points over the benchmark gilt yields.
"Gilts" / "Government"	Securities created and issued by the Central Government and/or a State

"Securities"	Government (including Treasury Bills) or Government Securities as defined in the Public Debt Act, 1944, as amended or re-enacted from time to time.
"GOI"	Government of India
"Holiday"	Holiday means the day(s) on which the banks (including the Reserve Bank of India) are closed for business or clearing in Mumbai or their functioning is affected due to a strike / bandh call made at any part of the country or due to any other reason.
"Investment Management Agreement"	The agreement dated December 12, 2018 entered into between quant Capital Trustee Limited and quant Money Managers Limited, as amended from time to time.
"Investor Service Centres" / "ISCs"	Offices of quant Money Managers Limited or such other centres / offices as may be designated by the AMC from time to time.
"Infrastructure Investment Trust" / "InvIT"	InvIT shall have the meaning assigned in clause (za) of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 2 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014.
"Load"	In the case of Redemption / Switch out of a Unit, the sum of money deducted from the Applicable NAV on the Redemption / Switch out (Exit Load) and in the case of Sale / Switch in of a Unit, a sum of money to be paid by the prospective investor on the Sale / Switch in of a Unit (Entry Load) in addition to the Applicable NAV. Presently, entry load cannot be charged by mutual fund schemes.
"Money Market Instruments"	Includes commercial papers, commercial bills, treasury bills, Government securities having an unexpired maturity upto one year, call or notice money, certificate of deposit, usance bills and any other like instruments as specified by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time.
"Mutual Fund" / "the Fund"	quant Mutual Fund, a trust set up under the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.
"Net Asset Value" / "NAV"	Net Asset Value per Unit of the Scheme, calculated in the manner described in this Scheme Information Document or as may be prescribed by the SEBI (MF) Regulations from time to time.
"NRI"	A Non-Resident Indian or a Person of Indian Origin residing outside India.
"Official Points of Acceptance"	Places as specified by AMC from time to time where application for Subscription / Redemption / Switch will be accepted on ongoing basis.
"Overseas Citizen of India" / "OCI"	Means a person registered as an Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder by the Central Government under section 7A of The Citizenship Act, 1955.
"Person of Indian Origin"	A citizen of any country other than Bangladesh or Pakistan, if (a) he at any time held an Indian passport; or (b) he or either of his parents or any of his grandparents was a citizen of India by virtue of Constitution of India or the Citizenship Act, 1955 (57 of 1955); or (c) the person is a spouse of an Indian citizen or person referred to in sub-clause (a) or (b).
"Rating"	Rating means an opinion regarding securities, expressed in the form of standard symbols or in any other standardized manner, assigned by a credit rating agency and used by the issuer of such securities, to comply with any requirement of the SEBI (Credit Rating Agencies) Regulations, 1999.
"RBI"	Reserve Bank of India, established under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, (2 of 1934)
"Registrar and Transfer Agent" / "Registrar"	KFin Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad, currently acting as registrar to the Scheme, or any other Registrar appointed by the AMC from time to time.
"Redemption" / "Repurchase"	Redemption of Units of the Scheme as permitted.
"Regulatory Agency"	GOI, SEBI, RBI or any other authority or agency entitled to issue or give any directions, instructions or guidelines to the Mutual Fund
"Repo"	Sale/Purchase of Securities with simultaneous agreement to repurchase / resell them at a later date.

"Real Estate Investment Trust" or "REIT"	REIT shall have the meaning assigned in clause (zm) of sub-regulation 1 of regulation 2 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Real Estate Investment Trusts) Regulations, 2014.
"Statement of Additional Information"/"SAI"	The document issued by quant Mutual Fund containing details of quant Mutual Fund, its constitution, and certain tax, legal and general information. SAI is legally a part of the Scheme Information Document.
"Sale" / "Subscription"	Sale or allotment of Units to the Unit holder upon subscription by the Investor / applicant under the Scheme.
"Scheme"	quant Value Fund
"Scheme Information Document"	This document issued by quant Mutual Fund, offering for Subscription of Units of the Scheme (including Options there under)
"SEBI"	Securities and Exchange Board of India, established under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.
"SEBI (MF) Regulations"/"Regulations"	Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, as amended from time to time.
"Sponsor"	quant Capital Finance and Investments Private Limited
"Switch"	Redemption of a unit in any scheme (including the options therein) of the Mutual Fund against purchase of a unit in another scheme (including the options therein) of the Mutual Fund.
"Systematic Withdrawal Plan"/ "SWP"	Facility given to the Unit holders to withdraw a specified sum of money monthly/quarterly/half yearly/annually from his investment in the Scheme.
"Systematic Transfer Plan" / "STP"	Facility given to the Unit holders to transfer sums on periodic basis from one scheme to another schemes launched by the Mutual Fund from time to time by giving a single instruction.
"Tri Party Repos"	Tri-party repo means a repo contract where a third entity (apart from the borrower and lender), called a Tri-Party Agent, acts as an intermediary between the two parties to the repo to facilitate services like collateral selection, payment and settlement, custody and management during the life of the transaction.
"Trust Deed"	The Trust Deed dated June 28, 2018 made by and between quant Capital Finance and Investments Private Limited and quant Capital Trustee Limited thereby establishing an irrevocable trust, called quant Mutual Fund.
"Trustee" / "Trustee Company"	quant Capital Trustee Limited incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and approved by SEBI to act as the Trustee to the Schemes of the Mutual Fund.
"Unit"	The interest of the Unit holder which consists of each Unit representing one undivided share in the assets of the Scheme.
"Unit holder" / "Investor"	A person holding Units in the Scheme.

INTERPRETATION

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

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

E. DUE DILIGENCE BY THE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

It is confirmed that:

- (i) The 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) The intermediaries named in the Scheme Information Document and Statement of Additional Information are registered with SEBI and their registration is valid, as on date.

Place: Mumbai
Date: October 19, 2021

Signed : Sd/-
Name : Sandeep Tandon
Designation: Chief Executive Officer

II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME

A. TYPE OF THE SCHEME

An open ended equity scheme investing in a well-diversified portfolio of value stocks.

B. WHAT IS THE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME?

The primary investment objective of the scheme is to seek to achieve capital appreciation in the long-term by primarily investing in a well-diversified portfolio of value stocks. The AMC will have the discretion to completely or partially invest in any of the type of securities stated above with a view to maximize the returns or on defensive considerations. However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realized, as actual market movements may be at variance with anticipated trends.

C. HOW WILL THE SCHEME ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?

Under normal circumstances the asset allocation will be:

Instruments	Indicative Allocations (% of total assets)		Risk Profile
	Minimum	Maximum	High/Medium/Low
Equity and Equity related instruments	65	100	High
Debt & Money Market instruments	0	35	Low to Medium
Units issued by REITs & InvITs	0	10	Medium to High

The Scheme does not intend to invest in securities with Structured Obligations or Credit Enhancements. The Scheme does not intend to invest in debt instruments with special features in line with SEBI Circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF4/CIR/P/2021/032 dated March 10, 2021.

The investment pattern stated above is indicative and may be changed due to market conditions. The proportion of the scheme invested in each type of security will vary in accordance with microeconomic & macroeconomic conditions, interest rates, and other relevant considerations. The risks associated with each investment are an important factor as well. The net assets of this scheme shall predominantly be invested as per the invest pattern stated above. However, the Fund Manager/AMC may invest beyond the range set above. Such deviations shall normally be for a short term purpose based on defensive considerations, keeping in view market conditions, market opportunities, applicable SEBI (Mutual Funds) 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.

In the event of any such deviations, portfolio rebalancing will normally be carried out by the AMC/Fund Manager within 30 working days of the date of the said deviation. This rebalancing will be subject to prevailing market conditions and in the interest of the investors. In case the rebalancing is not done within the specified period, the matter would be escalated to the investment committee. The Investment Committee shall record the reason in writing leading the reason for falling the exposure outside the asset allocation and the Committee shall review and as consider necessary may further direct the manner for rebalancing the same within the range of the asset allocation as mentioned above / further course of action required in this regard.

Derivatives

The scheme may use 100% of net assets of Equity & Equity related instruments derivative exposure as mentioned in the Indicative Asset Allocation for hedging purpose and shall not exceed 50% of net assets for other than hedging purpose. Further, Investment in derivatives instruments may also be used in the manner permitted by Regulations / guidelines issued by SEBI from time to time. The Scheme may use derivatives for such purposes as maybe permitted by the Regulations, including for the purpose of hedging and portfolio balancing, based on the opportunities available and subject to guidelines issued by SEBI from time to time.

The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt (including money market instruments), units issued by REITs & InvITs and derivative position should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme in accordance with SEBI circular no. Cir/MD/DF/11/2010 dated August 18, 2010.

Overseas Investments

The Scheme may seek investment opportunities in foreign securities including ADRs / GDRs / Foreign equity and debt securities subject to the Regulations. Such investment shall not exceed 35% of the net assets of the Scheme.

The Scheme shall invest in units/securities issued by overseas mutual funds investing in eligible securities in terms of SEBI circular no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No.7/104753/07 dated September 26, 2007 read with SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF3/CIR/P/2020/225 dated November 5, 2020 and SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-II/DOF3/CIR/P/2021/571 dated June 3, 2021, mutual funds can make overseas investments (other than overseas ETF) subject to a maximum of US \$ 1 billion and in overseas ETF subject to a maximum \$300 million or such limits as amended from time to time / RBI, and commensurate with the scheme objectives. The Mutual Fund may also appoint overseas investment advisors and other service providers, to the extent permissible under the Regulations.

The Mutual Fund may open one or more foreign currency accounts abroad either directly, or through the custodian/sub-custodian, to facilitate investments and to enter into/deal in forward currency contracts, currency futures, interest rate futures / swaps, currency options for the purpose of hedging the risks of assets of a portfolio or for its efficient management. However, the use of such instruments shall be as permitted from time to time. All the requirement of the SEBI circular dated September 26, 2007 read with SEBI circular date November 5, 2020, would be adhered to by the AMC for investment in foreign securities.

Limits for a period of six months from the date of closure of NFO: The Scheme intends to initially invest US \$ 50 million in overseas securities subject to maximum limit specified in SEBI circulars. The above limits will be valid for six months from the closure of the New Fund Offer. Thereafter, the unutilized limit, if any, shall not be available to the Scheme for investment in overseas securities and shall be available towards the unutilized industry wide limits. Further, after 6 months of closure of New fund offer shall the norms of ongoing scheme as specified in the SEBI circulars shall be followed. The above limits will be subject to changes, if any, specified by SEBI from time to time.

Limits post completion of a period of six months from the date of closure of NFO (ongoing): An investment headroom of 20% of the average AUM in overseas securities / overseas ETFs of the previous three calendar months would be available to the Mutual Fund for that month to invest in overseas securities / overseas ETFs subject to maximum limits specified in SEBI circulars.

Securitized debt

Investment in Securitized debt (excluding foreign securitized debt), if undertaken, would not exceed 10% of the net assets of the Scheme.

Repo in Corporate debt securities

The Scheme may undertake repo transactions in corporate debt securities in accordance with the directions issued by RBI and SEBI from time to time. The gross exposure of the Scheme to repo transactions in corporate debt securities shall not be more than 10% of the net assets of the Scheme or such higher limit as may be specified by SEBI. Further, such investment shall be made subject to the guidelines which may be prescribed by the Board of Directors of the Asset Management Company and Trustee Company.

Stock Lending by the Scheme

The Scheme shall adhere to the following limits should it engage in Stock Lending:

1. Not more than 20% of the net assets of the Scheme can generally be deployed in Stock Lending.
2. Not more than 5% of the net assets of the Scheme can generally be deployed in Stock Lending to any single approved intermediary i.e the limit of 5% will be at broker level.

Short Selling by the Scheme

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

Investment in Short Term Deposits

Pending deployment of the funds in securities in terms of investment objective of the Scheme, the AMC may park the funds of the Scheme in short term deposits of the Scheduled Commercial Banks, subject to the guidelines issued by SEBI from time to time.

The Scheme shall not invest in Credit Default Swaps.

Subject to the SEBI Regulations, the asset allocation pattern indicated above may change from time to time, keeping in view market conditions, market opportunities, applicable regulations and political and economic factors. It must be clearly understood that the percentages stated above are only indicative and not absolute. These proportions can vary substantially depending upon the perception of the fund manager; the intention being at all times to seek to protect the interests of the Unit holders. Such changes in the investment pattern will be for short term and for defensive considerations only. In case of deviation, the portfolio would be rebalanced within 30 days from the date of deviation. In case the same is not aligned to the above asset allocation pattern within 30 days, justification shall be provided to the Investment Review Committee and reasons for the same shall be recorded in writing. The Investment Review Committee shall then decide on the course of action.

quant Value Fund, an open ended equity scheme investing across a well-diversified portfolio of value stocks, is a new scheme offered by the Fund and is not a minor modification of any other existing scheme/product of the Fund. Differentiation is as follows:

Differentiation with existing open ended equity schemes of quant Mutual Fund are as follows:

Name of the existing Schemes	Asset Allocation Pattern, Investment Objective & Investment Strategy	Differentiation
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quant Small Cap Fund	Under normal circumstances, it is anticipated that the asset allocation shall be as follows: <table border="1" data-bbox="375 262 925 703"> <thead> <tr> <th>Asset Class Allocation</th><th>Normal Allocation (% of net assets)</th><th>Risk Profile</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Equity and equity related instruments of small cap companies#</td><td>65-100%</td><td>High</td></tr> <tr> <td>Other equity and equity related instruments which are in the top 250 stocks by market capitalization.</td><td>0-35%</td><td>High</td></tr> <tr> <td>Debt and money market securities*</td><td>0-35%</td><td>Low to medium</td></tr> <tr> <td>Units issued by REITs & InvITs</td><td>0-10%</td><td>Medium to High</td></tr> </tbody> </table> #251st company onwards in terms of full market capitalization would be considered as small cap companies. *Debt instruments may include securitized debt upto 10% of the net assets of the Scheme. The Scheme retains the flexibility to invest across all the securities in the debt and money markets as permitted by SEBI / RBI from time to time, including schemes of mutual funds. Overseas Investments: Under normal circumstances the Schemes shall not have an exposure of more than 35% of its net assets in foreign assets/securities/instruments including ADRs / GDRs, subject to applicable regulatory limits. Trading in Derivatives: To optimally manage portfolio risk, the Scheme may use various derivative instruments and hedging products in a manner permitted by SEBI. The scheme may take exposure to derivative instruments up to 100% of net assets.	Asset Class Allocation	Normal Allocation (% of net assets)	Risk Profile	Equity and equity related instruments of small cap companies#	65-100%	High	Other equity and equity related instruments which are in the top 250 stocks by market capitalization.	0-35%	High	Debt and money market securities*	0-35%	Low to medium	Units issued by REITs & InvITs	0-10%	Medium to High	An open ended small cap fund invests predominantly in Small cap portfolio of Equity Shares with growth potential. AUM as on April 30, 2021 – Rs. 272.14 Crore No. of Folios – 33436
Asset Class Allocation	Normal Allocation (% of net assets)	Risk Profile															
Equity and equity related instruments of small cap companies#	65-100%	High															
Other equity and equity related instruments which are in the top 250 stocks by market capitalization.	0-35%	High															
Debt and money market securities*	0-35%	Low to medium															
Units issued by REITs & InvITs	0-10%	Medium to High															
quant Multi Asset Fund	Under normal circumstances, it is anticipated that the asset allocation shall be as follows: <table border="1" data-bbox="375 1165 925 1522"> <thead> <tr> <th>Asset Class Allocation</th><th>Normal Allocation (% of net assets)</th><th>Risk Profile</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Equity and equity related instruments</td><td>10-80%</td><td>High</td></tr> <tr> <td>Debt and money market instruments*</td><td>10-80%</td><td>Low to Medium</td></tr> <tr> <td>Gold / Commodity Exchange Traded Fund</td><td>10-80%</td><td>Medium</td></tr> <tr> <td>Units issued by REITs and InvITs*</td><td>0-10%</td><td>Medium to High</td></tr> </tbody> </table> *Debt securities may include securitized debts up to 50% of the net assets. The Scheme will invest in Debt and Money Market instruments across duration. The cumulative gross exposure through debt securities, money market securities/ instruments and derivatives will not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme. The Scheme may invest in foreign debt securities / instruments. The Scheme will participate in repo of money market and corporate debt securities. The Scheme will engage in short selling of securities and securities lending and borrowing. The Scheme retains the flexibility to invest across all the securities in the debt and money markets as permitted by SEBI / RBI from time to time,	Asset Class Allocation	Normal Allocation (% of net assets)	Risk Profile	Equity and equity related instruments	10-80%	High	Debt and money market instruments*	10-80%	Low to Medium	Gold / Commodity Exchange Traded Fund	10-80%	Medium	Units issued by REITs and InvITs*	0-10%	Medium to High	An Open ended Multi asset Fund investing in equity, debt and commodity. AUM as on April 30, 2021 – Rs. 29.74 Crore No. of Folios – 2180
Asset Class Allocation	Normal Allocation (% of net assets)	Risk Profile															
Equity and equity related instruments	10-80%	High															
Debt and money market instruments*	10-80%	Low to Medium															
Gold / Commodity Exchange Traded Fund	10-80%	Medium															
Units issued by REITs and InvITs*	0-10%	Medium to High															

	including schemes of mutual funds. Overseas Investments: Under normal circumstances the Schemes shall not have an exposure of more than 70% of its net assets in foreign assets/securities/instruments including ADRs / GDRs, subject to applicable regulatory limits. Trading in Derivatives: To optimally manage portfolio risk, the Scheme may use various derivative instruments and hedging products in a manner permitted by SEBI. The scheme may take exposure to derivative instruments up to 100% of net assets.																
quant Focused Fund	Under normal circumstances, it is anticipated that the asset allocation shall be as follows: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Asset Class Allocation</th><th>Normal Allocation (% of net assets)</th><th>Risk Profile</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Equity and equity related instruments of Large cap companies#</td><td>65-100%</td><td>High</td></tr> <tr> <td>Other equity and equity related instruments</td><td>0-35%</td><td>High</td></tr> <tr> <td>Debt and money market instruments*</td><td>0-35%</td><td>Low to Medium</td></tr> <tr> <td>Units issued by REITs & InvITs</td><td>0-10%</td><td>Medium to High</td></tr> </tbody> </table> *Debt and money market instruments will include investments in securitized debt. #1st – 100th company in terms of full market capitalization would be considered as large cap companies. The Scheme shall limit the number of stocks to 30. The scheme shall focus on large cap stocks. The Scheme retains the flexibility to invest across all the securities in the debt and money markets as permitted by SEBI / RBI from time to time, including schemes of mutual funds. Overseas Investments: Under normal circumstances the Schemes shall not have an exposure of more than 35% of its net assets in foreign assets/securities/instruments including ADRs / GDRs, subject to applicable regulatory limits. Trading in Derivatives: To optimally manage portfolio risk, the Scheme may use various derivative instruments and hedging products in a manner permitted by SEBI. The scheme may take exposure to derivative instruments up to 100% of net assets.	Asset Class Allocation	Normal Allocation (% of net assets)	Risk Profile	Equity and equity related instruments of Large cap companies#	65-100%	High	Other equity and equity related instruments	0-35%	High	Debt and money market instruments*	0-35%	Low to Medium	Units issued by REITs & InvITs	0-10%	Medium to High	An Open ended equity scheme investing in maximum 30 large cap stocks. AUM as on April 30, 2021 – Rs. 13.68 Crore No. of Folios – 1765
Asset Class Allocation	Normal Allocation (% of net assets)	Risk Profile															
Equity and equity related instruments of Large cap companies#	65-100%	High															
Other equity and equity related instruments	0-35%	High															
Debt and money market instruments*	0-35%	Low to Medium															
Units issued by REITs & InvITs	0-10%	Medium to High															

quant Large & Mid cap Fund	Under normal circumstances, it is anticipated that the asset allocation shall be as follows: <table border="1" data-bbox="375 264 927 653"> <thead> <tr> <th>Asset Class Allocation</th><th>Normal Allocation (% of net assets)</th><th>Risk Profile</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Equity and equity related instruments of Large Cap companies#</td><td>35-65%</td><td>High</td></tr> <tr> <td>Equity and equity instruments of Mid cap companies##</td><td>35-65%</td><td>High</td></tr> <tr> <td>Debt and Money market instruments*</td><td>0-30%</td><td>Low to Medium</td></tr> <tr> <td>Units issued by REITs & InvITs</td><td>0-10%</td><td>Medium to High</td></tr> </tbody> </table> *Debt and money market instruments will include investments in securitised debt. #1st and 100th company in terms of full market capitalization would be considered as large cap companies. ##101st - 250th company in terms of full market capitalization would be considered as mid cap companies. The scheme shall focus on large cap and mid cap stocks. The Scheme retains the flexibility to invest across all the securities in the debt and money markets as permitted by SEBI / RBI from time to time, including schemes of mutual funds. The scheme shall focus on large cap and mid cap stocks. The Scheme retains the flexibility to invest across all the securities in the debt and money markets as permitted by SEBI / RBI from time to time, including schemes of mutual funds. Overseas Investments: Under normal circumstances the Schemes shall not have an exposure of more than 35% of its net assets in foreign assets/securities/instruments including ADRs / GDRs, subject to applicable regulatory limits. Trading in Derivatives: To optimally manage portfolio risk, the Scheme may use various derivative instruments and hedging products in a manner permitted by SEBI. The scheme may take exposure to derivative instruments up to 100% of net assets.	Asset Class Allocation	Normal Allocation (% of net assets)	Risk Profile	Equity and equity related instruments of Large Cap companies#	35-65%	High	Equity and equity instruments of Mid cap companies##	35-65%	High	Debt and Money market instruments*	0-30%	Low to Medium	Units issued by REITs & InvITs	0-10%	Medium to High	An Open ended equity scheme investing in Large and Midcap companies. AUM as on April 30, 2021 – Rs. 11.12 Crore No. of Folios – 2271
Asset Class Allocation	Normal Allocation (% of net assets)	Risk Profile															
Equity and equity related instruments of Large Cap companies#	35-65%	High															
Equity and equity instruments of Mid cap companies##	35-65%	High															
Debt and Money market instruments*	0-30%	Low to Medium															
Units issued by REITs & InvITs	0-10%	Medium to High															
quant Consumption Fund	Under normal circumstances, it is anticipated that the asset allocation shall be as follows: <table border="1" data-bbox="375 1304 927 1667"> <thead> <tr> <th>Asset Class Allocation</th><th>Normal Allocation (% of net assets)</th><th>Risk Profile</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Equity and equity related instruments relating to consumption theme</td><td>80-100%</td><td>High</td></tr> <tr> <td>Other equity and equity related instruments</td><td>0-20%</td><td>High</td></tr> <tr> <td>Debt and Money market instruments*</td><td>0-20%</td><td>Low to Medium</td></tr> <tr> <td>Units issued by REITs & InvITs</td><td>0-10%</td><td>Medium to High</td></tr> </tbody> </table> *Debt and money market instruments will include investments in securitized debt. The scheme shall focus on consumption theme stocks. The Scheme retains the flexibility to invest across all the securities in the debt and money markets as permitted by SEBI / RBI from time to time, including schemes of mutual funds. Overseas Investments: Under normal circumstances the Schemes shall not have an exposure of more than 20% of its net assets in foreign	Asset Class Allocation	Normal Allocation (% of net assets)	Risk Profile	Equity and equity related instruments relating to consumption theme	80-100%	High	Other equity and equity related instruments	0-20%	High	Debt and Money market instruments*	0-20%	Low to Medium	Units issued by REITs & InvITs	0-10%	Medium to High	An open ended equity scheme following consumption theme. AUM as on April 30, 2021 – Rs. 8.66 Crore No. of Folios – 1478
Asset Class Allocation	Normal Allocation (% of net assets)	Risk Profile															
Equity and equity related instruments relating to consumption theme	80-100%	High															
Other equity and equity related instruments	0-20%	High															
Debt and Money market instruments*	0-20%	Low to Medium															
Units issued by REITs & InvITs	0-10%	Medium to High															

	assets/securities/instruments including ADRs / GDRs, subject to applicable regulatory limits. Trading in Derivatives: To optimally manage portfolio risk, the Scheme may use various derivative instruments and hedging products in a manner permitted by SEBI. The scheme may take exposure to derivative instruments up to 100% of net assets.																			
quant Active Fund	Under normal circumstances, it is anticipated that the asset allocation shall be as follows: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Asset Class Allocation</th><th>Normal Allocation (% of net assets)</th><th>Risk Profile</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Equity and equity related instruments of Large Cap Companies</td><td>25-50%</td><td>Medium to High</td></tr> <tr> <td>Equity and equity related instruments of Mid Cap Companies</td><td>25-50%</td><td>Medium to High</td></tr> <tr> <td>Equity and equity related instruments of Small Cap Companies</td><td>25-50%</td><td>Medium to High</td></tr> <tr> <td>Debt and Money market instruments*</td><td>0-25%</td><td>Low to Medium</td></tr> <tr> <td>Units issued by REITs & InvITs</td><td>0-10%</td><td>Medium to High</td></tr> </tbody> </table> *Debt and money market instruments will include investments in securitized debt. The scheme shall focus on multi cap stocks and retains the flexibility to invest across all the securities in the debt and money markets as permitted by SEBI / RBI from time to time, including schemes of mutual funds. Overseas Investments: Under normal circumstances the Schemes shall not have an exposure of more than 35% of its net assets in foreign assets/securities/instruments including ADRs / GDRs, subject to applicable regulatory limits. Trading in Derivatives: To optimally manage portfolio risk, the Scheme may use various derivative instruments and hedging products in a manner permitted by SEBI. The scheme may take exposure to derivative instruments up to 100% of net assets.	Asset Class Allocation	Normal Allocation (% of net assets)	Risk Profile	Equity and equity related instruments of Large Cap Companies	25-50%	Medium to High	Equity and equity related instruments of Mid Cap Companies	25-50%	Medium to High	Equity and equity related instruments of Small Cap Companies	25-50%	Medium to High	Debt and Money market instruments*	0-25%	Low to Medium	Units issued by REITs & InvITs	0-10%	Medium to High	An open ended equity scheme investing across Large Cap, Mid Cap and Small Cap Companies. AUM as on April 30, 2021 – Rs. 373.54 Crore No. of Folios – 32916
Asset Class Allocation	Normal Allocation (% of net assets)	Risk Profile																		
Equity and equity related instruments of Large Cap Companies	25-50%	Medium to High																		
Equity and equity related instruments of Mid Cap Companies	25-50%	Medium to High																		
Equity and equity related instruments of Small Cap Companies	25-50%	Medium to High																		
Debt and Money market instruments*	0-25%	Low to Medium																		
Units issued by REITs & InvITs	0-10%	Medium to High																		

quant Infrastructure Fund	Under normal circumstances, it is anticipated that the asset allocation shall be as follows: <table border="1" data-bbox="375 264 927 625"> <thead> <tr> <th>Asset Class Allocation</th><th>Normal Allocation (% of net assets)</th><th>Risk Profile</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Equity and equity related instruments relating to infrastructure theme</td><td>80-100%</td><td>High</td></tr> <tr> <td>Other equity and equity related instruments</td><td>0-20%</td><td>High</td></tr> <tr> <td>Debt and Money market instruments*</td><td>0-20%</td><td>Low to Medium</td></tr> <tr> <td>Units issued by REITs & InvITs</td><td>0-10%</td><td>Medium to High</td></tr> </tbody> </table> *Debt and money market instruments will include investments in securitized debt. The scheme shall focus on infrastructure theme stocks. The Scheme retains the flexibility to invest across all the securities in the debt and money markets as permitted by SEBI / RBI from time to time, including schemes of mutual funds. Overseas Investments: Under normal circumstances the Schemes shall not have an exposure of more than 20% of its net assets in foreign assets/securities/instruments including ADRs / GDRs, subject to applicable regulatory limits. Trading in Derivatives: To optimally manage portfolio risk, the Scheme may use various derivative instruments and hedging products in a manner permitted by SEBI. The scheme may take exposure to derivative instruments up to 100% of net assets.	Asset Class Allocation	Normal Allocation (% of net assets)	Risk Profile	Equity and equity related instruments relating to infrastructure theme	80-100%	High	Other equity and equity related instruments	0-20%	High	Debt and Money market instruments*	0-20%	Low to Medium	Units issued by REITs & InvITs	0-10%	Medium to High	An open ended equity scheme following infrastructure theme. AUM as on April 30, 2021 – Rs. 14.66 Crore No. of Folios – 2765
Asset Class Allocation	Normal Allocation (% of net assets)	Risk Profile															
Equity and equity related instruments relating to infrastructure theme	80-100%	High															
Other equity and equity related instruments	0-20%	High															
Debt and Money market instruments*	0-20%	Low to Medium															
Units issued by REITs & InvITs	0-10%	Medium to High															
quant Absolute Fund	Under normal circumstances, it is anticipated that the asset allocation shall be as follows: <table border="1" data-bbox="375 1058 927 1335"> <thead> <tr> <th>Asset Class Allocation</th><th>Normal Allocation (% of net assets)</th><th>Risk Profile</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Equity and equity related instruments</td><td>65-80%</td><td>High</td></tr> <tr> <td>Debt and money market instruments*</td><td>20-35%</td><td>Low to Medium</td></tr> <tr> <td>Units issues by REITs/InvITS</td><td>0-10%</td><td>Medium to High</td></tr> </tbody> </table> * Debt securities may include securitized debts up to 50% of the net assets. The Scheme will invest in Debt and Money Market instruments across duration. The cumulative gross exposure through debt securities, money market securities/ instruments and derivatives will not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme. The Scheme may invest in foreign debt securities / instruments. The Scheme will participate in repo of money market and corporate debt securities. The Scheme will engage in short selling of securities and securities lending and borrowing. The Scheme retains the flexibility to invest across all the securities in the debt and money markets as permitted by SEBI / RBI from time to time, including schemes of mutual funds. The Scheme will engage in short selling of securities and securities lending and borrowing. Overseas Investments: Under normal circumstances the Schemes shall not have an exposure of more than 15% of its net assets in foreign assets/securities/instruments including ADRs / GDRs, subject to applicable regulatory limits.	Asset Class Allocation	Normal Allocation (% of net assets)	Risk Profile	Equity and equity related instruments	65-80%	High	Debt and money market instruments*	20-35%	Low to Medium	Units issues by REITs/InvITS	0-10%	Medium to High	An open ended hybrid scheme investing predominantly in equity and equity related instruments with a moderate exposure to debt securities & money market instruments. AUM as on April 30, 2021 – Rs. 24.62 Crore No. of Folios – 5355			
Asset Class Allocation	Normal Allocation (% of net assets)	Risk Profile															
Equity and equity related instruments	65-80%	High															
Debt and money market instruments*	20-35%	Low to Medium															
Units issues by REITs/InvITS	0-10%	Medium to High															

	Trading in Derivatives: To optimally manage portfolio risk, the Scheme may use various derivative instruments and hedging products in a manner permitted by SEBI. The scheme may take exposure to derivative instruments up to 100% of net assets.																
quant Mid Cap Fund	Under normal circumstances, it is anticipated that the asset allocation shall be as follows: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Asset Class Allocation</th><th>Normal Allocation (% of net assets)</th><th>Risk Profile</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Equity and equity related instruments of Mid cap companies#</td><td>65-100%</td><td>High</td></tr> <tr> <td>Other equity and equity related instruments</td><td>0-35%</td><td>High</td></tr> <tr> <td>Debt and money market instruments*</td><td>0-35%</td><td>Low to Medium</td></tr> <tr> <td>Units issued by REIT & InvITs</td><td>0-10%</td><td>Medium to High</td></tr> </tbody> </table> *Debt and money market instruments will include investments in securitised debt. #101st - 250th company in terms of full market capitalization would be considered as midcap companies. The Scheme retains the flexibility to invest across all the securities in the debt and money markets as permitted by SEBI / RBI from time to time, including schemes of mutual funds. Overseas Investments: Under normal circumstances the Schemes shall not have an exposure of more than 35% of its net assets in foreign assets/securities/instruments including ADRs / GDRs, subject to applicable regulatory limits. Trading in Derivatives: To optimally manage portfolio risk, the Scheme may use various derivative instruments and hedging products in a manner permitted by SEBI. The scheme may take exposure to derivative instruments up to 100% of net assets.	Asset Class Allocation	Normal Allocation (% of net assets)	Risk Profile	Equity and equity related instruments of Mid cap companies#	65-100%	High	Other equity and equity related instruments	0-35%	High	Debt and money market instruments*	0-35%	Low to Medium	Units issued by REIT & InvITs	0-10%	Medium to High	An Open ended equity scheme invests predominantly in Mid cap portfolio of Equity Shares with growth potential. AUM as on April 30, 2021 – Rs. 42.35 Crore No. of Folios – 3985
Asset Class Allocation	Normal Allocation (% of net assets)	Risk Profile															
Equity and equity related instruments of Mid cap companies#	65-100%	High															
Other equity and equity related instruments	0-35%	High															
Debt and money market instruments*	0-35%	Low to Medium															
Units issued by REIT & InvITs	0-10%	Medium to High															
quant Tax Plan	Under normal circumstances, it is anticipated that the asset allocation shall be as follows: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Asset Class Allocation</th><th>Normal Allocation (% of net assets)</th><th>Risk Profile</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Equity, Cumulative convertible preference shares & Fully convertible debentures and bonds</td><td>80-100%</td><td>Medium to High</td></tr> <tr> <td>Money market instruments, etc.</td><td>0-20%</td><td>Low to Medium</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Investments in partly convertible debentures and bonds including those issued on rights basis will be made subject to the condition that the non convertible portion of the debentures so acquired / subscribed shall be disinvested within a period of twelve months.	Asset Class Allocation	Normal Allocation (% of net assets)	Risk Profile	Equity, Cumulative convertible preference shares & Fully convertible debentures and bonds	80-100%	Medium to High	Money market instruments, etc.	0-20%	Low to Medium	An Open ended equity linked saving scheme with a statutory lock in of 3 years and tax benefit. AUM as on April 30, 2021 – Rs. 148.88 Crore No. of Folios – 59529						
Asset Class Allocation	Normal Allocation (% of net assets)	Risk Profile															
Equity, Cumulative convertible preference shares & Fully convertible debentures and bonds	80-100%	Medium to High															
Money market instruments, etc.	0-20%	Low to Medium															

quant ESG Equity Fund	Under normal circumstances the asset allocation will be: <table border="1" data-bbox="386 237 1023 636"> <thead> <tr> <th>Instruments</th><th>Indicative Allocations (% of total assets)</th><th>Risk Profile</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Equity and Equity related instruments of companies with favorable ESG criteria</td><td>80 – 100%</td><td>High</td></tr> <tr> <td>Other Equity and Equity related</td><td>0 – 20%</td><td>High</td></tr> <tr> <td>Debt & Money Market instruments</td><td>0 – 20%</td><td>Low to Medium</td></tr> <tr> <td>Units issued by REITs & InvITs</td><td>0 – 10%</td><td>Medium to High</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Overseas Investments: Under normal circumstances the Schemes shall not have an exposure of more than 35% of its net assets in foreign assets/securities/instruments including ADRs / GDRs, subject to applicable regulatory limits. Trading in Derivatives: To optimally manage portfolio risk, the Scheme may use various derivative instruments and hedging products in a manner permitted by SEBI. The scheme may take exposure to derivative instruments up to 100% of net assets. Investment in Securitized debt (excluding foreign securitized debt), if undertaken, would not exceed 10% of the net assets of the Scheme.	Instruments	Indicative Allocations (% of total assets)	Risk Profile	Equity and Equity related instruments of companies with favorable ESG criteria	80 – 100%	High	Other Equity and Equity related	0 – 20%	High	Debt & Money Market instruments	0 – 20%	Low to Medium	Units issued by REITs & InvITs	0 – 10%	Medium to High	An Open ended equity scheme investing in companies demonstrating sustainable practices across Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) theme. AUM as on April 30, 2021 – Rs. 16.41 Crore No. of Folios – 1294
Instruments	Indicative Allocations (% of total assets)	Risk Profile															
Equity and Equity related instruments of companies with favorable ESG criteria	80 – 100%	High															
Other Equity and Equity related	0 – 20%	High															
Debt & Money Market instruments	0 – 20%	Low to Medium															
Units issued by REITs & InvITs	0 – 10%	Medium to High															
quant Quantamental Fund	Under normal circumstances the asset allocation will be: <table border="1" data-bbox="386 930 1023 1197"> <thead> <tr> <th>Instruments</th><th>Indicative Allocations (% of total assets)</th><th>Risk Profile</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Equity and Equity related instruments</td><td>80 – 100%</td><td>High</td></tr> <tr> <td>Debt & Money Market instruments</td><td>0 – 20%</td><td>Low to Medium</td></tr> <tr> <td>Units issued by REITs & InvITs</td><td>0 – 10%</td><td>Medium to High</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Overseas Investments: Under normal circumstances the Schemes shall not have an exposure of more than 35% of its net assets in foreign assets/securities/instruments including ADRs / GDRs, subject to applicable regulatory limits. Trading in Derivatives: To optimally manage portfolio risk, the Scheme may use various derivative instruments and hedging products in a manner permitted by SEBI. The scheme may take exposure to derivative instruments up to 100% of net assets. Investment in Securitized debt (excluding foreign securitized debt), if undertaken, would not exceed 10% of the net assets of the Scheme.	Instruments	Indicative Allocations (% of total assets)	Risk Profile	Equity and Equity related instruments	80 – 100%	High	Debt & Money Market instruments	0 – 20%	Low to Medium	Units issued by REITs & InvITs	0 – 10%	Medium to High	An Open ended scheme investing based on quant model theme. AUM as on April 30, 2021 – Rs. 34.76 Crore No. of Folios – 3114			
Instruments	Indicative Allocations (% of total assets)	Risk Profile															
Equity and Equity related instruments	80 – 100%	High															
Debt & Money Market instruments	0 – 20%	Low to Medium															
Units issued by REITs & InvITs	0 – 10%	Medium to High															

D. WHERE WILL THE SCHEME INVEST?

The corpus of the Scheme, subject to the enabling provisions of asset allocation pattern, will be invested in securities/ instruments which will include but not limited to:

Equity and Equity Related Instruments

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

i. **Futures**

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

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

ii. **Options**

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

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

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

- Put Option - The option that gives the buyer the right but not the obligation to sell is called put option. A Put option gives the holder (buyer) the right to sell specified quantity of the underlying asset at the strike price. There are two kind of options based on the date of exercise of right. The first is the European Option which can be exercised only on the maturity date. The second is the American Option which can be exercised on or before the maturity date.

Debt Instruments & Money Market Instruments

1. Certificate of Deposit (CD)

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

2. Commercial Paper (CP)

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

3. Treasury Bill (T-Bill)

Treasury Bills (T-Bills) are issued by the Government of India to meet their short term borrowing requirements. T-Bills are issued for maturities of 14 days, 91 days, 182 days and 364 days. The Scheme may also invest in Cash Management Bill (CMB) issued by the Government of India to meet their short term borrowing requirements. CMB are generally issued for maturities of less than 91 days.

4. Commercial Usance Bills

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

Repos

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

Tri-party repo means a repo contract where a third entity (apart from the borrower and lender), called a Tri-Party Agent, acts as an intermediary between the two parties to the repo to facilitate services like collateral selection, payment and settlement, custody and

management during the life of the transaction.

The Scheme may undertake repo or reverse repo transactions in accordance with the directions issued by RBI and SEBI from time to time. Such investment shall be made subject to the guidelines which may be prescribed by the Board of Directors of the Asset Management Company and Trustee Company.

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

Non -Convertible Debentures

Non convertible debentures are securities issued by companies / institutions promoted / owned by the Central or State Governments and statutory bodies which may or may not carry a Central/State Government guarantee, Public and private sector banks, all India Financial Institutions and Private Sector Companies. These instruments may be secured or unsecured against the assets of the Company and generally issued to meet the short term and long term fund requirements. These instruments may have fixed or floating rate coupon. The Scheme may also invest in the non convertible part of convertible debt securities.

Securitized Assets

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

- Pass through Certificate (PTC)

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

The following are certain additional disclosures w.r.t. investment in securitized debt:

1. How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the Scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues Pass-Through-Certificates (PTCs). These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to investing in debt securities. However it differs in two respects.

Typically the liquidity of securitized debt is less than similar debt securities. For certain types of securitized debt (backed by mortgages, personal loans, credit card debt, etc.), there is an additional pre-payment risk. Pre-payment risk refers to the possibility that loans are repaid before they are due, which may reduce returns if the re-investment rates are lower than initially envisaged.

Because of these additional risks, securitized debt typically offers higher yields than debt securities of similar credit rating and maturity. If the fund manager judges that the additional risks are suitably compensated by the higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to the limits specified in the asset allocation table above.

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

The originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. The key risk is that of the underlying assets and not of the originator. For example, losses or performance of earlier issuances does not indicate quality of current series. However such past performance may be used as a guide to evaluate the loan standards, servicing capability and performance of the originator.

Originators may be: Banks, Non Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager / credit analyst evaluates originators based on the following parameters

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

- Outlook for the industry
- Company specific factors

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

The following additional evaluation parameters are used as applicable for the originator / underlying issuer for pool loan and single loan securitization transactions:

- Default track record/ frequent alteration of redemption conditions / covenants
- High leverage ratios of the ultimate borrower (for single-sell downs) – both on a standalone basis as well on a consolidated level/ group level
- Higher proportion of reschedulement of underlying assets of the pool or loan, as the case may be
- Higher proportion of overdue assets of the pool or the underlying loan, as the case may be
- Poor reputation in market
- Insufficient track record of servicing of the pool or the loan, as the case may be.

3. Risk mitigation strategies for investments with each kind of originator

An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as the size and reach affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. In addition, the quality of the collection process, infrastructure and follow-up mechanism; quality of MIS; and credit enhancement mechanism are key risk mitigants for the better originators / servicers.

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to determine the credit risk. The credit analyst looks at ageing (i.e. how long the loan has been with the originator before securitization) as one way of evaluating the performance potential of the PTC. Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

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

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to determine the credit risk.

The credit analyst looks at ageing (i.e. how long the loan has been with the originator before securitization) as one way of judging the performance potential of the PTC. Additional risk mitigants may include interest subvention, over collateralization, presence of an equity / subordinate tranche and / or guarantees. The credit analyst also uses analyses by credit rating agencies on the risk profile of the securitized debt.

Currently, the following parameters are used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. The Investment Review Committee may revise the parameters from time to time.

Characteristics/Type of Pool	Mortgage Loan	Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment	CAR	2 wheelers	Micro Finance Pools *	Personal Loans *	Single Sell Downs	Others
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 10 years	Up To 3 years	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years	NA	NA	Refer Note 1	Refer Note 2
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	>10%	>10%	>10%	>10%	NA	NA	“	“
Average Loan to Value Ratio	<90%	<80%	<80%	<80%	NA	NA	“	“

Average seasoning of the Pool	>3 months	>3 months	>3 months	>3 months	NA	NA	"	"
Maximum single exposure range	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA	"	"
Average single exposure range %	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	NA	NA	"	"

* Currently, the Scheme will not invest in these types of securitized debt.

Note 1: In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the borrower is analyzed. The investment limits applicable to the underlying borrower are applied to the single loan sell-down.

Note 2: Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis

The credit analyst may consider the following risk mitigating measures in his analysis of the securitized debt:

- Size of the loan
- Average original maturity of the pool
- Loan to Value Ratio
- Average seasoning of the pool
- Default rate distribution
- Geographical Distribution
- Credit enhancement facility
- Liquid facility
- Structure of the pool

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

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

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

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

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

The key risk is securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the fund is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters as set by the Investment Review Committee (IRC) of the Asset Management Company and IRC shall review the same at regular interval.

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

The fund management team including the credit analyst has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

Real Estate Investment Trust (REITs) & Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT)

REIT/ InvITs is a trust which holds real estate or infrastructure assets respectively which is managed by an investment manager. The unitholders in the trust have proportional interest in the underlying holdings of the trust.

Debt derivative instruments

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

another.

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

iii. **Interest Rate Futures**

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

Characteristics of Interest Rate Futures

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

Foreign Securities

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

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

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

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

As per SEBI Circular SEBI/IMD/CIR No.7/104753/07 dated September 26, 2007 read with SEBI Circular SEBI/HO/IMD/DF3/CIR/P/2020/225 dated November 5, 2020 and SEBI Circular SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-II/DOF3/CIR/P/2021/571 dated June 3, 2021, mutual funds can make overseas investments (other than overseas ETF) subject to a maximum of US \$1 billion and in overseas ETFs subject to a maximum US \$300 million or such limits as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time. Subject to the approval of RBI / SEBI and conditions as may be prescribed by them, the Mutual Fund may open one or more foreign currency accounts abroad either directly, or through the custodian/sub-custodian, to facilitate investments and to enter into/deal in forward currency contracts, currency futures, interest rate futures / swaps, currency options for the purpose of hedging the risks of assets of a portfolio or for its efficient management. However, the use of such instruments shall be as permitted from time to time. All the requirement of the SEBI circular dated September 26, 2007 read with SEBI Circular SEBI/HO/IMD/DF3/CIR/P/2020/225 dated November 5, 2020, would be adhered to by the AMC for investment in foreign securities.

Investment in overseas securities shall be made in accordance with the requirements including appointment of a dedicated Fund Manager stipulated by SEBI and RBI from time to time.

Short Term Deposits

Pending deployment of funds as per the investment objective of the Scheme, the Funds may be parked in short term deposits of the Scheduled

Commercial Banks, subject to guidelines and limits specified by SEBI.

Units of Mutual Fund schemes

The scheme may invest in units of debt and liquid mutual fund schemes of quant AMC or in the Scheme of other mutual funds in conformity with the investment objective of the Scheme and in terms of the prevailing SEBI (MF) Regulations. Provided that such investment will be within the limits specified under SEBI (MF) Regulations and will be done for cash management purposes.

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

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

Investment in unrated debt instruments shall be subject to complying with the norms as specified by Board from time to time. For applicable regulatory investment limits please refer paragraph "Investment Restrictions".

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

E. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES?

The Scheme is an open-ended Scheme that aims to provide long term capital growth by investing primarily in a well-diversified portfolio of companies that are selected based on the criteria of Relative value investing. Relative value investing is an investment strategy where stocks are selected that trade for less than their perceived intrinsic values. It may also include stocks likely to benefit out of turnaround of business and value unlocking opportunities such as mergers, demergers, acquisition, etc.

The Scheme proposes to accumulate a portfolio of well-diversified stocks, which are available at a discount relative to their perceived intrinsic value through a process of 'Discovery' by using our VLRT investment framework. The Discovery process would be through identification of stocks, which have attractive valuations in relation to Valuation Analytics, Liquidity Analytics & Risk Appetite Analytics. This may constitute stocks, which have depreciated for a short period due to some exceptional circumstance or due to market correction phase or due to lack of interest in investing in a sector (which has significantly under-performed the market). This may also include stocks likely to benefit from turnaround of business and relative value unlocking opportunities such as mergers, demergers, acquisition, any corporate action etc.

The Scheme will invest in line with the investment manager's views on the macro economy with a particular focus on the sentiments of the market participants through the interpretation of quant Money Managers' Predictive Analytical tools and macro indicators. The fund managers will follow a dynamic investment strategy taking defensive/aggressive postures depending on the overall risk-on / risk-off environment. The portfolio shall be reviewed consistently on the basis of the macro-economic environment and changes will be made based on the data generated by our analytics and on the discretion of the fund manager.

All investment decisions are based on quant money managers' investment framework – VLRT. In the face of this uncertainty and complexity, we have found consistent success by studying markets along four dimensions as opposed to limiting ourselves to any one school of thought: Valuation Analytics, Liquidity Analytics, Risk Appetite Analytics, and Timing.

- Valuation Analytics: Knowing the difference between price and value.
- Liquidity Analytics: Understanding the flow of money across asset classes.
- Risk Appetite Analytics: Perceiving what drives market participants to certain actions and reactions.
- Timing: Being aware of the cycles that govern how the other three dimensions interact.

The Scheme may invest in derivatives such as Futures & Options and such other derivative instruments like Stock/ Index Futures, Interest Rate Swaps, Forward Rate Agreements or such other derivative instruments as may be introduced and permitted by SEBI from time to time. The Scheme may invest in derivative for the purpose of hedging, portfolio balancing and other purposes as may be permitted under the Regulations. Hedging using Interest Rate Futures could be perfect or imperfect, subject to applicable regulations. The Scheme may also invest in the hybrid securities viz. units of REITs and InvITs for diversification and subject to necessary stipulations by SEBI from time to time. Furthermore, the Scheme may invest a part of its corpus in overseas markets in Global Depository Receipts (GDRs), ADRs, overseas equity, bonds and mutual funds and such other instruments as may be allowed under the Regulations from time to time.

The Scheme may invest in overseas financial assets for the purpose of diversification provided they are commensurate with the scheme's objectives, as and when permitted by SEBI/RBI. The value of investment in financial assets denominated in foreign currencies and domiciled outside India could be adversely affected by fluctuations in exchange rates as well as political risk, exchange controls and investment restrictions overseas.

Sector level screening:

The scheme will exclude sectors/themes that are deemed harmful from a societal perspective. We will avoid investment in companies operating in those industries and maintain that exclusion on an ongoing basis. For example we will not invest in companies involved in Cluster Munitions, Anti- Personnel Mines, and Chemical & Biological Weapons. We will not hold any security that is involved in the production, stockpiling, transfer and use of these weapons.

Portfolio Construction:

The portfolio shall be structured so as to keep risk at acceptable levels based on the risk-on / risk-off environment. This shall be done through various measures including:

1. Broad diversification of portfolio.
2. Ongoing review of relevant market, industry, sector and economic parameters.
3. Investing in companies which have been based on the VLRT investment framework.
4. Investments in debentures and bonds will usually be in instruments which have been assigned investment grade ratings by any approved rating agency.

The AMC may, from time to time, review and modify the Scheme's investment strategy if such changes are considered to be in the best interests of the unitholders and if market conditions warrant it. Investments in securities and instruments not specifically mentioned earlier may also be made, provided they are permitted by SEBI/RBI and approved by the Trustee. However, such investments shall be made keeping in view the Fundamental Attributes of the Scheme.

Derivatives Strategy

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

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

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

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

Risks

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

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

For detailed risks associated with use of derivatives, please refer paragraph "Scheme Specific Risk Factors". Exchange traded derivatives Contracts in stocks and indices in India are currently cash settled at the time of maturity.

Derivatives allowed for mutual funds are only exchange traded and not OTC. Concepts and Examples of derivatives which may be used by the fund manager:

Futures

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

Illustration with Index Futures

In case the Nifty 50 near month future contract is trading at say, Rs. 5,830, and the fund manager has a view that it will

depreciate going forward; the Scheme can initiate a sale transaction of Nifty futures at Rs. 5,830 without holding a portfolio of equity stocks or any other underlying long equity position. Once the price falls to Rs. 4,500 after say, 20 days, the Scheme can initiate a square-up transaction by buying the said futures and book a profit of Rs. 1,330.

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

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

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

Example of a typical future trade and the associated costs

Particulars	Index Future	Actual Purchase of Stocks
Index at the beginning of the month	5500	5500
Price of 1 month future	5830	
A. Execution cost: Carry and other index future costs	10	
B. Brokerage cost: Assumed at	7.02	8.75
0.2% of Index Future		
0.25% for spot Stocks		
C. Gains on surplus fund: (Assumed 8% p.a. return on 85% of the money left after paying 15% margin) $(8\% \times 5500 \times 85\% \times 30 \text{ days} / 365)$	30.74	0
Total Cost (A+B-C)	-13.72	8.75

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

(a) Arbitrage

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

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

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

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

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

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

Risk: On the date of expiry, when the arbitrage is to be unwound, it is not necessary for the stock price and its future contract to coincide. There could be a discrepancy in their prices even a minute before the market closes. Thus, there is a possibility that the arbitrage strategy gets unwound at different prices.

(b) Buying/ Selling Stock future

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

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

price of Rs 8.

Risk: There is risk of not being able to correctly forecast future market trends or the value of assets, indices or other financial or economic factors in establishing derivative positions for the Scheme. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. The risk of loss in trading futures contracts can be substantial, because of the low margin deposits required, the extremely high degree of leverage involved in futures pricing and the potential high volatility of the futures markets. Investments in index futures face the same risk as the investments in a portfolio of shares representing an index. The extent of loss is the same as in the underlying stocks.

(c) Hedging

The Scheme may use exchange-traded derivatives to hedge the equity portfolio. Both index and stock futures and options may be used to hedge the stocks in the portfolio.

Risk: This may involve a basis risk where the instrument used as a hedge does not match the movement in the instrument/underlying asset being hedged. The risk may be inter-related also e.g. interest rate movements can affect equity prices, which could influence specific issuer/industry assets.

(d) Alpha Strategy

The Scheme will seek to generate alpha by superior stock selection and removing market risks by selling appropriate index. For example, one can seek to generate positive alpha by buying a bank stock and selling Bank Nifty future.

Risk: Execution of these strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify and execute based on such opportunities. These involve significant uncertainties and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies.

Option Contracts (Stock and Index)

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

Options are used to manage risk or as an investment to generate income. The price at which underlying security is contracted to be purchased or sold is called the Strike Price.

Options that can be exercised on or before the expiration date are called American Options while, Options that can be exercised only on the expiration date are called European Options.

Options Risk / Return Pay-off Table

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

Option contracts are of following two types - Call and Put.

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

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

Risk: The options buyer's risk is limited to the premium paid. However the gains of an options writer are limited to the premiums earned. The exchange may impose restrictions on exercise of options and may also restrict the exercise of options at certain times in specified circumstances and this could impact the value of the portfolio. The writer of a call option bears a risk of loss if the value of the underlying asset increases above the exercise price. The Scheme bears a risk that it may not be able to correctly forecast future market trends or the value of assets, indices or other financial or economic factors in establishing derivative positions for the Scheme.

Index Options / Stock Options

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

The risk are also different when index /stock futures are bought/sold vis-a-vis index/ stocks options as in case of an index future

there is a mark to market variation and the risk is much higher as compared to buying an option, where the risk is limited to the extent of premium paid.

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

Call Option

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

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

Total Amount paid by the investor as premium $[50 \times 100] = 5,000$

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

Case 1- The index goes up

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

Suppose the Nifty 50 Index moves up to 3600 in the spot market and the premium has moved to Rs 200 and there are 15 days more left for the expiry. The investor decides to reverse his position in the market by selling his 1 Nifty call option as the option now is In the Money.

His gains are as follows:

- Nifty Spot: 3600
- Current Premium: Rs.200
- Premium paid: Rs.100
- Net Gain: $\text{Rs.200} - \text{Rs.100} = \text{Rs.100}$ per unit
- Total gain on 1 lot of Nifty (50 units) = Rs.5,000 (50×100)

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

- An investor exercises the Nifty Option at expiry

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

His gains are as follows:

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

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

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

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

Net Loss is Rs.5,000 (Loss is capped to the extent of Premium Paid) (Rs 100 Premium paid * Lot Size: 50 units).

Put Option

Suppose an investor buys a Put option on 1 lot of Nifty 50.

- Nifty 1 Lot Size: 50 units
- Spot Price (S): 3,500
- Strike Price (x): 3,450 (Out-of-Money Put Option)
- Premium: 30
- Total Amount paid by the investor as premium $[50 \times 30] = \text{Rs. 1,500}$

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

Let us analyze these scenarios. Case 1 – The index goes down

- An investor sells the Nifty Option before expiry:

Suppose the Nifty 50 Index moves down to 3400 in the spot market and the premium has moved to Rs. 80 and there are 15 days

more left for the expiry. The investor decides to reverse his position in the market by selling his 1 Nifty Put option as the option now is in the Money.

His gains are as follows:

- Nifty Spot: 3,400
- Premium paid: Rs.30
- Net Gain: Rs.80 - Rs.30 = Rs.50 per unit
- Total gain on 1 lot of Nifty (50 units) = Rs.2,500 (50*50)

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

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

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

His gains are as follows:

- Nifty Spot: 3400
- Premium paid: Rs.30
- Exercise Price: 3450
- Gain on exercise: 3450-3400 = 50
- Total Gain: Rs.1,000 {(50-30)*50}

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

Case 2 - If the Nifty 50 index stays over the strike price which is 3450, in the spot market then the investor does not gain anything but on the other hand his loss is limited to the premium paid.

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

Covered Call Strategy

The covered call strategy is a strategy where a fund manager writes call options against an equivalent long position in an underlying stock thereby giving up a part of the upside from the long position. The strategy allows the fund manager to earn premium income from the option writing in addition being able to capture the remaining part of the upside.

Assumptions:

Current price of stock A: Rs. 27.87 per share 1 contract = 100 shares

Total no of contracts: 10 Strike price: Rs. 30/- per share Premium: Rs. 0.35 per share

Suppose, on October 6, 2018, the writer of the call owns 1,000 shares of Company A, which is currently trading at Rs. 27.87 per share. The writer of the call writes 10 call option contracts for company A with a strike price of Rs. 30 per share that expires in January 2019. The writer receives premium of 0.35 per share for the calls, which equals Rs. 35.00 per contract for a total of Rs. 350.00.

Total premium = (Rs. 0.35 per share) * (100 shares per contract) * (10 contracts) = Rs. 350. The following can be the scenarios reflecting risks and benefits at the end of the option expiry:

Case 1 - Stock falls below current price of Rs. 27.87 per share: The option expires worthless. Hence the loss from the stock position gets reduced to the extent of the premium income.

Case 2 - Stock goes up above current price but remains below Rs. 30 per share (strike price): The option expires worthless. Hence the income from the gains in the stock price gets further boosted to the extent of the premium income.

Case 3 - Stock goes above Rs. 30 per share: Option position goes out of the money for the writer. Here the return from the position is equal to the return from stock upto the strike price of Rs. 30 per share and the premium income from the option.

Benefits of using Covered Call Strategy in Mutual Funds:

The covered call strategy can be followed by the Fund Manager in order to hedge risk thereby resulting in better risk adjusted returns of the Scheme. The strategy offers the following benefits:

a) Hedge against market risk - Since the fund manager sells a call option on a stock already owned by the mutual fund scheme, the downside from fall in the stock price would be lower to the extent of the premium earned from the call option.

b) Generating additional returns in the form of option premium in a range bound market. Thus, a covered call strategy involves gains for unit holders in case the strategy plays out in the right direction

Risk associated with covered calls

The risk associated with covered calls is the loss of upside, i.e. if the shares are assigned (called away), the option seller forgoes any share price appreciation above the option strike price. Please refer risk factors section on detail derivatives risk factors.

Fixed Income Derivative Instruments

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

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

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

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

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

Using Overnight Indexed Swaps

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

Swap

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

The steps will be as follows:

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

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

On a daily basis, the benchmark rate fixed by NSE will be tracked by them. On December 1, 2009 they will calculate the following:

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

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

Forward Rate Agreement

Assume that on June 30, 2009, the 30 day Commercial Paper (CP) rate is 4% and the Scheme has an investment in a CP of face value Rs. 50 Crores, which is going to mature on July 31, 2009. If the interest rates are likely to remain stable or decline after July 31, 2009, and if the fund manager, who wants to re-deploy the maturity proceeds for 1 more month does not want to take the risk of interest rates going down, he can then enter into a following Forward Rate Agreement (FRA) say as on June 30, 2009:

He can receive 1 X 2 FRA on June 30, 2009 at 4.00% (FRA rate for 1 months lending in 1 months time) on the notional amount of Rs. 50 Crores, with a reference rate of 30 day CP benchmark. If the CP benchmark on the settlement date i.e. July 30, 2009 falls to 3.75%, then the Scheme receives the difference 4.00 – 3.75 i.e. 25 basis points on the notional amount Rs. 50 Crores.

Interest Rate Futures

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

12th October 2009

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

25th November 2009

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

Portfolio Turnover

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

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

Debt and Money Markets in India

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

The Government Securities (G-Secs) market, consists of G-Sec outstanding of Rs. 58,19,997.04 cr as on Sep 03, 2019 (State Govt securities - Rs 24,02,242 cr, Source: CCIL), is the oldest and the largest component (50% share in market cap) of the Indian debt market in terms of market capitalization, outstanding securities and trading volumes. The G-Secs market plays a vital role in the Indian economy as it provides the benchmark for determining the level of interest rates in the country through the yields on the Government Securities which are referred to as the risk-free rate of return in any economy. Over the years, there have been new products introduced by the RBI like zero coupon bonds, floating rate bonds, inflation indexed bonds, etc.

The corporate bond market, in the sense of private corporate sector raising debt through public issuance in capital market, is only an insignificant part of the Indian Debt Market. The market capitalization of corporate debt market as on March 31, 2016 is Rs. 4,35,743.204 Cr (Source: NSE). A large part of the issuance in the non-Government debt market is currently on private placement basis.

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

- Overnight Call
- Tri Party Repo
- Repo/Reverse Repo Agreement
- Treasury Bills
- Government securities with a residual maturity of < 1 year.
- Commercial Paper
- Certificate of Deposit

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

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

The following table gives approximate yields prevailing on April 26, 2021 on some of the instruments and further illustrates this point.

Instrument	Yield range (% per annum)
Tri-party Repo	3.25%-3.30%
Repo	3.25%-3.30%
3M T-bill	3.25%-3.30%
1Y T-bill	3.70%-3.75%
10Y G-Sec	6.05%-6.10%
3m PSU Bank CD	3.35%-3.40%
3m Manufacturing Co. CP	3.40%-3.45%
1Y PSU Bank CD	3.90%-3.95%
1Y NBFC CP	4.40%-4.50%
1Y Manufacturing Co. CP	4.00%-4.10%
5Y AAA Institutional Bond	5.70%-5.75%
10Y AAA Institutional Bond	6.70%-6.75%

Source: Bloomberg

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

Risk Control

Risk management is going to be an integral part of the investment process. Effective risk management is critical to fund management for achieving financial soundness. The investment team of the AMC will carry out rigorous in depth credit evaluation of the money market and debt instruments (other than G-Secs) proposed to be invested in. The credit evaluation will essentially be a bottom up approach and include a study of the operating environment of the issuer, the past track record as well as the future prospects of the issuer and the short term / long term financial health of the issuer. The AMC would incorporate adequate safeguards for controlling risks in the portfolio construction process, which would be periodically evaluated. The Scheme will also use derivatives and other hedging instruments, as may be permitted by RBI, from time to time, in order to protect the value of the portfolio. Investments by the Scheme shall be made as per the investment objectives of the Scheme and provisions of SEBI regulations. AMC has implemented the Bloomberg Portfolio Order Management System as Front Office System (FOS). The system has incorporated all the investment restrictions as per SEBI guidelines and "soft" warning alerts at appropriate levels for preemptive monitoring. The system enables identifying & measuring the risk through various risk measurement tools like various risk ratios, average duration and analyzes the same and acts in a preventive manner.

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

An open ended equity scheme investing in a well-diversified portfolio of value stocks.

Investment Objective: The primary investment objective of the scheme is to seek to achieve capital appreciation in the long-term by primarily investing in a well-diversified portfolio of value stocks. The AMC will have the discretion to completely or partially invest in any of the type of securities stated above with a view to maximize the returns or on defensive considerations. However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realized, as actual market movements may be at variance with anticipated trends.

Investment Pattern: Please refer to sub - section C 'How will the Scheme Allocate its Assets?' under the section II 'INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME'.

(ii) Terms of Issue

- Liquidity provisions such as listing, repurchase, redemption. (please refer to relevant provisions on listing, repurchase, redemption in section III 'Units and Offer')
- Aggregate fees and expenses charged to the scheme (please refer to section IV 'FEES and EXPENSES').
- Any safety net or guarantee provided (Not applicable for 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 Plan(s) / Option(s) thereunder or the trust or fee and expenses payable or any other change which would modify the Scheme and the Plan(s) / Option(s) thereunder and affect the interests of Unitholders is carried out unless:

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

G. HOW WILL THE SCHEME BENCHMARK ITS PERFORMANCE?

Nifty 500 Value 50 TRI

The scheme is a Value fund investing in a well-diversified portfolio of value stocks.

Justification of benchmark:

The composition and methodology of the benchmarks is such that, it is most suited for comparing performance of the quant Value Fund.

The Trustee/AMC reserves the right to change the benchmark for the evaluation of the performance of the Scheme from time to time, keeping in mind the investment objective of the Scheme and the appropriateness of the benchmark, subject to SEBI guidelines and other prevalent guidelines.

H. WHO MANAGES THE SCHEME?

Name & Age	Qualification	Tenure for scheme management	Type and nature of past experience including assignment held during the last 10 years	Other Schemes Managed
Mr. Sandeep Tandon 52 years (Fund Manager - Equity)	MBA	Since April 2020	Sandeep Tandon is the founder of the quant group and has 20 years of experience in the financial services industry. Sandeep's previous stints include a key role in setting up the equity derivatives desk at ICICI Securities as vice president. He started his career with the Economic Times Research Bureau, a research wing of the leading financial daily of India, The Economic Times. He later joined IDBI Asset Management (now Principal Asset Management), and was part of the core team that initialized asset management, playing a key role in devising, conceptualizing and marketing one of India's most successful mutual schemes: IDBI I-NITS 95.	- quant Multi Asset Fund - quant Small Cap Fund - quant Absolute Fund
Mr. Anikt Pande 35 years Fund Manager (Equity)	CFA, MBA	Since May 2020	He has experience of 8 years in Indian equities and of 3 years in software products. Began his career in core banking software with Infosys' Finacle. Began his career in equity research in 2011, picking up the (U.S. based) CFA charter in 2015 and MBA from The Chinese University of Hong Kong in 2017. He won the Thomson Reuters StarMine Award for best stock picker in the IT sector in 2014 and is a lifetime member of the Beta Gamma Sigma honour society.	- quant Absolute Fund - quant Large and Mid Cap Fund - quant Infrastructure Fund - quant Focused Fund - quant Mid Cap Fund - quant Consumption Fund - quant Tax Plan - quant Small Cap Fund - quant Active Fund - quant ESG Equity Fund
Mr. Sanjeev Sharma 42 years Fund Manager (Debt)	PGDBA(Fin.), M.com and CerTM (Treasury & Forex Risk)	Since Feb 2017	He has total work experience of 17 years including 13 years of experience in the financial market. He specializes in identifying crucial inflexion points in securities.	- quant Multi Asset Fund - quant Small Cap Fund - quant Dynamic Bond - quant Liquid Plan - quant Ultra Short Duration Fund - quant Absolute Fund - quant Large and Mid Cap Fund - quant Focused Fund - quant Mid Cap Fund - quant Active Fund - quant ESG Equity Fund

Mr. Vasav Sahgal 27 years Fund Manager (International Equities)	Bcom & Passed CFA level 3	Since June 2019	I have more than four and a half years of experience handling various front office responsibilities such as: Equity and Fixed Income research, Portfolio Management, Data Analytics and Python Programming.	• quant Absolute Fund • quant Large and Mid Cap Fund • quant Infrastructure Fund • quant Focused Fund • quant Mid Cap Fund • quant Consumption Fund • quant Small Cap Fund • quant ESG Equity Fund • quant Quantamental Fund • quant Multi Asset Fund
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I. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS?

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

1. The Scheme shall not invest more than 10 per cent of its NAV in the equity shares or equity related instruments of any company. All investments by the Scheme in equity shares and equity related instruments shall only be made provided such securities are listed or to be listed.
2. The Mutual Fund under all its Scheme(s) shall not own more than ten per cent of any company's paid up capital carrying voting rights. Provided, investment in the asset management company or the trustee company of a mutual fund shall be governed by clause (a), of sub-regulation (1), of regulation 7B.
3. 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 SEBI Act, 1992. Such investment limit may be extended to 12% of the NAV of the Scheme with the prior approval of the Trustee and the Board of Directors of AMC.

Such limit shall not be applicable for investment in Government Securities, treasury bills and collateralized borrowing and lending obligations.

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

4. The Scheme shall not invest in unlisted debt instruments including commercial papers, except Government Securities and other money market instruments:

Provided that the Scheme may invest in unlisted non-convertible debentures up to a maximum of 10% of the debt portfolio of the Scheme subject to such conditions as may be specified by the Board from time to time:

Provided further that the Scheme shall comply with the norms under this clause within the time and in the manner as may be specified by the Board:

Provided further that the norms for investments by the Scheme in unrated debt instruments shall be as specified by the Board from time to time.

5. The investment by the Scheme in the following instruments shall not exceed 10% of the debt portfolio of the scheme and the group exposure in such instruments shall not exceed 5% of the debt portfolio of the scheme:

- a. Unsupported rating of debt instruments (i.e. without factoring-in credit enhancements) is below investment grade and
- b. Supported rating of debt instruments (i.e. after factoring-in credit enhancement) is above investment grade.

These limits shall not be applicable on investments in securitized debt instruments, as defined in SEBI (Public Offer and Listing of Securitized Debt Instruments) Regulations 2008.

6. Investment in debt instruments, having credit enhancements backed by equity shares directly or indirectly, shall have a minimum cover of 4 times considering the market value of such shares.

7. The Scheme may invest in other schemes of the Mutual Fund or any other mutual fund without charging any fees, provided the aggregate inter-scheme investment made by all the schemes under the same management or in schemes under the management of any other asset management company shall not exceed 5% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.
8. The Scheme shall not make any investment in:
 - any unlisted security of an associate or group company of the sponsor; or
 - any security issued by way of private placement by an associate or group company of the sponsor; or
 - the listed securities of group companies of the sponsor which is in excess of 25% of the net assets.
9. The Mutual Fund shall get the securities purchased transferred in the name of the Fund on account of the concerned Scheme, wherever investments are intended to be of a long-term nature.
10. Transfer of instruments from one scheme to another scheme in the same mutual fund is permitted provided:
 - a) Such transfers are done at the prevailing market price for quoted instruments on spot basis (spot basis shall have the same meaning as specified by a Stock Exchange for spot transactions); and
 - b) the securities so transferred shall be in conformity with the investment objective of the scheme to which such transfer has been made.

However, In terms of SEBI Circular dated October 08, 2020, ISTs are allowed only in case of raising liquidity and for duration/Issuer/Sector/Group rebalancing with the following conditions:

In case of Raising Liquidity, ISTs permitted if:

- a) Use of scheme cash & cash equivalent
- b) Use of market borrowings
- c) Selling of scheme securities in the market
- d) After attempting all the above, if there is still a scheme level liquidity deficit, then out of the remaining securities, outward Inter Scheme Transfers (ISTs) of the optimal mix of low duration paper with highest quality shall be effected.

The use of market borrowing before ISTs will be optional and Fund Manager may at his discretion take decision on borrowing in the best interest of unitholders.

In case of Duration/Issuer/Sector/Group rebalancing, ISTs permitted if:

- a) ISTs shall be allowed only to rebalance the breach of regulatory limit.
- b) ISTs can be done where any one of duration, issuer, sector and group balancing is required in both the transferor and transferee schemes.

No ISTs of a security shall be allowed, if there is negative news or rumors in the mainstream media or an alert is generated about the security, based on internal credit risk assessment in terms of clause F of SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2019/104 dated October 01, 2019 during the previous four months.

- 11.
12. The Mutual Fund shall buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relevant securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities:

Provided that the Mutual Fund may engage in short selling of securities in accordance with the framework relating to short selling and securities lending and borrowing specified by the Board:

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

Provided further that sale of government security already contracted for purchase shall be permitted in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India in this regard.

13. The Scheme shall not make any investment in any fund of funds scheme.
14. The Scheme will comply with the following restrictions for trading in exchange traded derivatives, as specified by SEBI vide its circular no. DNP/Cir-29/2005 dated September 14, 2005, circular no. DNP/Cir-30/2006 dated January 20, 2006, circular no. DNP/Cir-31/2006 dated September 22, 2006, circular no. Cir/IMD/DF/11/2010 dated August 18, 2010 and circular no. SEBI/HO/MRD/DP/CIR/P/2016/143 dated December 27, 2016:

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

- a. The Mutual Fund position limit in all index options contracts on a particular underlying index shall be Rs. 500 crores or 15% of

the total open interest of the market in index options, whichever is higher, per stock exchange.

- b. This limit would be applicable on open positions in all options contracts on a particular underlying index.

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

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

iii. Additional position limit for hedging

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

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

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

The combined futures and options position limit shall be 20% of the applicable Market Wide Position Limit (MWPL).

v. Position limit for each scheme of a Mutual Fund

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

- i. For stock option and stock futures contracts, the gross open position across all derivative contracts on a particular underlying stock of a scheme of a Mutual Fund shall not exceed the higher of 1% of the free float market capitalization (in terms of number of shares)

or

5% of the open interest in the derivative contract on a particular underlying stock (in terms of number of contracts).

- ii. This position limits shall be applicable on the combined position in all derivative contracts on an underlying stock at a Stock Exchange.
- iii. For index based contracts, Mutual Funds shall disclose the total open interest held by its scheme or all schemes put together in a particular underlying index, if such open interest equals to or exceeds 15% of the open interest of all derivative contracts on that underlying index.

15. Pending deployment of the funds of the Scheme in securities in terms of the investment objective of the Scheme, the AMC may park the funds of the Scheme in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks, subject to the guidelines issued by SEBI:

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

- i. "Short Term" for such parking of funds by the Scheme shall be treated as a period not exceeding 91 days. Such short-term deposits shall be held in the name of the Scheme.
- ii. The Scheme shall not park more than 15% of the net assets in short term deposit(s) of all the scheduled commercial banks put together. However, such limit may be raised to 20% with prior approval of the Trustee.
- iii. Parking of funds in short term deposits of associate and sponsor scheduled commercial banks together shall not exceed 20% of total deployment by the Mutual Fund in short term deposits.
- iv. The Scheme shall not park more than 10% of the net assets in short term deposit(s), with any one scheduled commercial bank including its subsidiaries.
- v. The Scheme shall not park funds in short term deposit (STD) of a bank which has invested in that Scheme. Further Trustees/AMCs shall also ensure that the bank in which the Scheme has STD do not invest in the said scheme until the Scheme has STD with such bank.
- vi. The AMC will not charge any investment management and advisory fees for funds parked in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks.

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

16. The Scheme shall not advance any loans.
17. The Scheme shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs of the Scheme for the purpose of repurchase / redemption of Units or payment of interest and/or dividend to the Unit holders.

Provided that the Fund shall not borrow more than 20% of the net assets of the individual Scheme and the duration of the borrowing shall not exceed a period of 6 months.

The Scheme will comply with the other Regulations applicable to the investments of Mutual Funds from time to time.

18. SEBI vide its circular no. Cir/IMD/DF/11/2010 dated August 18, 2010 has prescribed the following investment restrictions w.r.t. investment in derivatives:

S. No.	Particulars								
1	The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt, units issued by REITs & InvITs and derivative positions shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme. Cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days shall be treated as not creating any exposure.								
2	The total exposure related to option premium paid shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme.								
3	Exposure due to hedging positions may not be included in the above mentioned limits subject to the following: a. Hedging positions are the derivative positions that reduce possible losses on an existing position in securities and till the existing position remains. b. 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 1. c. Any derivative instrument used to hedge has the same underlying security as the existing position being hedged. 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.								
4	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 1.								
5	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: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Position</th><th>Exposure</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Long Future</td><td>Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts</td></tr> <tr> <td>Short Future</td><td>Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts</td></tr> <tr> <td>Option bought</td><td>Option Premium Paid * Lot Size * Number of Contracts.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	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.
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.								
6	The Scheme 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 shall not exceed the value of respective existing assets being hedged by the Scheme. Exposure to a single counterparty in such transactions shall not exceed 10% of the net assets of the Scheme.								

19. The Scheme may write call options only under a covered call strategy for constituent stocks of NIFTY 50 and BSE SENSEX subject to the following:

- The total notional value (taking into account strike price as well as premium value) of call options written by a scheme shall not exceed 15% of the total market value of equity shares held in that scheme.
- The total number of shares underlying the call options written shall not exceed 30% of the unencumbered shares of a particular company held in the scheme. The unencumbered shares in a scheme shall mean shares that are not part of Securities Lending and Borrowing Mechanism (SLBM), margin or any other kind of encumbrances.
- At all points of time the Mutual Fund scheme shall comply with the provisions at paragraph (i) and (ii) above. In case of any passive breach of the requirement at paragraph (i), the respective scheme shall have 7 trading days to rebalance the portfolio. During the rebalancing period, no additional call options can be written in the said scheme.
- In case the Scheme needs to sell securities on which a call option is written under a covered call strategy, it must ensure compliance with paragraphs (i) and (ii) above while selling the securities.
- In no case, the scheme shall write a call option without holding the underlying equity shares. A call option can be written only on shares which are not hedged using other derivative contracts.
- The premium received shall be within the requirements prescribed in terms of paragraph 5 of SEBI circular dated August 18, 2010 i.e. the total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received must not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme.
- The exposure on account of the call option written under the covered call strategy shall not be considered as exposure in terms of paragraph 3 of SEBI Circular no. Cir/IMD/DF/11/2010 dated August 18, 2010.
 - The Scheme shall participate in repos in corporate debt securities as per the guidelines issued by SEBI and/ or RBI from time to time and the guidelines framed by the Board of Directors of Trustee Company and the Asset Management Company, from time to time.

At present the following conditions and norms shall apply to repo in corporate debt securities:

- The gross exposure of the Scheme to repo transactions in corporate debt securities shall not be more than 10% of the net assets of the Scheme.
- The cumulative gross exposure through repo transactions in corporate debt securities along with equity, debt, units issued by REITs & InvITs and derivatives shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme.
- The Scheme shall participate in repo transactions only in AA and above rated corporate debt securities.

- (iv) The Scheme shall borrow through repo transactions only if the tenor of the transaction does not exceed a period of six months.
- (v) The Trustee and the Asset Management Company have framed guidelines inter alia considering the following aspects:
- Category of counterparty
 - Credit rating of counterparty
 - Tenor of collateral
 - Applicable haircuts
- (vi) Counterparty selection & credit rating
The counterparty must be an acceptable counterparty for debt transactions. The Mutual Fund follows a counterparty empanelment process for fixed income transactions and the same shall be used for selection of counterparties for corporate bond repos. All repo transactions in corporate bonds will be governed by a repo agreement as specified by FIMMDA and / or other specified authorities.
- (vii) Collateral tenor & quality
The exposure limit/investment restrictions prescribed under the Seventh Schedule of the Regulations and circulars issued there under (wherever applicable) shall be applicable to repo transactions in corporate bonds. The Scheme shall further follow guidelines framed by Trustee and the AMC from time to time.
- (viii) Applicable haircuts
Currently mutual funds are permitted to carry out repo transactions in government securities without any haircuts. The Reserve Bank of India has notified a minimum haircut based on rating of the corporate bond and other securities. In addition, the Fixed Income and Money Market Dealers Association (FIMMDA) would maintain a rating-haircut matrix on an ongoing basis. The Scheme shall further follow guidelines framed by Trustee and the AMC from time to time.

The haircuts seek to protect the lender of funds from the event of the counterparty failing to honor the repurchase leg of the repo. In such a circumstance, the Fund would suffer a loss if the value of the collateral depreciates by more than the haircut. The fall in the value of the collateral could be on account of higher yields and/ or deterioration of credit quality.

As the typical tenor of repos is short (typically overnight), the haircuts represent a relatively high degree of safety in relation to the interest rate risk on the collateral. The risk of collateral depreciation based on historical volatility is given in the table below:

Bond Tenor (yrs)	1	3	5	10
Price Volatility (%) (annualized)	0.6	1.2	1.7	3.4
Repo Tenor	Number of standard deviations needed to lose 10%			
1 day	258	136	94	48
7 days	98	52	36	18

In the above table, the price volatility of a 10-year bond is about 3.4% annualized. That is a 10% price move represents nearly a 3-sigma event on an annualized basis. For overnight tenors, this represents a 48-sigma event (for comparison a 6-sigma event occurs about once in a million observations).

It is apparent that the haircuts stipulated by RBI are more than sufficient to mitigate interest rate risk. Credit event risk remains (the collateral could default during the tenor of the repo). This risk is to be mitigated by ensuring that the collateral is acceptable from a credit point of view.

20. The mutual fund under all its schemes shall not own more than 10% of units issued by a single issuer of REIT and InvIT.

21. The Scheme shall not invest –

- more than 10% of its NAV in the units of REIT and InvIT; and
- more than 5% of its NAV in the units of REIT and InvIT issued by a single issuer.

- The Mutual Fund/AMC shall make investment out of the NFO proceeds only on or after the closure of the NFO period. The Mutual Fund/ AMC can however deploy the NFO proceeds in TREPS before the closure of NFO period. However, AMCs shall not charge any investment management and advisory fees on funds deployed in TREPS during the NFO period. The appreciation received from investment in TREPS shall be passed on to investors.

Further, in case the minimum subscription amount is not garnered by the scheme during the NFO period, the interest earned upon investment of NFO proceeds in TREPS shall be returned to investors, in proportion of their investments, along-with the refund of the subscription amount.

The exposure limit/ investment restrictions prescribed under the Seventh Schedule of the Regulations and circulars issued there under (wherever applicable) shall be applicable to repo transactions in corporate bonds.

The Scheme will comply with the other Regulations applicable to the investments of Mutual Funds from time to time.

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

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

J. CREATION OF SEGREGATED PORTFOLIO

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

In this regard, the term 'segregated portfolio' shall mean a portfolio comprising of debt or money market instrument affected by a credit event, that has been segregated in a mutual fund scheme. The term 'main portfolio' shall mean the scheme portfolio excluding the segregated portfolio. The term 'total portfolio' shall mean the scheme portfolio including the securities affected by the credit event.

Credit Event

a. For rated debt or money market instruments

- 1) Segregated portfolio may be created, in case of a credit event at issuer level i.e. downgrade in credit rating by a SEBI registered Credit Rating Agency (CRA), as under:
 - a. Downgrade of a debt or money market instrument to 'below investment grade', or
 - b. Subsequent downgrades of the said instruments from 'below investment grade', or
 - c. Similar such downgrades of a loan rating
- 2) In case of difference in rating by multiple CRAs, the most conservative rating shall be considered. Creation of segregated portfolio shall be based on issuer level credit events as mentioned above and implemented at the ISIN level.
- 3) Creation of segregated portfolio is optional and is at the discretion of quant Money Managers Limited ('quant AMC'/'the AMC')

b. For unrated debt or money market instruments

Segregated portfolio of unrated debt or money market instruments may be created only in case of actual default of either the interest or principal amount by the issuer. Credit event in this case shall be 'actual default' by the issuer of such instruments and shall be considered for creation of segregated portfolio.

Process for Creation of Segregated Portfolio

- 1) On the date of credit event, the AMC shall decide on creation of segregated portfolio. Once AMC decides to segregate portfolio, it shall:
 - a. seek approval of trustees prior to creation of the segregated portfolio.
 - b. immediately issue a press release disclosing its intention to segregate such debt and money market instrument and its impact on the investors. quant Mutual Fund shall disclose that the segregation shall be subject to Trustee approval. Additionally, the said press release shall be prominently disclosed on the website of the AMC.
 - c. ensure that till the time the Trustee approval is received, which in no case shall exceed 1 business day from the day of credit event, the subscription and redemption in the Scheme shall be suspended for processing with respect to creation of units and payment on redemptions.
- 2) Once Trustee approval is received by the AMC:
 - a. Segregated portfolio shall be effective from the day of credit event
 - b. AMC shall issue a press release immediately with all relevant information pertaining to the segregated portfolio. The said information will also be submitted to SEBI.
 - c. An e-mail or SMS shall be sent to all unit holders of the Scheme.
 - d. The NAV of both segregated and main portfolios shall be disclosed from the day of the credit event.
 - e. All existing investors in the Scheme as on the day of the credit event shall be allotted equal number of units in the segregated portfolio as held in the main portfolio.
 - f. No redemption and subscription shall be allowed in the segregated portfolio. AMC shall enable listing of units of segregated portfolio on the recognized stock exchange within 10 working days of creation of segregated portfolio and also enable transfer of such units on receipt of transfer requests
- 3) If the trustees do not approve the proposal to segregate portfolio, AMC will issue a press release immediately informing investors of the same.

Valuation

Notwithstanding the decision to segregate the debt and money market instrument, the valuation shall take into account the credit event and the portfolio shall be valued based on the principles of fair valuation (i.e. realizable value of the assets) in terms of the relevant provisions of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and circular(s) issued thereunder.

Processing of Subscription and Redemption Proceeds

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

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

Disclosure

In order to enable the existing as well as the prospective investors to take informed decision, the following shall be adhered to:

- a. A statement of holding indicating the units held by the investors in the segregated portfolio along with the NAV of both segregated portfolio and main portfolio as on the day of the credit event shall be communicated to the investors within 5 working days of creation of the segregated portfolio.
- b. Adequate disclosure of the segregated portfolio shall be made in all scheme related documents, in monthly and half-yearly portfolio disclosures and in the annual report of the mutual fund and the Scheme.
- c. The Net Asset Value (NAV) of the segregated portfolio shall be declared on daily basis.
- d. The information regarding number of segregated portfolios created in the Scheme shall appear prominently under the name of the Scheme at all relevant places such as SID, KIM-cum- Application Form, advertisement, AMC and AMFI websites, etc.
- e. The Scheme performance required to be disclosed at various places shall include the impact of creation of segregated portfolio. The Scheme performance should clearly reflect the fall in NAV to the extent of the portfolio segregated due to the credit event and the said fall in NAV along with recovery(ies), if any, shall be disclosed as a footnote to the Scheme performance.
- f. The disclosures at paragraph (d) and (e) above regarding the segregated portfolio shall be carried out for a period of at least 3 years after the investments in segregated portfolio are fully recovered/ written-off.
- g. The investors of the segregated portfolio shall be duly informed of the recovery proceedings of the investments of the segregated portfolio. Status update may be provided to the investors at the time of recovery and also at the time of writing-off of the segregated securities.

TER for the Segregated Portfolio

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

Monitoring by Trustees

In order to ensure timely recovery of investments of the segregated portfolio, Trustees shall ensure that:

- a. The AMC puts in sincere efforts to recover the investments of the segregated portfolio.
- b. Upon recovery of money, whether partial or full, it shall be immediately distributed to the investors in proportion to their holding in the segregated portfolio. Any recovery of amount of the security in the segregated portfolio even after the write off shall be distributed to the investors of the segregated portfolio.
- c. The Trustees shall monitor the compliance of this circular and disclose in the half-yearly trustee reports filed with SEBI, the compliance in respect of every segregated portfolio created.

In order to avoid mis-use of segregated portfolio, Trustees shall ensure to have a mechanism in place to negatively impact the performance incentives of Fund Managers, Chief Investment Officers (CIOs), etc. involved in the investment process of securities under the segregated portfolio, mirroring the existing mechanism for performance incentives of the AMC, including claw back of such amount to the segregated portfolio of the Scheme.

Illustration of segregated portfolio

The below table shows how a rated security affected by a credit event will be segregated and its impact on investors:

Portfolio Date	July 22, 2019
Downgrade	July 22, 2019
Event Date	

Mr. X is holding 1,000 units of the scheme for an amount of Rs. 11,31,993.87 (1,000 * 1,131.9939)

Portfolio before downgrade event

Security	Rating	Type of the security	Quantity	Market Price Per Unit (Rs.)	Market Value (Rs.)	% of Net Assets
9.60% A Ltd.	CRISIL AAA	NCD	5,000	103.2232	5,16,116.00	45.59%
8.80% B Ltd.	CRISIL AA+	NCD	2,000	99.4678	1,98,935.60	17.57%
9.80% C Ltd.	ICRA A1+	CP	1,200	98.3421	1,18,010.52	10.43%
7.70% D Ltd.	CRISIL AA+	NCD	2,000	99.0000	1,98,000.00	17.49%
8.80% E Ltd.	CRISIL AA	NCD	500	101.2211	50,610.55	4.47%
Cash & cash equivalents					50,321.20	4.45%
Net Assets					11,31,993.87	100.00%
Unit capital (no of units)					1000.000	
NAV (In Rs.)					1131.9939	

Security downgraded	7.70% D Ltd.	from AA+ to D
Valuation Marked down by	75.00%	Valuation agencies shall be providing the valuation price post consideration of standard haircut matrix.

Total Portfolio as on July 22, 2019

Security	Rating	Type of the security	Quantity	Market Price Per Unit (Rs.)	Market Value (Rs.)	% of Net Assets
9.60% A Ltd.	CRISIL AAA	NCD	5,000	103.2232	5,16,116.00	52.45%
8.80% B Ltd.	CRISIL AA+	NCD	2,000	99.4678	1,98,935.60	20.22%
9.80% C Ltd.	ICRA A1+	CP	1,200	98.3421	1,18,010.52	11.99%
7.70% D Ltd.	CRISIL D	NCD	2,000	25.0000	50,000.00	5.08%
8.80% E Ltd.	CRISIL AA	NCD	500	101.2211	50,610.55	5.14%
Cash & cash equivalents					50,321.20	5.11%
Net Assets					9,83,993.87	100.00%
Unit capital (no of units)					1000.000	
NAV (In Rs.)					983.9939	

Main Portfolio as on July 22, 2019

Security	Rating	Type of the security	Quantity	Market Price Per Unit (Rs.)	Market Value (Rs.)	% of Net Assets
9.60% A Ltd.	CRISIL AAA	NCD	5,000	103.2232	5,16,116.00	55.26%
8.80% B Ltd.	CRISIL AA+	NCD	2,000	99.4678	1,98,935.60	21.30%
9.80% C Ltd.	ICRA A1+	CP	1,200	98.3421	1,18,010.52	12.64%
8.80% E Ltd.	CRISIL AA	NCD	500	101.2211	50,610.55	5.42%
Cash & cash equivalents					50,321.20	5.39%
Net Assets					9,33,993.87	100.00%
Unit capital (no of units)					1000.000	
NAV (In Rs.)					933.9939	

Segregated Portfolio as on July 22, 2019

Security	Rating	Type of the security	Quantity	Market Price Per Unit (Rs.)	Market Value (Rs.)	% of Net Assets
7.70% D Ltd.	CRISIL D	NCD	2,000	25.0000	50,000.00	100.00%
Net Assets					50,000.00	100.00%
Unit capital (no of units)					1000.000	
NAV (In Rs.)					50.0000	

Net impact on value of holding of Mr. X after creation of segregation portfolio

	Main Portfolio	Segregated Portfolio	Total Value
No. of Units	1,000	1,000	
NAV (in Rs.)	933.9939	50.0000	
Total Value (in Rs.)	9,33,993.87	50,000.00	9,83,993.87

K. INVESTMENTS BY THE AMC IN THE SCHEME

The AMC reserves the right to invest its own funds in the Scheme as may be decided by the AMC from time to time. Under the Regulations, the AMC is not permitted to charge any investment management and advisory services fee on its own investment in the Scheme.

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

The sponsor or asset management company shall invest not less than one percent of the amount which would be raised in the new fund offer or fifty lakh rupees, whichever is less, in the growth option of the Scheme and such investment shall not be redeemed unless the Scheme is wound up.

L. HOW HAS THE SCHEME PERFORMED?

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

M. ADDITIONAL SCHEME RELATED DISCLOSURES
a. Scheme's portfolio holdings

Not applicable as the Scheme is a new fund to be launched

Fund allocation towards various Sectors

Not applicable as the Scheme is a new fund to be launched

Website link for Monthly Portfolio Holding

Please visit www.quantmutual.com to obtain Scheme's latest monthly portfolio holding statement.

b. Portfolio Turnover

Portfolio turnover ratio: Not applicable as the Scheme is a new fund to be launched.

c. Aggregate investment in the Scheme of certain categories of persons:

Sr. No.	Category of Persons	Net Asset Value of Units held
I	AMC's Board of Directors	Not applicable as the Scheme new fund to be is a launched.
li	Concerned scheme's Fund Manager(s)	
lii	Other key managerial personnel	

Since the scheme is a new fund to be launched, the above disclosure is not applicable.

III. UNITS AND 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.	NFO opens on: November 10, 2021 NFO closes on: November 24, 2021 The AMC/Trustee reserves the right to close the NFO of the Scheme before the above mentioned date. The AMC/Trustee reserves the right to extend the closing date of the New Fund Offer Period, subject to the condition that the New Fund Offer shall not be kept open for more than 15 days.
New Fund Offer Price: This is the price per unit that the investors have to pay to invest during the NFO.	Rs. 10/- per unit
Minimum Amount for Application in the NFO	Rs. 5,000 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter
Minimum Target amount This is the minimum amount required to operate the scheme and if this is not collected during the NFO period, then all the investors would be refunded the amount invested without any return. However, if AMC fails to refund the amount within 5 business days from date of closure of NFO, interest as specified by SEBI (currently 15% p.a.) will be paid to the investors from the expiry of 5 business days from the date of closure of the NFO.	Rs. 10 crores (This is the minimum amount required to operate the scheme and if this is not collected during the NFO period, then all the investors would be refunded the amount invested without any return. However, if AMC fails to refund the amount within 5 business days from date of closure of NFO, interest as specified by SEBI (currently 15% p.a.) will be paid to the investors from the expiry of 5 business days from the date of closure of NFO.)
Maximum Amount to be raised (if any)	Not Applicable
Plans / Options offered	Investors are offered the following Investment Plan(s) to invest in the Scheme: Each Plan offers Regular Plan and Direct Plan. Direct Plan Direct Plan is only for investors who purchase /subscribe Units in a Scheme directly with the Fund and is not available for investors who route their investments through a Distributor. Regular Plan Regular Plan is available for all type of investors investing through a Distributor. All the plans will have common portfolio. Options under each Plan(s) - Growth - Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) (Payout and Re-investment Facility)

a. Growth Option

IDCW will not be declared under this option. The income attributable to Units under this option will continue to remain invested in the Scheme and will be reflected in the NAV of Units under this option.

b. IDCW Option

Under this option, amount will be declared (subject to deduction of tax at source, if any) at specified frequencies at the discretion of the Trustee, subject to availability of distributable surplus calculated in accordance with SEBI (MF) Regulations. The amounts can be distributed out of investors capital (Equalization Reserve), which is part of sale price that represents realized gains.

On payment of IDCW, the NAV of the Unit under IDCW option will fall to the extent of the IDCW payout and applicable statutory levies, if any.

It must be distinctly understood that the actual declaration of IDCW and frequency thereof is at the sole discretion of the Board of Directors of Trustee Company. There is no assurance or guarantee to the Unit holders as to the rate of IDCW distribution nor that it will be paid regularly. The Trustee reserves the right to declare a IDCW at any other frequency in addition to the frequencies mentioned above.

If IDCW payable under IDCW Payout option is equal to or less than Rs. 500/- then the IDCW would be compulsorily reinvested in the option of the Scheme.

IDCW Payout Facility

Under this facility, amount declared, if any, will be paid (subject to deduction of dividend distribution tax and statutory levy, if any) to those Unit holders, whose names appear in the register of Unit holders on the notified record date.

IDCW Re-investment Facility

Under this facility, the amount due and payable to the Unit holders will be compulsorily and without any further act by the Unit holder, reinvested in the IDCW option at a price based on the prevailing ex-dividend Net Asset Value per Unit. The amount of IDCW reinvested will be net of tax deducted at source, wherever applicable. The IDCW so reinvested shall constitute a constructive payment of IDCW to the Unit holders and a constructive receipt of the same amount from each Unit holder for Re-investment in Units.

On re-investment of IDCW, the number of Units to the credit of Unit holder will increase to the extent of the IDCW reinvested divided by the Applicable NAV. There shall, however, be no Load on the IDCW so reinvested.

The Investors should indicate the option for which Subscription is made by indicating the choice in the appropriate box provided for this purpose in the application form. In case of valid application received without any choice of option/facility, the following default option/facility will be considered:

Default Plans

Treatment of applications under Direct/ Regular Plans

The investor must clearly specify his choice of plan. Investors subscribing under Direct Plan of a Scheme will have to indicate "Direct Plan" against the Scheme name in the application form e.g. "quant Value Fund – Direct Plan". Investors should also indicate "Direct" in the ARN column of the application form.

The investors may refer to the following table for applicability of Direct Plan/ Regular Plan under different scenario:-

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

	<table><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 on the application form, the application shall be processed under Regular Plan. The AMC shall contact and obtain the correct ARN code within 30 calendar days of the receipt of the application form from the investor/ distributor. In case, the correct code is not received within 30 calendar days, the AMC shall reprocess the transaction under Direct Plan from the date of application without any exit load. Default Option: Growth (between Growth and IDCW) Default Facility: IDCW Re-investment facility (between IDCW Re- investment and IDCW Payout facility). Default Plan – Redemption application Where Units under a Scheme are held under both Plans and the redemption / Switch request pertains to the Direct Plan, the same must clearly be mentioned on the request (along with the folio number), failing which the request would be processed from default plan as mentioned under the Plan and Option para above. However, where Units under the requested Option are held only under one Plan, the request would be processed under such Plan.	5	Direct	Not Mentioned	Direct Plan	6	Direct	Regular	Direct Plan	7	Mentioned	Regular	Regular Plan	8	Mentioned	Not Mentioned	Regular Plan
5	Direct	Not Mentioned	Direct Plan														
6	Direct	Regular	Direct Plan														
7	Mentioned	Regular	Regular Plan														
8	Mentioned	Not Mentioned	Regular Plan														
Dividend (IDCW) Policy	Under the IDCW option, the Trustee will have the discretion to declare the IDCW, subject to availability of distributable surplus calculated in accordance with the Regulations. The actual declaration of IDCW and frequency will inter-alia, depend on availability of distributable surplus calculated in accordance with SEBI (MF) Regulations and the decisions of the Trustee shall be final in this regard. There is no assurance or guarantee to the Unit holders as to the rate of IDCW nor that it will be paid regularly. The AMC/Trustee reserves the right to change the frequency of declaration of IDCW or may provide for additional frequency for declaration of IDCW. IDCW Distribution Procedure In accordance with SEBI circular no. SEBI/IMD/Cir No. 1/64057/06 dated April 4, 2006 and SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2021/024 dated March 04, 2021, the procedure for distribution would be as under: 1. Quantum of IDCW and the record date will be fixed by the Trustee. IDCW so decided shall be paid, subject to availability of distributable surplus. 2. Within one calendar day of the decision by the Trustees, AMC shall issue notice to the public communicating the decision including the record date. The record date shall be 5 calendar days from the date of publication in at least one English newspaper or in a newspaper published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the mutual fund is situated, whichever is issued earlier. 3. Record date shall be the date, which will be considered for the purpose of determining the eligibility of investors whose names appear on the register of Unit holders for receiving IDCW. 4. The notice will, in font size 10, bold, categorically state that pursuant to payment of dividend, the NAV of the Scheme would fall to the extent of payout and statutory levy (if applicable). 5. The NAV will be adjusted to the extent of IDCW distribution and statutory levy, if any, at the close of business hours on record date. Before the issue of such notice, no communication indicating the probable date of IDCW declaration in any manner whatsoever will be issued by Mutual Fund. However, the requirement of giving notice shall not be applicable for IDCW options having frequency up to one month.																

Allotment	Not Applicable
Refund	Not Applicable
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.	The following persons (subject to, wherever relevant, purchase of unit of mutual funds, being permitted under respective constitutions, and relevant statutory regulations) are eligible and may apply for Subscription to the Unit of the Scheme: 1. Resident adult individuals either singly or jointly (not exceeding three) or on an Anyone or Survivor basis; 2. Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) through Karta; 3. Minor (as the first and the sole holder only) through a natural guardian (i.e. father or mother, as the case may be) or a court appointed legal guardian. There shall not be any joint holding with minor investments; 4. Partnership Firms; 5. Limited Liability Partnerships; 6. Proprietorship in the name of the sole proprietor; 7. Companies, Bodies Corporate, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs.), Association of Persons (AOP) or Bodies of Individuals (BOI) and societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (so long as the purchase of Unit is permitted under the respective constitutions); 8. Banks (including Co-operative Banks and Regional Rural Banks) and Financial Institutions; 9. Religious and Charitable Trusts, Wakfs or endowments of private trusts (subject to receipt of necessary approvals as "Public Securities" as required) and Private trusts authorised to invest in mutual fund schemes under their trust deeds; 10. Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) / Persons of Indian origin (PIOs) / Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) residing abroad on repatriation basis or on non- repatriation basis; 11. Foreign Portfolio Investor (FPI) registered with SEBI on repatriation basis. These investments shall be subject to the conditions prescribed by SEBI, RBI, Income Tax authorities and the AMC, from time to time; 12. Army, Air Force, Navy and other para-military units and bodies created by such institutions; 13. Scientific and Industrial Research Organisations; 14. Multilateral Funding Agencies / Bodies Corporate incorporated outside India with the permission of Government of India / RBI 15. Provident/ Pension/ Gratuity Fund to the extent they are permitted; 16. Other schemes of quant Mutual Fund or any other mutual fund subject to the conditions and limits prescribed by SEBI Regulations; 17. Schemes of Alternative Investment Funds; 18. Trustee, AMC or Sponsor or their associates may subscribe to Units under the Scheme; 19. Such other category of person(s) permitted to make investments and as may be specified by the AMC / Trustee from time to time. Subject to SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, any application for subscription of units may be accepted or rejected in the sole and absolute discretion of the AMC / Trustee company. The AMC / Trustee company may also reject any application for subscription of units if the application is invalid, incomplete, or if the AMC/ Trustee company for any other reason does not believe that it would be in the interest of the scheme or its unitholders to accept such an application.

Email ID & Mobile Number

Investors should provide their own email address and mobile number to enable quant AMC for speed and ease of communication in a convenient and cost-effective manner, and to help prevent fraudulent transactions.

Ultimate Beneficial Ownership details

SEBI vide its circular no. CIR/MIRSD/2/2013 dated January 24, 2013 further read with AMFI Best practices guidelines circular no. 62/2015-16 dated September 18, 2015 and other applicable regulations has prescribed guidelines, for identification of Beneficial Ownership to be followed by the intermediaries. A 'Beneficial owner' is defined as a natural person or persons who ultimately own, control or influence a client and/or persons on whose behalf a transaction is being conducted, and includes a person who exercises ultimate effective control over a legal person or arrangement. In this regard, all categories of investors (including all new / existing investors / unitholders) (except individuals, companies listed on a stock exchange or majority-owned subsidiary of such companies) are mandatorily required to provide beneficial ownership details for all investments. Failing which, fund reserves the right to reject applications / subscription requests/additional subscription requests (including switches) / restrict further investments or seek additional information from investors who have not provided the requisite information on beneficial ownership. In the event of change in beneficial ownership, investors are requested to immediately update the details with the Fund/Registrar.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act and Common Reporting Standards requirements

As a part of various ongoing tax and regulatory developments around the globe [e.g. information exchange laws such as Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ('FATCA') and Common Reporting Standard ('CRS')], financial institutions like quant Mutual Fund ('quant MF' or 'the Fund') are being cast with additional investor and counterparty account related due diligence requirements.

The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has notified Rules 114F to 114H, as part of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, which Rules require Indian financial institutions such as the Banks, Mutual Funds, etc. to seek additional personal, tax and beneficial owner information and certain certifications and documentation from all our investors and counterparties. According to the FATCA-CRS Rules, financial institutions in India are required to report tax information about account holders that are tax resident of U.S. and other foreign countries, to the CBDT/ Indian Government which will, in turn, relay that information to the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and governments of other foreign countries.

These developments have resulted in compliance and reporting obligations on Financial Institutions like quant MF. In relevant cases, information will have to be reported to tax authorities/appointed agencies. Towards compliance, the Fund may also be required to provide information to any institutions such as withholding agents for the purpose of ensuring appropriate withholding from the account or any proceeds in relation thereto. As may be required by domestic or overseas regulators/ tax authorities, we may also be constrained to withhold and pay out any sums from your account or close or suspend your account(s). quant MF may also have to comply with other similar laws as and when applicable.

Prospective investors and Unit holders will therefore be required to comply with the request of the Fund to furnish such information / documentation / declarations as and when deemed necessary by the Investment Manager in accordance with Applicable Laws. In case prospective investor / Unit holder fails to furnish the relevant information / documentation / declarations in accordance with Applicable Laws, the Fund reserves the right to reject the application or redeem the Units held directly or beneficially and may also require reporting of such accounts and/or levy of withholding tax on payments made to the Unit holders / investor and/or take any other action/s in accordance with Applicable Laws. FATCA-CRS provisions are relevant not only at on-boarding stage of Unit holders but also throughout the life cycle of investment with the Fund. Unit holders therefore should intimate to the Fund/the Investment Manager, any change in their status with respect to any FATCA-CRS related information / documentation / declarations provided by them previously, including but not limited to any declarations provided in respect of residency of the Unit holders for tax purposes promptly, i.e. within 30 days. Further, if the Fund and/or the Investment Manager is required by Applicable Laws, to provide information regarding the Fund and/or the unit holders / investors to any regulatory authority and/or the Fund Investments and/or income therefrom, and the Fund and/or the Investment Manager complies with such request in good faith, whether or not it was in fact enforceable, they shall not be liable to the Unit holders / investors or to any other party as a result of such compliance or in connection with such compliance.

Prospective investors / Unit holders should consult their own advisors to understand the implications of FATCA-CRS provisions/requirements. Please note that quant MF will be unable to provide advice to any investor or counterparty about their tax status or FATCA/CRS classification relevant to their account. It is the responsibility of the investor or counterparty to ensure that they record their correct tax status / FATCA/ CRS classification. Investor/ counterparty may seek advice from their tax advisor in this regard. The onus to provide accurate, adequate and timely inputs in this regard would be that of the investor or counterparty. Any changes in earlier information provided must be intimated within 30 days of such change.

Investors are requested to provide all the necessary information / declarations to facilitate compliance, considering India's commitment to implement CRS and FATCA under the relevant international treaties.

Implementation of KYC requirements

SEBI vide circular no. MIRSD/SE/Cir-21/2011 dated October 5, 2011 had mandated (i) Standard KYC form with uniform KYC guidelines and supporting documents to be used by SEBI registered intermediaries and (ii) Centralized KYC registration through KYC Registration Agencies (KRAs) registered with SEBI, w.e.f. January 1, 2012, to bring about uniform KYC process in the securities market, based on SEBI prescribed norms and the KYC details are shared with all SEBI registered intermediaries by the KRAs.

Subsequently, SEBI, vide its circular no. MIRSD/Cir-5/2012 dated April 13, 2012 advised various intermediaries to upload KYC data of its existing customers into the KRA system. While uploading KYC data into the KRA system, intermediaries were also required to highlight such 'Missing/Not Available' KYC information of a customer, which was either not required or not taken previously, but was mandatory as per uniform KYC guidelines issued by SEBI.

In accordance with AMFI best practices guidelines circular no. 62/2015-16 dated September 18, 2015, it is mandatory for all new/existing investors to provide additional KYC information such as Income details, Occupation, association with politically exposed person, net worth etc. as mentioned in the application form. Subscription requests, without providing these details, are liable to be rejected. No subscriptions (whether fresh or additional) and switches pertaining to 'KYC on-hold' cases are accepted, unless the investor / unitholder also submits relevant KYC missing / updated information, which is appropriately updated on the KRA - KYC.

Further, it is mandatory for existing customers to complete In-Person Verification process and provide the missing KYC information failing which their applications / transaction requests for additional subscription (including switches) is liable to be rejected.

	Central KYC Process Central Registry of Securitisation and Asset Reconstruction and Security interest of India ('CERSAI') has been authorised by Government of India to act as Central KYC Records Registry under Prevention of Money- Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005 ('PMLA Rules'). SEBI vide its circular no. CIR/MIRSD/66/2016 dated July 21, 2016 and circular no. CIR/MIRSD/120/2016 dated November 10, 2016 has prescribed that the Mutual Fund/ AMC should capture KYC information for sharing with CKYCR as per the KYC template prescribed by CERSAI for uniform and smooth implementation of CKYC norms for onboarding of new investors in Mutual Funds. In accordance with the aforesaid SEBI circulars and AMFI best practice guidelines for implementation of CKYC norms with effect from February 1, 2017: - Individual investors who have never done KYC process under KRA regime i.e. a new investor who is new to KRA system and whose KYC is not registered or verified in the KRA system shall be required to provide KYC details in the CKYC Form to the Mutual Fund/ AMC. - Individual investor who fills old KRA KYC Form, should provide additional / missing information using Supplementary KYC Form or fill CKYC Form. The said form is available on quant Mutual Fund website www.quantmutual.com. - Details of investors shall be uploaded on the system of CKYCR and a 14 digit unique KYC Identification Number ('KIN') will be generated for such customer. - New investors, who have completed CKYC process & have obtained KIN may quote their KIN in the application form instead of submitting CKYC Form/ Supplementary KYC Form. - AMC/ Mutual Fund shall use the KIN of the investor to download the KYC information from CKYCR system and update its records. - If the PAN of investor is not updated on CKYCR system, the investor should submit self-certified copy of PAN card to the Mutual Fund/ AMC. The AMC reserves the right to reject transaction application in case the investor(s) fails to submit information and/or documentation as mentioned above. In the event of non-compliance of KYC requirements, the Trustee / AMC reserves the right to freeze the folio of the investor(s). Submission of Aadhar Number Pursuant to requirement under Prevention of Money Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005 as amended from time to time, proof of possession of Aadhar can be accepted as a valid document for proof of address or proof of identity of investors, provided the investor redact or blackout his Aadhar number while submitting the applications for investments. The aforesaid guidelines will be subject to change as per the directives issued by the concerned regulatory/ government authority from time to time. For further details refer to SAI.
Who cannot invest	- Any individual who is a foreign national or any other entity that is not an Indian resident under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA Act) except where registered with SEBI otherwise explicitly permitted under FEMA Act/ by RBI/ by any other applicable authority. - Pursuant to RBI A.P. (DIR Series) circular no. 14 dated September 16, 2003, Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs) cannot invest in Mutual Funds. - NRIs residing in Non-Compliant Countries and Territories (NCCTs) as determined by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), from time to time. - U.S. Persons and Residents of Canada as defined under the applicable laws of U.S. and Canada except the following: - subscriptions received by way of lump sum / switches / systematic transactions received from Non-resident Indians (NRIs) /Persons of Indian origin (PIO) who at the time of such investment, are present in India and - FPIs - Such other persons as may be specified by AMC from time to time

	These investors need to submit a physical transaction request along with such documents as may be prescribed by quant Money Managers Limited ('AMC')/quant Capital Trustee Limited ('the Trustee')/quant Mutual Fund ('the Fund') from time to time. The AMC reserves the right to put the transaction requests on hold/reject the transaction request/reverse allotted units, as the case may be, as and when identified by the AMC, which are not in compliance with the terms and conditions notified in this regard. The Trustee company/ the AMC reserve the right to change/ modify the above provisions at a later date.
Where can you submit the filled up applications.	Not Applicable
How to Apply	Please refer to the SAI and Application form for the instructions.
Listing	The Scheme is an open ended scheme under which sale and repurchase will be made on a continuous basis and therefore listing on stock exchanges is not envisaged. However, the Trustee reserves the right to list the units as and when considered necessary in the interest of Unit holders of the Fund.
Special Products / facilities available during the NFO	Not Applicable
The policy regarding reissue of repurchased units, including the maximum extent, the manner of reissue, the entity (the scheme or the AMC) involved in the same.	Units once redeemed will be extinguished and will not be reissued.
Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose of units being offered.	Pledge of Units The Unit under the Scheme may be offered as security by way of a pledge / charge in favour of scheduled banks, financial institutions, non-banking finance companies (NBFCs), or any other person. The AMC and / or the ISC will note and record such Pledged Units. The AMC shall mark a lien only upon receiving the duly completed form and documents as it may require. Disbursement of such loans will be at the entire discretion of the bank / financial institution / NBFC or any other person concerned and the Mutual Fund assumes no responsibility thereof. The Pledger will not be able to redeem Units that are pledged until the entity to which the Units are pledged provides written authorisation to the Mutual Fund that the pledge / lien charge may be removed. As long as Units are pledged, the Pledgee will have complete authority to redeem such Units. IDCW declared on Units under lien will be paid / re-invested to the credit of the Unit Holder and not the lien holder unless specified otherwise in the lien letter. Lien on Units On an ongoing basis, when existing and new Investors make Subscriptions, a lien on Unit allotted will be created and such Unit shall not be available for redemption until the payment proceeds are realised by the Scheme. In case a Unit holder redeems Unit soon after making purchases, the redemption cheque will not be dispatched until sufficient time has elapsed to provide reasonable assurance that cheques or drafts for Unit purchased have been cleared. In case the cheque / draft is dishonoured by the bank, the transaction shall be reversed and the Units allotted earlier shall be cancelled, and a fresh Account Statement / Confirmation slip shall be dispatched to the Unit holder. For NRIs, the Scheme may mark a lien on Units in case documents which need to be submitted are not given in addition to the application form and before the submission of the redemption request. However, the AMC reserves the right to change operational guidelines for lien on Units from time to time.

	Suspension/Restriction on Redemption of Units of the Scheme Subject to the approval of the Boards of the AMC and of the Trustee and subject also to necessary communication of the same to SEBI, the redemption of / switch-out of Units of Scheme, may be temporarily suspended/ restricted. In accordance with SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2016/57 dated May 31, 2016 and subject to prevailing regulations, restriction on/suspension of redemptions / switch - out of Units of the Scheme, may be imposed when there are circumstances leading to systemic crisis or event that severely constricts market liquidity or the efficient functioning of markets such as: Liquidity issues: when market at large becomes illiquid affecting almost all securities rather than any issuer specific security; Market failures, exchange closures: when markets are affected by unexpected events which impact the functioning of exchanges or the regular course of transactions. Such unexpected events could also be related to political, economic, military, monetary or other emergencies; Operational issues: when exceptional circumstances are caused by force majeure, unpredictable operational problems and technical failures (e.g. a black out). Restriction on / suspension of redemption of Units of the Scheme may be imposed for a specified period of time not exceeding 10 working days in any 90 days period. When restriction on / suspension of redemption of Units of the Scheme is imposed, the following procedure shall be applied - No redemption / switch-out requests upto Rs. 2 lakhs shall be subject to such restriction. - Where redemption / switch-out requests are above Rs. 2 lakhs, the AMC shall redeem the first Rs. 2 lakhs without such restriction and remaining part over and above Rs. 2 lakhs shall be subject to such restriction. In addition to the above, the AMC / Trustee may restrict / suspend redemptions / switch-out of Units of the Scheme pursuant to direction/ approval of SEBI. In case of any of the above eventualities, the general time limits for processing requests for redemption of Units will not be applicable. Also refer to the paragraph 'Suspension of Purchase and Redemption of Units' in the Statement of Additional Information.
Third Party Payment Avoidance and additional documents / declaration required	Please refer SAI for details.
Cash Investments in mutual funds	In order to help enhance the reach of mutual fund products amongst small investors, who may not be tax payers and may not have PAN/bank accounts, such as farmers, small traders/businessmen/workers, SEBI has permitted receipt of cash transactions for fresh purchases/ additional purchases to the extent of Rs. 50,000/- per investor, per mutual fund, per financial year subject to: - compliance with Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and Rules framed there under; the SEBI Circular(s) on Anti Money Laundering (AML) and other applicable Anti Money Laundering Rules, Regulations and Guidelines; and - sufficient systems and procedures in place. However, payment towards redemptions, IDCW, etc. with respect to aforementioned investments shall be paid only through banking channel. The Fund/ AMC is currently in the process of setting up appropriate systems and procedures for the said purpose. Appropriate notice shall be displayed on its website viz. as well as at the Investor Service Centres, once the facility is made available to the investors.

B. ONGOING OFFER DETAILS

Default Plan/ Option	The investors may refer to the paragraph under New Fund offer Section for applicability of Direct Plan/ Regular Plan under different scenario.
Ongoing Offer Period This is the date from which the scheme will reopen for subscriptions / redeem options after the closure of the NFO period.	The Scheme has reopened for continuous subscriptions and redemptions 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.	At the Applicable NAV. SEBI vide its circular no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 4/ 168230/09 dated June 30, 2009 has decided that there shall be no entry Load for all Mutual Fund Schemes. Hence, no entry load is levied for subscription transactions by the Scheme. Methodology of calculating subscription price: Subscription Price = Applicable NAV*(1+Entry Load, if any) Example: If the Applicable NAV is Rs. 10, Entry Load is NIL then the subscription price will be: = Rs. 10* (1+NIL) = Rs. 10
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.	At the Applicable NAV subject to prevailing Exit Load. Ongoing price for redemption /Switch out (to other Schemes/Plans of the Mutual Fund) is price which a Unit holder will receive for redemption/Switch-outs. During the continuous offer of the Scheme, the Unit holder can redeem the Units at Applicable NAV, subject to payment of Exit Load, if any. Methodology of calculating repurchase price: Redemption Price = Applicable NAV*(1-Exit Load, if any) Example: If the Applicable NAV is Rs. 10, Exit Load is 1% then redemption price will be: = Rs. 10* (1-0.01) = Rs. 9.99 Investors/Unit holders should note that the AMC/Trustee has right to modify existing Load structure and to introduce Loads subject to a maximum limits prescribed under the SEBI Regulations. Any change in Load structure will be effective on prospective basis and will not affect the existing Unit holder in any manner. However, the Mutual Fund will ensure that the Redemption Price will not be lower than 95% of the Applicable NAV. The Purchase Price shall be at applicable NAV.

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.	Subscriptions/Purchases including Switch - ins: The following cut-off timings shall be observed by the Mutual Fund in respect of purchase of units of the Scheme and the following NAVs shall be applied for such purchase: 1. where the application is received upto 3.00 pm on a Business day and funds are available for utilization before the cut-off time – the closing NAV of the Business day shall be applicable; 2. where the application is received after 3.00 pm on a Business day and funds are available for utilization on the same day or before the cutoff time of the next Business Day - the closing NAV of the next Business Day shall be applicable; 3. irrespective of the time of receipt of application, where the funds are not available for utilization before the cut-off time - the closing NAV of Business day on which the funds are available for utilization shall be applicable. For determining the applicable NAV for allotment of units in respect of purchase / switch in the Scheme, it shall be ensured that: i. Application is received before the applicable cut-off time ii. Funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase as per the application are credited to the bank account of the Scheme before the cutoff time. iii. The funds are available for utilization before the cut-off time. The aforesaid provisions shall also be applicable to systematic transactions like Systematic Investment Plan, Systematic Transfer Plan, etc offered by scheme(s). For Redemption/ Repurchases/Switch out: The following cut-off timings shall be observed by the Mutual Fund in respect of Repurchase of units: a. where the application received upto 3.00 pm – closing NAV of the day of receipt of application; and b. an application received after 3.00 pm – closing NAV of the next Business Day. The above mentioned cut off timing shall also be applicable to transactions through the online trading platform. In case of Transaction through Stock Exchange Infrastructure, the Date of Acceptance will be reckoned as per the date & time; the transaction is entered in stock exchange's infrastructure for which a system generated confirmation slip will be issued to the investor.
Where can the applications for purchase / redemption switches be submitted?	Refer Back Cover Page
Minimum amount for purchase / redemption / switches	Minimum amount for Purchase/Switch in Rs. 5,000 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter Minimum Additional Purchase/Switch in Amount Rs.1,000 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter

	Minimum Redemption Amount/Switch Out There will be no minimum redemption criterion. The Redemption / Switch- out would be permitted to the extent of credit balance in the Unit holder's account of the Plan(s) / Option(s) of the Scheme (subject to release of pledge / lien or other encumbrances). The Redemption / Switch-out request can be made by specifying the rupee amount or by specifying the number of Units of the respective Plan(s) / Option(s) to be redeemed. In case a Redemption / Switch-out request received is for both, a specified rupee amount and a specified number of Units of the respective Plan(s)/ Option(s), the specified number of Units will be considered the definitive request. In case of Units held in dematerialized mode, the Unit Holder can give a request for Redemption only in number of Units which can be fractional units also. Depository participants of registered Depositories can process only redemption request of units held in demat mode. The AMC/ Trustee reserves the right to change/ modify the terms of minimum redemption amount/switch-out.																		
Minimum balance to be maintained and consequences of non - maintenance.	Currently, there is no minimum balance requirement.																		
Special Products available	SYSTEMATIC INVESTMENT PLAN (SIP) Unit holder can enroll for the SIP facility by submitting duly completed Enrolment Form at the Official Point(s) of Acceptance. An Investor shall have the option of choosing any date of the Month as his SIP date. Minimum amount and minimum installments for monthly and yearly frequency under SIP Facility is as follows: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th><th>Minimum Amounts</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Initial Investment amount</td><td>Rs. 5,000/-</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subsequent Investment amount</td><td>Rs. 1,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/-</td></tr> <tr> <td>SIP (Systematic Investment Plan) / Micro SIP amount</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>-Weekly</td><td>Wednesday of a week</td></tr> <tr> <td>-Fortnightly</td><td>Alternate Wednesday of a week</td></tr> <tr> <td>-Monthly</td><td>Rs. 1,000/-</td></tr> <tr> <td>-Quarterly</td><td>Rs. 3,000/-</td></tr> <tr> <td>Redemption amount</td><td>Rs. 1,000/-</td></tr> </tbody> </table> If the SIP period is not specified by the unit holder then the SIP enrolment will be deemed to be for perpetuity and processed accordingly. In case of SIP investments, where the entire installment amount is not available in bank account, the SIP for that month would be rejected. Allocation to a particular scheme or pro - rata allocation to schemes will not be carried out. i. SIP through post-dated cheques The date of the first cheque shall be the same as the date of the application while the remaining cheques shall be post dated cheques which shall be dated uniformly. Investors can invest in SIP by providing post-dated cheques to Official Point(s) of Acceptance. An Investor is eligible to issue only one cheque for each month in the same SIP enrolment form. All SIP cheques should be of the same amount and same date option. Cheques should be drawn in favour of the Fund and "A/c Payee only". A Letter will be forwarded to the Investor on successful registration of SIP. The Post Dated cheques will be presented on the dates mentioned on the cheque and subject to realization of the cheque.	Particulars	Minimum Amounts	Initial Investment amount	Rs. 5,000/-	Subsequent Investment amount	Rs. 1,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/-	SIP (Systematic Investment Plan) / Micro SIP amount		-Weekly	Wednesday of a week	-Fortnightly	Alternate Wednesday of a week	-Monthly	Rs. 1,000/-	-Quarterly	Rs. 3,000/-	Redemption amount	Rs. 1,000/-
Particulars	Minimum Amounts																		
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Redemption amount	Rs. 1,000/-																		

ii. SIP through National Automated Clearing House (NACH) Platform / Direct Debit facility

Investors / Unit holders may enroll for SIP Direct Debit Facility available with specified Banks / Branches. In order to enroll for SIP Direct Debit Facility, an Investor must fill up the Application Form for SIP Direct Debit facility.

In case of SIP with payment mode as Direct Debit, Investors shall be required to submit a cancelled cheque or a photocopy of a cheque of the bank account for which the debit mandate is provided. The Facility will also be available through standing instructions/direct debit given by the investor (with all payment installments being made through standing instructions/direct debit). However, the SIP facility with direct debit will be available through selected Banks. The Asset Management Company reserves the right to add/modify/delete from the list of banks through whom such facility will be available to the investors.

The unit holders can also make payment of SIP instalments through NACH facility. NACH is a centralized system, launched by National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) with an aim to consolidate multiple NACH mandates. This facility will enable the unit holders of the Fund to make SIP investments through NACH by filling up the SIP Registration cum mandate form. A Unique number will be allotted to every mandate registered under NACH called as Unique Mandate Reference Number ("UMRN") which can be used for SIP transactions. The NACH facility shall be available subject to terms and conditions contained in the SIP registration Mandate Form and as prescribed by NPCI from time to time.

All SIP cheques/payment instructions should be of the same amount and same date (excluding first cheque). However, there should be a gap of 30 days between first SIP Installment and the second installment in case of SIP started during ongoing offer.

Investors will have the right to discontinue the SIP facility at any time by sending a written request to any of the Official Point(s) of Acceptance. Notice of such discontinuance should be received at least 20 days prior to the due date of the next debit. On receipt of such request, the SIP facility will be terminated. It is clarified that if the Fund fails to get the proceeds from three Installments out of a continuous series of Installments submitted at the time of initiating a SIP (Subject to a minimum under SIP i.e. 36 months), the SIP is deemed as discontinued.

Investors can avail of the SIP facility during the NFO period as well. However, in such a case the SIP must be through the NACH or Direct Debit. The first investment in SIP during the NFO shall be through a cheque only.

Units will be allotted at the Applicable NAV of the respective dates on which the investments are sought to be made. In case the date falls on a Non-business day or falls during a Book Closure period, the immediate next Business Day will be considered for this purpose.

An extension of an existing SIP will be treated as a new SIP on the date of such application, and all the above conditions need to be met with. The Load structure prevailing at the time of submission of the SIP application (whether fresh or extension) will apply for all the Installments indicated in such application.

The installment after the NFO period should be dated after the date of declaration of first NAV. Any payments intended for the interim period will not be processed and will be treated void.

	For applicable Load on purchases through SIP, please refer paragraph 'Load Structure' given in the document. The AMC reserves the right to change / modify Load structure and other terms and conditions under the SIP prospectively at a future date. Please refer to the SIP Enrolment Form for terms & conditions before enrolment. Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) Switch Facility: Unit holders having registered SIP in the specified scheme(s) of the Fund can use SIP Switch Facility to terminate SIP in the existing scheme and initiate SIP in another specified scheme. Facility to Switch-In to the scheme shall be available to all the unit holders of all the open ended schemes of fund house and also to the free units of quant Tax Plan. Free units are defined as units finished lock in period of 3 years. The terms and conditions of SIP Switch Facility are as below: 1. SIP Switch Facility can be availed by unit holders only after completion of minimum installments specified for SIP registration in the Switch-out (existing) scheme. 2. SIP Switch Facility will be considered as termination of SIP in Switch-out scheme and subscription of SIP in Switch-in scheme. 3. SIP in Switch-in scheme will be subject to the terms of offering specified in the SID of Switch-in scheme. 4. SIP registration end date should ensure compliance of minimum SIP installments prescribed in Switch-in scheme. 5. SIP Switch Facility is available for changing SIP investment mandate from one scheme to another specified scheme or for changing SIP investment mandate between plans and options offered under the Scheme. Further, the amount of installment, date and frequency of SIP and SIP end date of Switch-out scheme shall remain same under Switch-in scheme. 6. The allotment of units of Switch-in scheme shall be in the same folio. 7. SIP Switch Facility is not available for SIP subscribed with post-dated cheques. 8. Investors will have the option of changing the distributor code from direct to regular/ regular to direct. 9. Unit holder must submit request for SIP Switch at least 21 days before the SIP due date. Multiple SIPs Registration Mandate Unitholder can enroll multiple SIPs in different schemes by submitting one single application form/ payment instruction. All other terms and conditions applicable to SIP Facility shall be applicable for the Facility. This facility is available under all schemes offering SIP. All other terms and conditions applicable to SIP Facility shall be applicable for Multiple SIP registration facility.
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SYSTEMATIC TRANSFER PLAN (STP)

Investors can opt for the Systematic Transfer Plan by investing a lumpsum amount in one scheme of the Fund and providing a standing instruction to transfer sums at following intervals into any other scheme (as may be permitted by the Scheme Information Document of the respective schemes) of the Fund.

STP Frequency	Cycle Date	Minimum Amount* (in Rs.)	Minimum Installment	STP Frequency
Daily	Daily	1000	6	Daily
Weekly	Wednesday of a week	1000	6	Weekly
Fortnightly	Alternate Wednesday of a week	1000	6	Fortnightly
Monthly	1st / 5th / 10th / 15th / 20th / 25th	1000	6	Monthly
Quarterly	1st / 5th / 10th / 15th / 20th / 25th	5000	6	Quarterly

In case none of the frequencies have been selected then Monthly frequency shall be treated as Default frequency and 10th shall be treated as Default Date.

Investors could also opt for STP from an existing account by quoting their account / folio number. A minimum period of 7 working days shall be required for registration under STP. Units will be allotted/redeemed at the applicable NAV of the respective dates of the Scheme in which such investments/withdrawals are sought from the Scheme.

The requests for discontinuation of STP shall be subject to an advance notice of 15 days before the next due date for STP and it will terminate automatically if all Units are liquidated or withdrawn from the account or upon the Funds' receipt of notification of death or incapacity of the Unit holder.

The AMC reserves the right to introduce STPs at any other frequencies or on any other dates as the AMC may feel appropriate from time to time. In the event that such a day is a Holiday, the transfer would be affected on the next Business Day.

Further, in case where the balance amount in a folio is less than the STP amount, the entire amount will be transferred to the transferee scheme.

For further details/clarifications investors may contact the distributor(s) or the ISCs of the AMC.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWAL PLAN (SWP)

Existing Unitholders have the benefit of availing the choice of SWP on pre- specified dates. The SWP allows the Unitholder to withdraw a specified sum of money each month/quarter from his investments in the Scheme.

The amount thus withdrawn by redemption will be converted into Units at Applicable NAV based prices and the number of Units so arrived at will be subtracted from the Units balance to the credit of that Unitholder.

Unitholders may start the facility/change the amount of withdrawals or the period of withdrawals by giving a 15 days written intimation/notice. The SWP may be terminated by a Unitholder by giving 15 days written intimation/notice and it will terminate automatically if all the Units are liquidated or withdrawn from the account or the holdings fall below the SWP installment amount.

There are four options available under SWP viz. Monthly option and quarterly option. The details of which are given below:

	Monthly Option	Quarterly Option
Minimum value of SWP	Rs. 1,000/-	
Additional amount in multiples of	Re.1	
Dates of SWP Installment	1st / 5th / 10th / 15th / 20th / 25th	
Minimum No of SWP	Six	Six

*In the event that such a day is a holiday, the withdrawals would be affected on the next business day.

Exit Load, if any, is applicable to SWP.

The AMC reserves the right to accept SWP applications of different amounts, dates and frequency.

Unitholders can enroll themselves for the facility by submitting the duly completed Systematic Withdrawal enrolment Form at any of the Investor Service Centres (ISCs)/Official Points of Acceptance (OPAs). The AMC / Trustee reserve the right to change / modify the terms and conditions under the SWP prospectively at a future date.

SWITCHING OPTIONS

Inter – Scheme Switching option

Unit holders under the Scheme have the option to switch part or all of their Unit holdings in the Scheme to any other scheme offered by the Mutual Fund from time to time. The Mutual Fund also provides the Investors the flexibility to switch their investments from any other scheme(s) / plan (s) offered by the Mutual Fund to this Scheme. This option will be useful to Unit holders who wish to alter the allocation of their investment among the scheme(s) / plan(s) of the Mutual Fund in order to meet their changed investment needs.

The Switch will be effected by way of a Redemption of Units from the Scheme at Applicable NAV, subject to Exit Load, if any and reinvestment of the Redemption proceeds into another scheme offered by the Mutual Fund at Applicable NAV and accordingly the switch must comply with the Redemption rules of the switch out scheme and the Subscription rules of the Switch in Scheme.

Intra –Scheme Switching option

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

Switching shall be subject to the applicable “Cut off time and Applicable NAV” stated elsewhere in the Scheme Information Document. In case of “Switch” transactions from one scheme to another, the allocation shall be in line with Redemption payouts.

PURCHASE / REDEMPTION OF UNITS THROUGH STOCK EXCHANGE INFRASTRUCTURE

Investors can subscribe to the Units of quant Mutual Fund through the mutual fund trading platforms of the Bombay Stock Exchange (“BSE”) and National Stock Exchange (“NSE”) with NSDL and CDSL as depositories for such units of the mutual fund.

	NSE has introduced Mutual Fund Service System ("MFSS") Platform and BSE has introduced BSE StAR MF Platform. The following are the salient features of the MFSS / BSE StAR MF Platform: 1. The facility i.e. purchase/redemption/SIP (Systematic Investment Plan) is available for both existing and new investors. 2. The Investors will be eligible to purchase/redeem units of the Scheme. 3. Maximum subscription: The investors can purchase units of the Scheme by using NSE MFSS/ BSE StAR Platform for transaction value less than Rs. 1 Crore. 4. List of additional Official Point of Acceptance The following shall be the additional Official Point of Acceptance of Transactions for the Scheme: All trading members of BSE & NSE who are registered with AMFI as Mutual Fund Advisors and also registered with BSE &/or NSE as Participants ("AMFI registered stock exchange brokers") will be eligible to offer this facility to investors and shall be treated as official point of acceptance. Units of mutual fund schemes shall be permitted to be transacted through clearing members of the registered Stock Exchanges. Further, the Depository Participants of registered Depositories are permitted to process only redemption request of units held in demat form. Clearing members and Depository participants will be considered as Official Points of Acceptance (OPA) of quant Mutual Fund and conditions stipulated in SEBI circular no. SEBI / IMD / CIR No.11/183204/2009 dated November 13, 2009 for stock brokers viz. AMFI / NISM certification, code of conduct prescribed by SEBI for Intermediaries of Mutual Fund, shall be applicable for such Clearing members and Depository participants as well. 5. The units of the Scheme are not listed on BSE & NSE and the same cannot be traded on the Stock Exchange. The window for purchase/redemption of units on MFSS / BSE StAR Platform will be available between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. or such other timings as may be decided. 6. Transactions only in demat mode will be currently permitted through MFSS / BSE StAR MF Platform. 7. Investors will be able to purchase/redeem units in the Scheme in the following manner: (i) Investors shall receive redemption amount (if units are redeemed) and units (if units are purchased) through broker / clearing member's pool account. Quant Money Managers Limited (the "AMC")/quant Mutual Fund (the "Mutual Fund") shall pay proceeds to the broker/clearing member (in case of redemption) and broker/clearing member in turn to the respective investor and similarly units shall be credited by the AMC/ Mutual Fund into broker/clearing member's pool account (in case of purchase) and broker/clearing member in turn shall credit the units to the respective investor's demat account. (ii) Payment of redemption proceeds to the broker/clearing members by AMC/Mutual Fund shall discharge AMC/Mutual Fund of its obligation of payment to individual investor. Similarly, in case of purchase of units, crediting units into broker/clearing member pool account shall discharge AMC/Mutual Fund of its obligation to allot units to individual investor. In case of transaction through distributors using BSE Star/ MFSS, the distributor shall not handle payout and pay in of funds as well as units on behalf of investor. The pay in in such cases will be directly received by recognised clearing corporation and payout will be directly made to investor account. In the same manner, units shall be credited and debited directly from the demat account of investors. 8. Applications for purchase/redemption of units which are incomplete/invalid are liable to be rejected.
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9. For all the transactions done through these platforms, separate Folio. No. shall be allotted to the existing and the new investors. The bank a/c number, address, nomination details etc. shall be the same as per the Demat account of the investor. In case of non-financial requests/applications such as change of address, change of bank details, etc. for units held in demat mode investors should approach the respective Depository Participant(s) and OPAT of AMC for units held in physical mode.
10. Investors will have to comply with Know Your Customer (KYC) norms as prescribed by BSE/NSE/CDSL/ NSDL and quant Mutual Fund to participate in this facility.
11. Investors should get in touch with Investor Service Centres (ISCs) of quant Mutual Fund for further details.

Transaction through Stock Exchange infrastructure using services Distributor / SEBI Registered Investment Advisor

SEBI circular no. CIR/MRD/DSA/32/2013 dated October 4, 2013 and circular no. CIR/MRD/DSA/33/2014 dated December 9, 2014, has permitted Mutual Fund Distributors ("MF Distributors") and SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/MRD/DSA/CIR/P/2016/113 dated October 19, 2016 permitted SEBI Registered Investment Advisors ("RIAs") to use recognized Stock Exchange infrastructure to purchase/redeem units directly from Mutual Fund/AMC on behalf of their clients.

MF Distributor registered with AMFI or RIAs, will be eligible to use NMF-II platform of NSE (in addition to other intermediaries) and / or of BSE StAR MF platform of BSE to purchase and redeem units of schemes of the Fund.

In addition to the guidelines specified for transacting through MFSS/BSE StAR MF Platform above, following guidelines shall be applicable for transactions executed through MF Distributors/ RIAs on NMF-II / BSE StAR MF Platform:

1. MF distributors/RIAs shall not handle pay out/pay in of funds as well as units on behalf of investor. Pay in will be directly received by recognized clearing corporation and payout will be directly made to investor account. In the same manner, units shall be credited and debited directly from the demat account of investors.
2. Transactions only in physical (non-demat) transactions will be permitted through NMF-II / BSE StAR MF Platform.

The facility of transacting in mutual fund schemes through stock exchange infrastructure is available subject to such operating guidelines, terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the respective Stock Exchanges from time to time.

ONLINE TRANSACTIONS

quant Mutual Fund will allow Transactions including by way of Lumpsum Purchase/ Redemption / Switch of Units by electronic mode through the AMC website / Mobile application. The Subscription proceeds, when invested through this mode, are by way of direct debits to the designated bank through payment gateway. The Redemption proceeds, (subject to deduction of tax at source, if any) through this mode, are directly credited to the bank account of the Investors who have an account at the designated banks with whom the AMC has made arrangements from time to time or through NEFT/RTGS or through cheque/Payorder/Demand draft issuance. The AMC will have right to modify the procedure of transaction processing without any prior intimation to the Investor.

Investment amount through this facility may be restricted by the AMC from time to time in line with prudent risk management requirements and to protect the overall interest of the Investors.

For details of the facility, investors are requested to refer to the website of the AMC.

TRANSACTIONS THROUGH ELECTRONIC PLATFORM(S) OF KFIN TECHNOLOGIES PVT. LTD.

Investors will be allowed to transact through <https://mfs.kfintech.com/mfs>, an electronic platform provided by M/s. KFin Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Registrar & Transfer Agent, in Schemes of quant Mutual Fund ('Fund'). The facility will also be available through mobile application of KFin Technologies.

The uniform cut off time as prescribed under the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and as mentioned in SID and KIM of the Scheme will be applicable for transactions received through the above electronic platform and the time of receipt of transaction recorded on the server(s) of KFin Technologies will be reckoned as the time for the purpose of determining applicability of NAV, subject to credit of funds to bank account of scheme, wherever applicable.

The facility is subject to operating guidelines, terms and conditions as may be prescribed by KFin Technologies or as may be specified by quant Money Managers Limited from time to time. For operating guidelines and terms and conditions, investors are requested to visit <https://mfs.kfintech.com/mfs/>.

Time of receipt of transaction recorded on the server(s) of KFin Technologies will continue to be reckoned for electronic transactions received through AMC website/ Distributor website/ applications etc subject to credit of funds to bank account of scheme, wherever applicable.

APPLICATION VIA ELECTRONIC MODE:

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

- a) The acceptance of the fax/web/electronic transactions will be solely at the risk of the transmitter of the fax/web/ electronic transactions and the Recipient shall not in any way be liable or responsible for any loss, damage caused to the transmitter directly or indirectly, as a result of the transmitter sending or purporting to send such transactions.
- b) The recipient will also not be liable in the case where the transaction sent or purported to be sent is not processed on account of the fact that it was not received by the Recipient.
- c) The transmitter's request to the Recipient to act on any fax/web/electronic transmission is for the transmitter's convenience and the Recipient is not obliged or bound to act on the same.
- d) The transmitter acknowledges that fax/web/electronic transactions is not a secure means of giving instructions/ transactions requests and that the transmitter is aware of the risks involved including those arising out of such transmission.
- e) The transmitter authorizes the recipient to accept and act on any fax/web/ electronic transmission which the recipient believes in good faith to be given by the transmitter and the recipient shall be entitled to treat any such fax/web/ electronic transaction as if the same was given to the recipient under the transmitter's original signature.
- f) The transmitter agrees that security procedures adopted by the recipient may include signature verification, telephone call backs which may be recorded by tape recording device and the transmitter consents to such recording and agrees to cooperate with the recipient to enable confirmation of such fax/web/ electronic transaction requests.
- g) The transmitter accepts that the fax/web/ electronic transactions, where applicable shall not be considered until time stamped as a valid transaction request in the Scheme in line with the Regulations.

The AMC reserves the right to discontinue the facility(ies) at any point of time.

For further details/clarifications investors may contact the distributor(s) or the ISCs of the AMC.

Accounts Statements	- On acceptance of the application for subscription, an allotment confirmation specifying the number of units allotted by way of e-mail and/or SMS within 5 business days from the date of receipt of transaction request/allotment will be sent to the Unit Holders registered e-mail address and/or mobile number. - In case of Unit Holders holding units in the dematerialized mode, the Fund will not send the account statement to the Unit Holders. The statement provided by the Depository Participant will be equivalent to the account statement. - For those unit holders who have provided an e-mail address, the AMC will send the account statement by e-mail. - Unit holders will be required to download and print the documents after receiving e-mail from the Mutual Fund. Should the Unit holder experience any difficulty in accessing the electronically delivered documents, the Unit holder shall promptly advise the Mutual Fund to enable the Mutual Fund to make the delivery through alternate means. It is deemed that the Unit holder is aware of all security risks including possible third party interception of the documents and contents of the documents becoming known to third parties. - The Unit holder may request for a physical account statement by writing/calling the AMC/ISC/Registrar. In case of specific request received from the Unit Holders, the AMC/Fund will provide the Account Statement to the Investors within 5 business days from the receipt of such request. Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) CAS is an account statement detailing all the transactions and holding at the end of the month including transaction charges paid to the distributor, across all schemes of all mutual funds. CAS issued to investors shall also provide the total purchase value/cost of investment in each scheme. Further, CAS issued for the half-year (September/ March) shall also provide - The amount of actual commission paid by AMC/Mutual Fund to distributors (in absolute terms) during the half-year period against the concerned investor's total investments in each scheme. - The Scheme's average Total Expense Ratio (in percentage terms) along with the break up between Investment and Advisory fees, Commission paid to the distributor and Other expenses for the period for each scheme's applicable plan (regular or direct or both) where the concerned investor has actually invested in. The word transaction will include purchase, redemption, switch, IDCW payout, IDCW reinvestment, systematic investment plan, systematic withdrawal plan and systematic transfer plan. a) For Unitholders not holding Demat Account: CAS for each calendar month shall be issued, on or before tenth day of succeeding month by the AMC. The AMC shall ensure that a CAS for every half yearly (September/ March) is issued, on or before tenth day of succeeding month, detailing holding at the end of the six month, across all schemes of all mutual funds, to all such investors in whose folios no transaction has taken place during that period. The AMC shall identify common investors across fund houses by their Permanent Account Number (PAN) for the purposes of sending CAS. In the event the account has more than one registered holder, the first named Unit Holder shall receive the Account Statement. The AMC will send statement of accounts by e-mail where the Investor has provided the e-mail id. Additionally, the AMC may at its discretion send Account Statements individually to the investors.
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b) For Unitholders holding Demat Account:

SEBI vide its circular no. CIR/MRD/DP/31/2014 dated November 12, 2014 read with other applicable circulars issued by SEBI from time to time, to enable a single consolidated view of all the investments of an investor in Mutual Fund and securities held in demat form with Depositories, has required Depositories to generate and dispatch a single CAS for investors having mutual fund investments and holding demat accounts.

In view of the aforesaid requirement, for investors who hold demat account, for transactions in the schemes of quant Mutual Fund, a CAS, based on PAN of the holders, will be sent by Depositories to investors holding demat account, for each calendar month within 15th day of the succeeding month to the investors in whose folios transactions have taken place during that month.

CAS will be sent by Depositories every half yearly (September/March), on or before 21st day of succeeding month, detailing holding at the end of the six month, to all such investors in whose folios and demat accounts there have been no transactions during that period.

CAS sent by Depositories is a statement containing details relating to all financial transactions made by an investor across all mutual funds viz. purchase, redemption, switch, IDCW payout, IDCW reinvestment, systematic investment plan, systematic withdrawal plan, systematic transfer plan (including transaction charges paid to the distributor) and transaction in dematerialized securities across demat accounts of the investors and holding at the end of the month.

In case of demat accounts with nil balance and no transactions in securities and in mutual fund folios, the depository shall send account statement in terms of regulations applicable to the depositories. Investors whose folio(s)/ demat account(s) are not updated with PAN shall not receive CAS.

Consolidation of account statement is done on the basis of PAN. Investors are therefore requested to ensure that their folio(s)/ demat account(s) are updated with PAN. In case of multiple holding, it shall be PAN of the first holder and pattern of holding.

For Unit Holders who have provided an e-mail address to the Mutual Fund or in KYC records, the CAS is sent by e-mail. However, where an investor does not wish to receive CAS through email, option is given to the investor to receive the CAS in physical form at the address registered in the Depository system.

Investors who do not wish to receive CAS sent by depositories have an option to indicate their negative consent. Such investors may contact the depositories to opt out. Investors who do not hold demat account continue to receive CAS sent by RTA/AMC, based on the PAN, covering transactions across all mutual funds as per the current practice.

In case an investor has multiple accounts across two depositories; the depository with whom the account has been opened earlier will be the default depository.

The dispatches of CAS by the depositories constitute compliance by the AMC/ the Fund with the requirement under Regulation 36(4) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations. However, the AMC reserves the right to furnish the account statement in addition to the CAS, if deemed fit in the interest of investor(s).

Investors whose folio(s)/demat account(s) are not updated with PAN shall not receive CAS. Investors are therefore requested to ensure that their folio(s)/demat account(s) are updated with PAN.

For folios not included in the CAS (due to non-availability of PAN), the AMC shall issue monthly account statement to such Unit holder(s), for any financial transaction undertaken during the month on or before 15th of succeeding month by mail or email.

	For folios not eligible to receive CAS (due to non-availability of PAN), the AMC shall issue an account statement detailing holding across all schemes at the end of every six months (i.e. September/March), on or before 21st day of succeeding month, to all such Unit holders in whose folios no transaction has taken place during that period shall be sent by mail/e-mail. Option to hold units in dematerialised (demat) form Investors shall have an option to receive allotment of Mutual Fund units in their demat account while subscribing to the Scheme in terms of the guidelines/ procedural requirements as laid by the Depositories (NSDL/CDSL) from time to time. Investors desirous of having the Units of the Scheme in dematerialized form should contact the ISCs of the AMC/Registrar. Where units are held by investor in dematerialized form, the demat statement issued by the Depository Participant would be deemed adequate compliance with the requirements in respect of dispatch of statements of account. In case investors desire to convert their existing physical units (represented by statement of account) into dematerialized form or vice versa, the request for conversion of units held in physical form into Demat (electronic) form or vice versa should be submitted alongwith a Demat/Remat Request Form to their Depository Participants. In case the units are desired to be held by investor in dematerialized form, the KYC performed by Depository Participant shall be considered compliance of the applicable SEBI norms. Further, demat option shall also be available for SIP transactions. Units will be allotted based on the applicable NAV as per Scheme Information Document and will be credited to investors Demat Account on weekly basis on realization of funds. Units held in Demat form are freely transferable in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, as may be amended from time to time. Transfer can be made only in favour of transferees who are capable of holding units and having a Demat Account. The delivery instructions for transfer of units will have to be lodged with the Depository Participant in requisite form as may be required from time to time and transfer will be affected in accordance with such rules / regulations as may be in force governing transfer of securities in dematerialized mode. For details, Investors may contact any of the Investor Service Centres of the AMC.
Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW)	The warrants/cheque/demand draft shall be dispatched to the Unit holders within 15 days of the record date. The proceeds will be paid by way of EFT / NEFT / RTGS / Direct credits/ any other electronic manner / any other mode allowed by Reserve Bank of India from time to time if sufficient banking account details are available with the Mutual Fund for the Investor. In case of specific request for IDCW by warrants/cheques/demand drafts or unavailability of sufficient details with the Mutual Fund, the IDCW will be paid by warrant/cheques/demand drafts and payments will be made in favour of the Unit holder (registered holder of the Units or, if there are more than one registered holder, only to the first registered holder) with bank account number furnished to the Mutual Fund (please note that it is mandatory for the Unit holders to provide the Bank account details as per the directives of SEBI).

Redemption	How to Redeem A Transaction Slip can be used by the Unit Holder to request for Redemption. The requisite details should be entered in the Transaction Slip and submitted at an ISC/Official Point of Acceptance subject to the terms and conditions as maybe stipulated from time to time. Procedure for payment of redemption. 1. Resident Investors Redemption proceeds will be paid to the investor through Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS), NEFT, Direct Credit, Cheque or Demand Draft. a) If investor had provided IFSC code in the application form, by default redemption proceeds shall be credited to Investor's account through RTGS/NEFT. b) If Investor has neither provided IFSC code nor the NEFT code but have a bank account with Banks with whom the Fund would have an arrangement for Direct Credit from time to time, the proceeds will be paid through direct credit. c) In case if investor bank account does not fall in the above a to b categories, redemption proceeds will be paid by cheques/demand drafts, marked "Account Payee only" and drawn in the name of the sole holder / first-named holder (as determined by the records of the Registrar). The bank name and bank account number, as specified in the Registrar's records, will be mentioned in the cheque/demand draft. The cheque will be payable at par at all bank branch or specific cities. If the Unit Holder resides in any other city, he will be paid by a demand draft payable at the city of his residence and the demand draft charges shall be borne by the AMC (please refer SAI for details). The redemption proceeds will be sent by courier or (if the addressee city is not serviced by the courier) by registered post/UCP. The dispatch for the purpose of delivery through the courier / postal department, as the case may be, shall be treated as delivery to the investor. The AMC / Registrar are not responsible for any delayed delivery or non-delivery or any consequences thereof, if the dispatch has been made correctly as stated in this paragraph. The AMC reserves the right to change the sequence of payment from (a) to (c) without any prior notice. For Unit holders who have given specific request for Cheque/Demand Draft Redemption proceeds will be paid by cheque/demand drafts and payments will be made in favour of the Unit holder with bank account number furnished to the Mutual Fund. (Please note that it is mandatory for the Unit holders to provide the Bank account details as per the directives of SEBI). Redemption cheques will be sent to the Unit holder's address. The Trustee, at its discretion at a later date, may choose to alter or add other modes of payment. 2. Non-Resident Investors/PIO/OCI For NRIs, Redemption proceeds will be remitted depending upon the source of investment as follows: (i) Repatriation basis When Units have been purchased through remittance in foreign exchange from abroad or by cheque / draft issued from proceeds of the Unit Holder's FCNR deposit or from funds held in the Unit Holder's Non Resident (External) account kept in India, the proceeds can also be sent to his Indian address for crediting to his NRE / FCNR / non-resident (Ordinary) account, if desired by the Unit Holder.
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(ii) Non-Repatriation basis

When Units have been purchased from funds held in the Unit Holder's non-resident (Ordinary) account, the proceeds will be sent to the Unit Holder's Indian address for crediting to the Unit Holder's non-resident (Ordinary) account.

(iii) FPIs

For FPIs, the designated branch of the authorized dealer may allow remittance of net sale / maturity proceeds (after payment of taxes) or credit the amount to the Foreign Currency account or Non-resident Rupee account of the FPIs maintained in accordance with the approval granted to it by the RBI.

The Fund will not be liable for any delays or for any loss on account of any exchange fluctuations, while converting the rupee amount in foreign exchange in the case of transactions with NRIs / FPIs. The Fund may make other arrangements for effecting payment of redemption proceeds in future.

Further, based on the list provided by the Depositories (NSDL/ CDSL) giving the details of the demat account holders and the number of Units held by them in electronic form on the Record date fixed for redemption of Units on the Maturity date, the Registrars and Transfer Agent will pay the redemption proceeds by forwarding a cheque or directly crediting the bank account linked to the demat account depending on the mode of receipt of redemption proceeds chosen by the Unit holders.

Effect of Redemptions

The number of Units held by the Unit Holder in his / her / its folio will stand reduced by the number of Units Redeemed. Units once redeemed will be extinguished and will not be re-issued.

The normal processing time may not be applicable in situations where requisite details are not provided by investors/Unit holders. The AMC will not be responsible for any loss arising out of fraudulent encashment of cheques and/or any delay/loss in transit.

AMC reserves the right to provide the facility of redeeming Units of the Scheme through an alternative mechanism including but not limited to online transactions on the Internet, as may be decided by the AMC from time to time. The alternative mechanism may also include electronic means of communication such as redeeming Units online through the AMC Website or any other website etc. The alternative mechanisms would be applicable to only those investors who opt for the same in writing and/or subject to investor fulfilling such conditions as AMC may specify from time to time.

Signature mismatches

If the AMC / Registrar finds a signature mismatch, while processing the redemption/ switch out request, then the AMC/ Registrar reserves the right to process the redemption only on the basis of supporting documents confirming the identity of the investors. List of such documents would be notified by AMC from time to time on its website.

Important Note: All applicants for Purchase of Units /Redemption of Units must provide a bank name, bank account number, branch address, and account type in the Application Form.

Unclaimed Redemptions and IDCW

The unclaimed Redemption and IDCW amounts shall be deployed by the Fund in money market instruments and such other instruments/securities as maybe permitted from time to time. The investment management fee charged by the AMC for managing such unclaimed amounts shall not exceed 50 basis points. The circular also specifies that investors who claim these amounts during a period of three years from the due date shall be paid at the prevailing NAV. Thus, after a period of three years, this amount can be transferred to a pool account and the investors can claim the said amounts at the NAV prevailing at the end of the third year. In terms of the circular, the onus is on the AMC to make a continuous effort to remind investors through letters to take their unclaimed amounts. The details of such unclaimed amounts shall be disclosed in the annual report sent to the Unit Holders.

	Further, according to circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/ 2016/37 dated February 25, 2016 the unclaimed Redemption and IDCW amounts may be deployed in separate plan of Liquid scheme/Money market mutual fund scheme floated by Mutual Funds specifically for deployment of the unclaimed Redemption and IDCW amounts.
Delay in payment of redemption / repurchase proceeds	The AMC shall be liable to pay interest to the Unit holders at 15% or such other rate as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time, in case the Redemption / Repurchase proceeds are not made within 10 Business Days of the date of Redemption / Repurchase. However, the AMC will not be liable to pay any interest or compensation or any amount otherwise, in case the AMC / Trustee is required to obtain from the Investor / Unit holders verification of identity or such other details relating to Subscription for Units under any applicable law or as may be requested by a Regulatory Agency or any government authority, which may result in delay in processing the application.
Facility to transact in units of the Schemes through MF Utility portal & MFUI Points of Services pursuant to appointment of MF Utilities India Pvt. Ltd.	AMC has entered into an Agreement with MF Utilities India Pvt. Ltd. ("MFUI"), a "Category II – Registrar to an Issue" under SEBI (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993, for usage of MF Utility ("MFU") - a shared services initiative of various Asset Management Companies, which acts as a transaction aggregation portal for transacting in multiple Schemes of various Mutual Funds with a single form and a single payment instrument. Accordingly, investors are requested to note that in addition to the existing official points of acceptance ("OPA") for accepting transactions in the units of the schemes of the quant Mutual Fund as disclosed in the SID, www.mfuonline.com i.e. online transaction portal of MFU and the authorized Points of Service ("POS") designated by MFUI shall also be the OPA with effect from the dates as may be specified by MFUI on its website/AMC by issuance of necessary communication. All financial and non-financial transactions pertaining to Schemes of quant Mutual Fund can be done through MFU either electronically on www.mfuonline.com or physically through the POS of MFUI with effect from the respective dates as published on MFUI website against the respective POS locations. The list of POS of MFUI is published on the website of MFUI at www.mfuindia.com. This will be updated from time to time The uniform cut-off time as prescribed SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996, circulars issued by SEBI and as mentioned in the SID / KIM of the Scheme shall be applicable for applications received on the portal of MFUI i.e. www.mfuonline.com. However, investors should note that transactions on the MFUI portal shall be subject to the terms & conditions (including those relating to eligibility of investors) as stipulated by MFUI / quant Mutual Fund / the AMC from time to time and in accordance to the laws applicable. MFUI will allot a Common Account Number ("CAN"), a single reference number for all investments in the Mutual Fund industry, for transacting in multiple Schemes of various Mutual Funds through MFU and to map existing folios, if any. Investors can create a CAN by submitting the CAN Registration Form (CRF) and necessary documents at the MFUI POS. The AMC and / or its Registrar and Transfer Agent (RTA) shall provide necessary details to MFUI as may be needed for providing the required services to investors / distributors through MFU.
Bank A/c Details	As per the directives issued by SEBI it is mandatory for an investor to declare his/her bank account number. To safeguard the interest of Unitholders from loss or theft of their refund orders/redemption cheques, investors are requested to provide their bank details in the Application Form. In case an existing Unitholder is submitting a request for Change in his Bank Details, he needs to submit a copy of cancelled cheque leaf of the new bank account or Bank statement of the new bank account attested by his banker with seal & signature of banker or letter from the Banker of the investor. In absence of the same, the request for Change in Bank Mandate is liable to be rejected. Investors have an option of registering their bank accounts, by submitting the necessary forms & documents. At the time of redemption, investors can select the bank account to receive the amount.

Process for investments made in the name of a minor through a guardian in line with SEBI Circular SEBI/HO/IMD/DF3/CIR/P/20 19/166 issued on December 24, 2019	Payment for investment by means of Cheque, Demand Draft or any other mode shall be accepted from the bank account of the minor or from a joint account of the minor with the guardian only. For existing folios, the AMC's will change the Pay - out Bank mandate before redemption is processed. Upon the minor attaining the status of major, the minor in whose name the investment was made, shall be required to provide all the KYC details, updated bank account details including cancelled original cheque leaf of the new account. No further transactions shall be allowed till the status of the minor is changed to major.
Process for transmission of Units in line with SEBI Circular SEBI/HO/IMD/DF3/CIR/P/20 19/166 issued on December 24, 2019	The claimant has to submit the Transmission Request Form (TRF) and NOC form along with the prescribed common set of documents. All such forms and formats are available on AMC website, RTA and AMFI. AMCs shall not accept requests for redemption from a claimant pending completion of the transmission of units in his / her favour. The Stamp duty is payable by the claimant with respect to the indemnity bond and affidavit, shall be in accordance with the stamp duty prescribed by law.

C. 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 AMC will calculate and disclose the first NAV of the Scheme within a period of 5 business days from the date of allotment. Subsequently, the NAVs will be calculated and disclosed on all the Business Days. The AMC shall update the NAVs on the website Association of Mutual Funds in India - AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) before 11.00 p.m. on every Business Day and shall also update the NAVs on the website of AMC (www.quantmutual.com) for a given business day. If the NAVs are not available before the commencement of Business Hours on the following day due to any reason, the Mutual Fund shall issue a press release giving reasons and explaining when the Mutual Fund would be able to publish the NAV. Information regarding NAV can be obtained by the Unit holders / Investors by calling or visiting the nearest ISC.
Monthly and Half yearly Disclosures: Portfolio / Financial Results This is a list of securities where the corpus of the scheme is currently invested. The market value of these investments is also stated in portfolio disclosures.	The AMC will disclose the portfolio of the Scheme (alongwith ISIN) as on the last day of the month / half year on the website of the Mutual Fund and AMFI within 10 days from the close of each month/ half year (i.e. 31st March and 30th September) respectively in a user-friendly and downloadable spreadsheet format. Further, AMC shall publish an advertisement in an all India edition of one national English daily newspaper and one Hindi newspaper, every half year, disclosing the hosting of the half-yearly statement of its schemes' portfolio on the website of the Mutual Fund and AMFI and the modes through which unitholder(s) can submit a request for a physical or electronic copy of the statement of scheme portfolio. The AMC will also provide a dashboard, in a comparable, downloadable (spreadsheet) and machine readable format, providing performance and key disclosures like Scheme's AUM, investment objective, expense ratios, portfolio details, scheme's past performance etc. on website.
Half Yearly Results	The Mutual Fund shall within one month from the close of each half year, that is on 31st March and on 30th September, host a soft copy of its unaudited financial results on the website of the AMC and AMFI. The mutual fund shall publish an advertisement disclosing the hosting of such financial results on their website, in atleast one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation and in a newspaper having wide circulation published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the Mutual Fund is situated. The unaudited financial results will also be displayed on the website of the AMC and AMFI.
Risk-o-meter	Risk-o-meter forms part of the Product labeling and depicts Risk level of the scheme. The risk-o-meter of the scheme shall be in accordance with SEBI circular October 5, 2020 and the same shall be evaluated and updated on a monthly basis.

Disclosure of Risk-o-meter and Benchmark of the schemes	In terms of SEBI Circular dated April 29, 2021, the risk-o-meter and benchmark shall be disclosed while disclosing the performance of the schemes from time to time.	
Annual Report	The Scheme annual report or an abridged summary thereof shall be mailed (emailed, where e mail id is provided unless otherwise required)) to all Unit holders not later than four months (or such other period as may be specified by SEBI from time to time) from the date of closure of the relevant accounting year (i.e. 31st March each year) and full annual report shall be available for inspection at the Head Office of the Mutual Fund and a copy shall be made available to the Unit holders on request on payment of nominal fees, if any. Scheme wise annual report shall also be displayed on the website of the Mutual Fund (www.quantmutual.com) and on the website of Association of Mutual Funds in India (www.amfiindia.com). Unitholders whose email addresses are not registered with the Mutual Fund may 'opt-in' to receive a physical copy of the annual report or an abridged summary thereof. Further, AMC shall provide a physical copy of the abridged summary of the Annual Report, without charging any cost, on a specific request received from a unitholder. AMC shall also publish an advertisement every year, in an all India edition of one national English daily newspaper and in one Hindi newspaper, disclosing the hosting of the scheme wise annual report on the website of the Mutual Fund and AMFI and the modes through which a unitholder can submit a request for a physical or electronic copy of the annual report or abridged summary thereof.	
Associate Transactions	Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI).	
Taxation Rates applicable for the FY 21-22. The information is provided for general information only. However, in view of the individual nature of the implications, each investor is advised to consult his or her own tax advisors / authorised dealers with respect to the specific amount of tax and other implications arising out of his or her participation in the schemes.	Tax on Dividend	Finance Act, 2020 inserted a new section 194K of the Act to provide that any person responsible for paying to a resident any income in respect of units of a Mutual Fund specified under clause (23D) of section 10. Mutual Fund shall at the time of credit of such income to the account of the payee or at the time of payment thereof by any mode, whichever is earlier, deduct income-tax there on at the rate of 10%.
	Capital Gains: Long Term	Section 112 A has inserted for taxability of long term capital gain arising from transfer of a long term capital asset being an equity share in a company or a unit of equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust shall be taxed @10% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) if such capital gain exceeding Rs.1,00,000 p.a
	Short Term	15% (plus applicable surcharge and cess)
	- quant Mutual Fund is a Mutual Fund registered with the Securities & Exchange Board of India and hence the entire income of the Mutual Fund will be exempt from income tax in accordance with the provisions of Section 10(23D) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (the Act). - Surcharge at the rate of 15% to be levied in case of individual /HUF unit holders where their income exceeds Rs. 1 crore. Surcharge at 10% to be levied in case of individual/HUF unit holders where income of such unit holder exceeds Rs. 50 lakhs but does not exceed Rs. 1 crore. Cess at the rate of 4% will be applicable on the tax plus surcharge. - For income distributed after 1 October 2014, the mode of calculation of distributed income u/s 115R for the purpose of determining the amount of tax thereon has been modified which shall result in higher effective rate of tax on such income distribution by the Mutual Fund. - The Scheme will attract securities transaction tax (STT) at 0.001% on the redemption value.	
	For further details on taxation please refer to the clause on Taxation in the SAI.	
Applicability of Stamp Duty on Mutual Fund transactions	Pursuant to Notification No. S.O. 1226(E) and G.S.R. 226(E) dated March 30, 2020 issued by Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, read with Part I of Chapter IV of Notification dated February 21, 2019 issued by Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India on the Finance Act, 2019, stamp duty @0.005% of the transaction value is levied on applicable mutual fund transactions, with effect from July 01, 2020. Accordingly, pursuant to levy of stamp duty, the number of units allotted in case of purchase transactions (including IDCW reinvestment) to the unitholders would be reduced to that extent.	

Investor services	Investors can lodge any service request or complaints or enquire about NAVs, Unit Holdings, IDCW, etc by calling the Investor line of the AMC at "022-6295 5000" and additional contact number +91 9920212223 (chargeable) from 09.00 am to 6.00 pm (Monday to Friday) or email – investor.help@quant.in. The service representatives may require personal information of the Investor for verification of his / her identity in order to protect confidentiality of information. The AMC will at all times endeavour to handle transactions efficiently and to resolve any investor grievances promptly. Any complaints should be addressed to Mr. Shardul Gusain who has been appointed as the Investor Relations Officer and can be contacted at: Address: Quant Money Managers Limited 6th Floor, Sea Breeze Building, AppaSaheb Marathe Marg, Prabhadevi, Mumbai – 400 025. Phone no.: 022 – 6295 5000 For any grievances with respect to transactions through BSE StAR and / or NSE MFSS, the investors / Unit Holders should approach either the stock broker or the investor grievance cell of the respective stock exchange.
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D. COMPUTATION OF NAV

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

Valuation of Foreign Currency / Securities: On the valuation day, all the assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency will be valued in Indian Rupees. The valuation price of the security will be converted to INR based on FBIL/any other designated agency, reference rate at the close of banking hours in India. If required, the AMC may change the source of determining the exchange rate. The Fund shall value its investments according to the valuation norms (Valuation Policy includes computation of NAV in case of investment in foreign securities), as specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Regulations, or such guidelines / recommendations as may be specified by SEBI from time to time. The broad valuation norms are detailed in the Statement of Additional Information.

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

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

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

The AMC will calculate and disclose the first NAV of the Scheme within a period of 5 business days from the date of allotment. Subsequently, the NAVs will be calculated and disclosed on all the Business Days.

IV. FEES AND EXPENSES

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

A. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO) EXPENSES

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

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

B. ANNUAL SCHEME RECURRING EXPENSES

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

The AMC has estimated that upto 2.25 % of the daily net assets of the Scheme will be charged as expenses. For the actual current expenses being charged, the investor should refer to the website of the AMC.

Expense Head	% of daily Net Assets
Investment Management and Advisory fees	Upto 2.25%
Trustee fees	
Audit fees	
Custodian fees	
RTA fees	
Marketing & Selling expense incl. agent commission	
Cost related to investor communications	
Cost of fund transfer from location to location	
Cost of providing account statements and IDCW redemption cheques and warrants	
Costs of statutory Advertisements	
Cost towards investor education & awareness (at least 2 bps)	
Brokerage & transaction cost over and above 12 bps and 5 bps for cash and derivative market trades resp.	
Goods & Service Tax (GST) on expenses other than investment and advisory fees	
GST on brokerage and transaction cost	
Other Expenses*	
Maximum total expense ratio (TER) permissible under Regulation 52(6)(c)	
Additional expenses under regulation 52(6A)(c)	Upto 0.05%
Additional expenses for gross new inflows from specified cities under regulation 52(6A)(b)	Upto 0.30%

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

All fees and expenses charged in a Direct Plan (in percentage terms) under various heads including the investment and advisory fee shall not exceed the fees and expenses charged under such heads in Regular Plan.

Direct Plan shall have a lower expense ratio excluding distribution expenses, commission, etc. and no commission for distribution of Units will be paid/ charged under Direct Plan.

The expenses towards Investment Management and Advisory Fees under Regulation 52 (2) and the various sub-heads of recurring expenses mentioned under Regulation 52 (4) of SEBI (MF) Regulations can be apportioned under various expense heads/ sub heads without any sub limit, as permitted under the applicable regulations. Thus, there shall be no internal sub-limits within the expense ratio for expense heads mentioned under Regulation 52 (2) and (4) respectively. Further, the additional expenses under Regulation 52(6A)(c) may be incurred either towards investment & advisory fees and/or towards other expense heads as stated above.

These estimates have been made in good faith as per the information available to the Investment Manager and are subject to change inter-se or in total subject to prevailing Regulations.

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

Assets under management Slab (In Rs. crore)	Total expense ratio limits
On the first Rs. 500 crores of the daily net assets	2.25%
On the next Rs. 250 crores of the daily net assets	2.00%
On the next Rs. 1250 crores of the daily net assets	1.75%
On the next Rs. 3000 crores of the daily net assets	1.60%
On the next Rs. 5000 crores of the daily net assets	1.50%
On the next Rs. 40,000 crores of the daily net assets	Total expense ratio reduction of 0.05% for every increase of Rs. 5,000 crores of daily net assets or part thereof.
On the balance of the assets	1.05%

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

Expenses charged to the Scheme:

- A. In addition to the limits as specified in Regulation 52(6) of SEBI (MF) Regulations 1996 or the Total Recurring Expenses (Total Expense Limit) as specified above, the following costs or expenses may be charged to the Scheme namely-

Additional expenses for gross new inflows from specified cities

- a) expenses not exceeding of 0.30 per cent of daily net assets, if the new inflows from such cities as specified by SEBI/AMFI from time to time are at least -
- 30 per cent of gross new inflows in the Scheme, or;
 - 15 per cent of the average assets under management (year to date) of the Scheme, whichever is higher:

Provided that if inflows from such cities is less than the higher of sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (ii), such expenses on daily net assets of the Scheme shall be charged on proportionate basis.

Provided further that, expenses charged under this clause shall be utilised for distribution expenses incurred for bringing inflows from such cities.

Provided further that amount incurred as expense on account of inflows from such cities shall be credited back to the Scheme in case the said inflows are redeemed within a period of one year from the date of investment.

Provided further that, additional TER can be charged based on inflows only from retail investors in terms of SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2018/137 dated October 22, 2018 and SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2019/42 dated March 25, 2019. For this purpose inflows of amount upto Rs 2,00,000/- per transaction, by individual investors shall be considered as inflows from "retail investor".

- a) additional expenses, incurred towards different heads mentioned under Regulations 52(2) and 52(4), not exceeding 0.05 per cent of daily net assets of the Scheme;
- b) GST payable on investment and advisory service fees ('AMC fees') charged by quant Money Managers Limited;

Further, brokerage and transaction costs which are incurred for the purpose of execution of trade and is included in the cost of investment shall not exceed 0.12 per cent in case of cash market transactions and 0.05 per cent in case of derivatives transactions.

B. Within the Total Expense Limit chargeable to the scheme, following will be charged to the Scheme:

- a) GST on other than investment and advisory fees, if any, (including on brokerage and transaction costs on execution of trades) shall be borne by the Scheme
- b) Investor education and awareness initiative fees of at least 2 basis points on daily net assets of the Scheme.

C. AMC fees charged by quant AMC to the scheme will be within the Total Expense Limit as prescribed by SEBI Regulations, as amended from time to time.

Expenses over and above the prescribed limit shall be charged / borne in accordance with the Regulations prevailing from time to time.

The mutual fund would update the current expense ratios on its website (www.quantmutual.com) atleast three working days prior to the effective date of the change. Investors can refer 'Total Expense Ratio of Mutual Fund Schemes' section on <https://quantmutual.com/Total-Expense-Ratio> for Total Expense Ratio (TER) details.

Illustration of impact of expense ratio on scheme's returns

For any scheme, NAV is computed on a daily basis factoring in all the assets as well as liabilities of the Scheme (including expenses charged). Expenses charged to the Scheme bring down its NAV and hence the investor's net returns on a corresponding basis.

Illustration:

Particulars	Amount (in Rs.)	No of units	NAV per unit (in Rs.)
Invested on March 31, 2017 (A)	10,000	1,000	10.00
Value of above investment as on March 31, 2018 (gross of all expenses) (B)	11,500	1,000	11.50
Total Expenses charged during the year @2% p.a. (assumed) (C)	200		0.20
Value of above investment as on March 31, 2018 (net of all expenses) (D) = (B-C)	11,300	1,000	11.30
Returns (%) (gross of all applicable expenses) (E) = ((B/A)-1)		15.0%	
Returns (%) (net of all applicable expenses) (F) = ((D/A)-1)		13.0%	

Please Note:

- The purpose of the above illustration is purely to explain the impact of expense ratio charged to the Scheme and should not be construed as providing any kind of investment advice or guarantee of returns on investments.
- It is assumed that the expenses charged are evenly distributed throughout the year. The expenses of the Direct Plan under the Scheme may vary with that of the Regular Plan under the Scheme.
- Calculations are based on assumed NAVs, and actual returns on your investment may be more, or less.

- Any tax impact has not been considered in the above example, in view of the individual nature of the tax implications. Each investor is advised to consult his or her own financial advisor.

C. LOAD STRUCTURE

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 commission to the distributors and to take care of other marketing and selling expenses. Load amounts are variable and are subject to change from time to time. For the current applicable structure, investors may refer to the website of the AMC (www.quantmutual.com) or may call at **022-6295 5000** and additional contact number +91 9920212223 from 09.00 am to 06.00 pm (Monday to Friday) or can contact his distributor.

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

Type of Load	Load chargeable (as %age of NAV)
Entry Load	Not applicable
Exit Load	NIL

Units issued on reinvestment of IDCW shall not be subject to Load. No load shall be levied on switches between options and sub-options of the Scheme.

The above mentioned load structure shall be equally applicable to the special products such as switches, STP, SWP, etc. offered by the AMC. Further, for switches between the Growth and IDCW Option, no load will be charged by the Scheme. However, for switches between the Plans i.e. between Regular and Direct Plan or vice versa, load will be charged by the Scheme.

Exit load, if any, charged to the investors will be credited back to the Scheme net of GST. The Investor is requested to check the prevailing Load structure of the Scheme before investing.

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

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

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

The Redemption Price however, will not be lower than 95% of the NAV. Any imposition or enhancement of Load in future shall be applicable on prospective investments only.

At the time of changing the Load Structure:

- An Addendum detailing the changes will be attached to Scheme Information Document and Key Information Memorandum. The addendum may be circulated to all the distributors / brokers so that the same can be attached to all Scheme Information Document and Key Information Memorandum already in stock.
- The addendum will be displayed on the website of the AMC and arrangements will be made to display the addendum in the form of a notice in all the Investor Service Centres and distributors / brokers office.
- The introduction of the Exit Load alongwith the details may be stamped in the acknowledgement slip issued to the Investors on submission of the application form and may also be disclosed in the statement of accounts issued after the introduction of such Load.
- A public notice shall be given in respect of such changes in one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation as well as in a newspaper published in the language of region where the Head Office of the Mutual Fund is situated.
- Any other measure which the Mutual Fund may consider necessary.

The Trustee/AMC reserves the right to change the load structure subject to the limits prescribed under the Regulations. Any change in load structure shall be only on a prospective basis i.e. any such changes would be chargeable only for Redemptions from prospective purchases (applying first in first out basis).

Transaction Charges

In terms of SEBI circular no. CIR/IMD/DF/13/2011 dated August 22, 2011, as amended from time to time, Transaction Charge per subscription of Rs. 10,000/- and above shall be charged from the investors and shall be payable to the distributors/ brokers (who have opted in for charging the transaction charge) in respect of applications routed through distributor/ broker relating to Purchases / subscription / new inflows only (lump sum and SIP). The transaction charge (based on the type of the product), if any shall be deducted by AMC from the subscription amount and paid to the distributor; and the balance shall be invested and accordingly units allotted. The statement of account shall clearly state the net investment as gross subscription less transaction charge. The charge is, subject to the following:

- For Existing / New investors: Rs.100 / Rs.150 as applicable per subscription of Rs. 10,000/- and above
- Transaction charge for SIP shall be applicable only if the total commitment through SIP amounts to Rs. 10,000/- and above. In such cases the transaction charge would be recovered in maximum 4 successful installments.
- There shall be no transaction charge on subscription below Rs. 10,000/-.
- There shall be no transaction charges on direct investments.
- There shall be no transaction charges for transaction other than purchases / subscriptions relating to new inflows such as Switches, etc.
- Transactions carried out through the Stock Exchange platforms for mutual funds shall not be subject to transaction charges.

The requirement of minimum application amount shall not be applicable if the investment amount falls below the minimum amount required due to deduction of transaction charges from the subscription amount.

The Transaction Charge as mentioned above shall be deducted by the AMC from the subscription amount of the Unit Holder and paid to the distributor and the balance shall be invested in the Scheme. The statement of account shall clearly state that the net investment as gross subscription less transaction charge and give the number of units allotted against the net investment.

D. WAIVER OF LOAD FOR DIRECT APPLICATIONS

Not applicable

V. RIGHTS OF UNITHOLDERS

Please refer to SAI for details.

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

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

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable.

3. Details of all enforcement actions taken by SEBI in the last three years and/ or pending with SEBI for the violation of SEBI Act, 1992 and Rules and Regulations framed there under including debarment and/ or suspension and/ or cancellation and/ or imposition of monetary penalty/adjudication/enquiry proceedings, if any, to which the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company and/ or any of the directors and/ or key personnel (especially the fund managers) of the AMC and Trustee Company were/ are a party. The details of the violation shall also be disclosed.

Nil

4. Any pending material civil or criminal litigation incidental to the business of the Mutual Fund to which the Sponsor(s) and/ or

the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company and/ or any of the directors and/ or key personnel are a party should also be disclosed separately.

Nil

5. Any deficiency in the systems and operations of the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees/Trustee Company which SEBI has specifically advised to be disclosed in the SID, or which has been notified by any other regulatory agency, shall be disclosed.

Nil

The Scheme under this Scheme Information Document was approved by the Trustee Company on June 30, 2020. The Trustee has ensured that the Scheme is a new product offered by quant Mutual Fund and is not a minor modification of its existing schemes.

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

**For and on behalf of
quant Money Managers Limited**

**Sd/-
Sandeep Tandon
Chief Executive Officer**

Date: October 19, 2021

OFFICIAL POINTS OF ACCEPTANCE FOR ONGOING TRANSACTIONS

DETAILS OF qMF INVESTOR SERVICE CENTER OFFICES - KFIN TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Agartala: Bidurkarta Chowmuhan, J N Bari Road, Tripura (West), Agartala - 799001. **Agra:** 1St Floor, Deepak Wasan Plaza, Behind Holiday Inn, Opp Megdoot Furnitures, Sanjay Place, Agra - 282002. **Ahmedabad:** Office No. 401, On 4th Floor, ABC-I, Off. C.G. Road, Ahmedabad-380009. **Ajmer:** S. No. 1 & 2, 2Nd Floor, Ajmer Tower, Kutchery Road, Ajmer - 305001. **Akola:** Yamuna Tarang Complex, Shop No 30, Ground Floor, N. H. No- 06, Akola, Akola - 444004. **Aligarh:** 1St Floor, Kumar Plaza, Aligarh - 202001. **Allahabad:** Rsa Towers, 2Nd Floor, Above Sony Tv Showroom, 57, S P Marg, Civil Lines, Allahabad - 211001. **Alleppy:** X1V 172, Jp Towers, Mullackal, Ksrct Bus Stand, Alleppy - 688011. **Alwar:** 101, Saurabh Tower, Opp. Uit, Near Bhagat Singh Circle, Road No. 2, Alwar - 301001. **Ambala:** 6349, Nicholson Road, Adjacent Kos Hospital Ambala Cant, Ambala - 133001. **Amravati:** Shop No 13 & 27, Gulshan Plaza, Badnera Road, Near Bhartiya Mahavidhyalaya, Rajapeth, Amravati - 444605. **Amritsar:** 72-A, Taylor'S Road, Opp Aga Heritage Club, Amritsar - 143001. **Anand:** B-42 Vaibhav Commercial Center, Nr Tvs Down Town Show Room , Grid Char Rasta, Anand - 380001. **Ananthapur:** #15/149, 1St Floor, S R Towers, Subash Road, Opp. To Lalitha Kala Parishad, Anantapur - 515001. **Ankleshwar:** L/2 Keval Shopping Center, Old National Highway, Ankleshwar, Ankleshwar - 393002. **Asansol:** 112/N, G. T. Road, Bhanga Pachil, G.T Road, Asansol - 713 303, Paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal. **Aurangabad:** Ramkunj Niwas, Railway Station Road, Near Osmanpura Circle, Aurangabad - 431005. **Azamgarh:** 1St Floor, Alkal Building, Opp. Nagaripalika Civil Line, Azamgarh - 276001. **Balasore:** Gopalgaon, M.S Das Street, Gopalgaon, Balasore, Orissa, Balasore - 756001. **Bangalore:** Old No: 35, New No-59, 1st Floor, Kamala Nivas, Puttanna Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore 560004. **Bankura:** Ambika Market Complex (Ground Floor), Nutanganj, Post & Dist Bankura, Bankura - 722101. **Bareilly:** 1St Floor, 165, Civil Linesopp. Hotel Bareilly Palace, Near Railway Station, Bareilly - 243001. **Barhampore (Wb):** Thakur Market Complex, Gorabazar, Post Berhampore Dist Murshidabad, 72 No Nayasarak Road, Barhampore (Wb) - 742101. **Baroda:** Sb-5, Mangaldeep Complex, Opp. Masonic Hall, Productivity Road, Alkapuri, Baroda - 390007. **Begusarai:** Near Hotel Diamond Surbhi Complex, O.C Township Gate, Kapasiya Chowk, Begusarai - 851117. **Belgaum:** Cts No 3939/ A2 A1, Above Raymonds Show Room |Beside Harsha Appliances, Club Road, Belgaum - 590001. **Bellary:** No. 1, Khb Colony, Gandhi Nagar, Bellary - 583103. **Berhampur (Or):** 3rd Lane Dharam Nagar, Opp – Divya Nandan Kalyan Mandap, Near Lohiya Motor, Orissa, Berhampur (Or) - 760001. **Betul:** 107,1St Floor, Hotel Utkarsh, | J. H. College Road, Betul - 460001. **Bhagalpur:** 2Nd Floor, Chandralok Complex, Ghantaghar, Radha Rani Sinha Road, Bhagalpur - 812001. **Bharuch:** Shop No 147-148, Aditya Complex, Near Kasak Circle, Bharuch - 392001. **Bhatinda:** #2047-A 2Nd Floor, The Mall Road, Above Max New York Life Insurance, New Delhi - 151001. **Bhavnagar:** G-11 Giranjali Complex, Beside Bhavnagar Municipal Corporation & Collector Office, Kalanala, Bhavnagar - 364001. **Bhilai:** Office No.2, 1st Floor; Plot No. 9/6, Nehru Nagar (E), Bhilai, Durg-490 020; Chhattisgarh. **Bhilwara:** Shop No. 27-28, 1St Floor, Heera Panna Market, Pur Road, Bhilwara - 311001. **Bhopal:** Kay Kay Business Centre, 133, Zone I, Mp Nagar, Above City Bank, Bhopal - 462011. **Bhubaneswar:** A/181, Back Side Of Shivam Honda Show Room, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar - 751007. **Bikaner:** 70-71, 2Nd Floor | Dr.Chahar Building, Panchsati Circle, Sadul Ganj, Bikaner - 334001. **Bilaspur:** Shop No-201 & 202, 1St Floor, V R Plaza, Link Road, Bilaspur, C. G. Bilaspur - 495001. **Bokaro:** B-1, 1St Floor, City Centre, Sector - 4, Near Sona Chandi Jewellers, Bokaro - 827004. **Burdwan:** 63 Gt Road, Halder Complex 1St Floor, Burdwan - 713101. **Calicut:** 1st Floor Soubhagya Shopping Complex, Arayidathpalam, Mavoor Road, Calicut - 673004. **Chandigarh:** Sco-371-372S, Above Hdfc Bank, Sector 35-B, Chandigarh - 160036. **Chandrapur:** Shop No-6, Office No-2 1St Floor, Rauts Raghuvanshi Complex, Beside Azad Garden Main Road, Chandrapur - 442402. **Chennai:** F-11, Akshaya Plaza, 1St Floor, 108, Adhithanar Salai, Egmore, Opp To Chief Metropolitan Court, Chennai - 600002. **Chinsura:** J C Ghosh Saranu, Bhanga Gara, Chinsurah, Hooghly, Chinsurah - 712101. **Cochin:** Ali Arcade, 1St Floor, Kizhavana Road, Panampilly Nagar, Near Atlantis Junction, Ernakulam - 682036. **Coimbatore:** 1057/1058 Jaya Enclave, 2nd Floor, Avinashi Road, Coimbatore - 641018. **Cuttack:** Po - Buxi Bazar, Cuttack, Opp Dargha Bazar, Dargha Bazar, Cuttack - 753001. **Darbhanga:** Jaya Complex, 2Nd Floor, Above Furniture Planet, Donar, Chowk, Darbhanga - 846003. **Davangere:** 376/2, 4th Main, 8th Cross, P J Extn, Davangere - 577002. **Dehradun:** Kaulagarh Road, Near Sirmaur Margabove, Reliance Webworld, Dehradun - 248001. **Deoria:** 1St Floor, 1St Floor, Opp. Zila Panchayat, Civil Lines, Deoria - 274001. **Dewas:** 27 Rmo House, Station Road, Above Maa Chamunda Gaes Agency, Dewas - 455001. **Dhanbad:** 208 New Market 2Nd Floor, Bank More, Dhanbad - 826001. **Dharwad:** G, 7&8 Banashankari Avenue, Opp Nttf., P B Road, Dharwad - 580001. **Dhule:** Ashoka Estate, Shop No. 14/A, Upper Ground Floor, Sakri Road, Opp. Santoshi Mata Mandir, Dhule - 424001. **Dindigul:** No : 9 Old No: 4/B, New Agraharam, Palani Road, Dindigul - 624001. **Durgapur:** 1St Floor, Old Dutta Automobile Bldg, Nachan Road, Benachity, Durgapur - 713213. **Eluru:** D.No: 23B-5-93/1, Savithri Complex, Edaravari Street, Near Dr.Prabhavathi Hospital,R. R. Pet, Eluru - 534002. **Erode:** No: 4, Veerappan Traders Complex, KMY Salai, Sathy Road, Opp. Erode Bus Stand, Erode - 638003. **Faridabad:** A-2B, 1st Floor, Nehru Groundnit, Faridabad - 121001. **Ferozpur:** The Mall Road, Chawla Bulding, 1st Floor, Opp. Centrail Jail, Near Hanuman Mandir, Ferozepur - 152002. **Gandhidham:** 203 2Nd Floor, Bhagwati Chamber, Kutchkala Road, Gandhidham - 370201. **Gandhinagar:** Plot No - 945/2, Sector - 7/C, Opp Pathika, Gandhinagar - 382007. **Gaya:** Hotel Skylark, Swaraipuri Road, Gaya-823001, Bihar. **Ghaziabad:** 1St Floor-7, Lohia Nagar, Ghaziabad - 201001. **Ghazipur:** 2Nd Floor, Shubhra Hotel Complex, Mahaubagh, Ghazipur - 233001. **Gonda:** House No. 782, Shiv Sadan, ITI Road, Near Raghukul Vidya Peeth, Civil Lines, Gonda – 271 001, Uttar Pradesh. **Gorakhpur:** Above V. I. P. House adjacent, A.D. Girls College, Bank Road, Gorakhpur - 273001. **Gulbarga:** Cts No 2913 1St Floor, Asian Towers, Jagath Station Main Road, Next To Adithya Hotel, Gulbarga - 585105. **Guntur:** D No 6-10-27, Srinilayam, Arundelpet, 10/1, Guntur - 522002. **Gurgaon:** Shop No.18, Ground Floor, Sector - 14, Opp. Akd Tower, Near Huda Office, Gurgaon - 122001. **Guwahati:** 54 Sagarika Bhawan 2Nd Floor, R G Barooah Road, Aidc, Near Baskin Robbins, Guwahati - 781024. **Gwalior:** 37/38, Lashkar, Mlb Roadshinde Ki Chhawani, Near Nadi Gate Pul, Gwalior - 474001. **Haldwani:** Shop No. 5, KMVN Shopping Complex, Haldwani - 263139, Uttarakhand. **Haridwar:** 8, Govind Puri, Opp. LIC - 2, Above Vijay Bank, Main Road, Ranipur More, Haridwar - 249401. **Hassan:** St Anthony'S Complex, Ground Floor, H.N. Pura Road, Hassan - 573201. **Hissar:** Sco-71, 1St Floor, Red Square Market, Hissar - 125001. **Hoshiarpur:** 1St Floor, The Mall Tower, Opp Kapila Hospital, Sutheri Road, Hoshiarpur -

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Premtala, Silchar - 788001. **Siliguri:** 2nd Floor, Nanak Complex, Sevoke Road, Siliguri-734001. **Sivakasi:** 363, Thiruthangal Road, Opp: TNEB, Sivakasi - 626123. **Solan:** Sahni Bhawan, Adjacent Anand Cinema Complex, The Mall, Solan - 173212. **Solapur:** Block No 06, Vaman Nagar, Opp D-Mart, Jule Solapur - 413004. **Sonepat:** 205 R Model Town, Above Central Bank Of India, Sonepat - 131001. **Sri Ganganagar:** 35E Block, Opp: Sheetla Mata Vaateka Sri Ganganagar, Sri Ganganagar - 335001. **Srikakulam:** D.No-4-1-28/1, Venkateswara Colony, Near Income Tax Office, Srikakulam - 532001. **Sultanpur:** Rama Shankar Complex, Civil Lines, Faizabad Road, Sultanpur - 228001. **Surat:** G-5 Empire State Buliding, Nr Udhna Darwaja, Ring Road, Surat - 395002. **Thanjavur:** No. 70, Nalliah Complex, Srinivasam Pillai Road, Tanjore - 613001. **Thodupuzha:** First Floor, Pulimoottil Pioneer, Pala Road, Thodupuzha - 685584. **Tirunelveli:** 55/18, Jeney Building, S N Road, Near Aravind Eye Hospital, Tirunelveli - 627001. **Tirupathi:** Flot No: 16, 1St Floor, R C Road, Near Palani Theater, Tirupathi - 517501. **Tirupur:** First floor, 224 A, Kamaraj Road, Opp to Cotton market complex, Tirupur - 641604. **Tiruvalla:** 2Nd Floor, Erinjery Complex, Ramanchira, Opp Axis Bank, Thiruvalla - 689107. **Trichur:** 2Nd Floor, Brothers Complex, Naikkanal Junction, Shornur Road, Near Dhanalakshmi Bank H O, Thrissur - 680001. **Trichy:** 60, Sri Krishna Arcade, Thennur High Road, Trichy - 620017. **Trivandrum:** 2Nd Floor, Akshaya Tower, Sasthamangalam, Trivandrum - 695010. **Tuticorin:** 4 - B, A34 - A37, Mangalmal Mani Nagar, Opp. Rajaji Park, Palayamkottai Road, Tuticorin - 628003. **Udaipur:** 201-202, Madhav Chambers, Opp G P O, Chetak Circle, Udaipur - 313001. **Ujjain:** 101 Aashta Tower, 13/1 Dhanwantri Marg, Freeganj, Ujjain - 456010. **Valsad:** Shop No 2, Phiroza Corner, Opp Next Show Room, Tithal Road, Valsad - 396001. **Vapi:** Shop No-12, Ground Floor, Sheetal Appatment, Near K P Tower, Vapi - 396195. **Varanasi:** D-64/1321St Floor, Anant Complex, Siga, Varanashi - 221010. **Vellore:** 1, M N R Arcade, Officers Line, Krishna Nagar, Vellore - 632001. **Vijayanagaram:** Soubhagya, 19-6-1/3, 2Nd Floor, Near Fort Branch, Opp: Three Temples, Vizianagaram - 535002. **Vijayawada:** 39-10-7, Opp : Municipal Water Tank, Labbipet, Vijayawada - 520010. **Visakhapatnam:** Door No 47-14-5/1, Eswar Paradise, Dwarakanagar Main Road, Visakhapatnam - 530016. **Warangal:** 5-6-95, 1 St Floor, Opp: B.Ed Collage, Lashkar Bazar, Chandra Complex, Hanmakonda, Warangal - 506001. **Yamuna Nagar:** Jagdhari Road, Above Uco Bank, Near D.A.V. Girls College, Yamuna Nagar - 135001.

"In addition to the existing official points of acceptance ("OPA") for accepting transactions in the units of the schemes of the quant Mutual Fund as disclosed in the SID, <http://www.mfuidia.com/MFUPOS> i.e. online transaction portal of MFU.

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