

SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT (SID)



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

TATA ARBITRAGE FUND

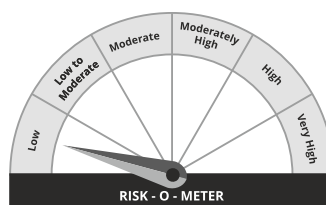
(An open ended scheme investing
in arbitrage opportunities)

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*:

- Income over a short term investment horizon
- Investments predominantly in arbitrage opportunities in the cash and derivative segments of the equity markets and by investing the balance in debt and money market instruments.

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

Scheme Risk O Meter



Investors understand that their principal
will be at Low Risk

Benchmark Risk O Meter



(It may be noted that risk-o-meter specified above is based on the scheme characteristics. The same shall be updated in accordance with provisions of SEBI circular dated October 5, 2020 on Product labelling in mutual fund schemes on ongoing basis.)

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

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

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

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

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

This Scheme Information Document is dated 30 April, 2022

Scheme Opened on	10.12.2018
Scheme Closed on	17.12.2018
Scheme Re-opened on	18.12.2018

Mutual Fund	AMC	Trustee
Tata Mutual Fund 1903, B-Wing, Parinee Crescenzo, G-Block, BKC, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051	Tata Asset Management Pvt Ltd. 1903, B-Wing, Parinee Crescenzo, G-Block, BKC, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051 CIN: U65990-MH-1994-PTC-077090	Tata Trustee Co. Pvt Ltd. 1903, B-Wing, Parinee Crescenzo, G-Block, BKC, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051 CIN: U65991-MH-1995-PTC-087722

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

Call: (022) 6282 7777 (Monday to Saturday 9:00 am to 5:30 pm) **Fax:** (022) 22613782

E-mail: service@tataamc.com **Website:** www.tatamutualfund.com

TATA ARBITRAGE FUND

Sr. No.	Table of Contents	Page No.
	HIGHLIGHTS / SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME	2
I.	INTRODUCTION	4
	A. Risk Factors	4
	B. Requirement of Minimum Investors in the Scheme	9
	C. Special Consideration	9
	D. Definitions	10
	E. Due Diligence by the Asset Management Company	12
II.	INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME	13
	A. Type of the Scheme	13
	B. Investment Objective of the Scheme	13
	C. Asset Allocation and Risk Profile	14
	D. Where will the Scheme Invest	16
	E. Investment Strategies	18
	F. Fundamental Attributes	23
	G. Scheme Benchmark	23
	H. Fund Manager	24
	I. Investment Restrictions	24
	J. Performance of the Scheme	27
	K. Portfolio Holdings of the Scheme	27
	L. Investment by Board of Directors, Fund Managers and Key Personnel	28
III.	UNITS AND OFFER	29
	A. New Fund Offer Period	29
	B. Ongoing Offer Details	29
	C. Periodic Disclosures	45
	D. Computation of Net Asset Value	48
IV.	FEES AND EXPENSES	49
	A. New Fund Offer Expenses	49
	B. Annual Scheme Recurring Expenses	49
	C. Load Structure	51
	D. Transaction Charges	52
V.	RIGHTS OF UNITHOLDERS	53
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 REGULAR AUTHORITY	53

HIGHLIGHTS / SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME

Name of the Scheme	Tata Arbitrage Fund
Type of Scheme	An open ended scheme investing in arbitrage opportunities.
Category of Scheme	Arbitrage Fund
Investment Objective	The investment objective of the Scheme is to seek to generate reasonable returns by investing predominantly in arbitrage opportunities in the cash and derivatives segments of the equity markets and by investing balance in debt and money market instruments. There is no assurance that the objective of the Scheme will be realised and the Scheme does not assure or guarantee any returns.
Liquidity	The scheme is an open ended scheme. The scheme is open for resale and repurchase of units at NAV based price, with applicable loads, if any on every business day on an ongoing basis. Under normal circumstances the AMC shall dispatch the redemption proceeds within 10 business days from date of receipt of request from the Unit holder.
Benchmark	Nifty 50 Arbitrage Index (TRI)
Transparency of operation / Disclosure of NAV	Determination of Net Asset Value (NAV) on all business days. The NAV of the scheme will be available at all investor service center of the AMC. The AMC will also declare the Net Asset Value of the scheme on every business day on AMFI's website www.amfiindia.com and also on the AMC's website i.e. www.tatamutualfund.com by 11 p.m. The monthly portfolio/ Half Yearly portfolio of the Scheme shall be available in a user-friendly and downloadable format on the www.tatamutualfund.com on or before the tenth day of succeeding month/half year Due to difference in the expense ratio, the NAV of each option of Direct Plan will be different from the NAV of each option of Regular Plan. Similarly, due to payout option, the NAV of IDCW option will be different from the NAV of Growth option.
Investment Options / Plans:	Regular Plan (For applications routed through Distributors): The Scheme has following options: • Growth Option • Monthly Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option (IDCW-Monthly) (Monthly Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option is not assured and is subject to the availability of the distributable surplus) Direct Plan (For applications not routed through Distributors) The Scheme has following options: • Growth Option • Monthly Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option (IDCW-Monthly) (Monthly Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option is not assured and is subject to the availability of the distributable surplus). Income Distribution option has sub-options of Payout of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal Option (IDCW-Payout), Reinvestment of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal Option (IDCW-Reinvestment) & Transfer of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal Option (IDCW-Transfer). The monthly income distribution payout for amount less than Rs 100/- will be compulsorily reinvested in the same sub-option at ex-dividend NAV. Record date for IDCW -Monthly option Record date for monthly Monthly Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option shall be 25th day of each month. (i.e 25th January, 25th February and so on) Since the record date for the income distribution is already fixed, notice advertisement for announcement of income distribution shall not be published/released. Unitholders will be intimated in case monthly income distribution is not declared for any particular month.

	Trustees reserve the right to introduce more options at later stage. Please note that the income distribution shall be distributed at the discretion of the Trustees subject to availability of distributable surplus.																																				
Default Option	Investor should appropriately tick the ‘option’ (Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal or growth) and sub-options (Payout of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW- Payout), Reinvestment of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW- Reinvestment) and Transfer of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW-Transfer)) in the application form while investing in the Scheme. If no option is mentioned / indicated in the application form by the investor then the units will, by default, be allotted under the Direct Plan- Growth Option. If no Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal sub-option is mentioned / indicated in the application form by the investor then the units will, by default, be allotted under the Reinvestment of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal Option (IDCW- Reinvestment). Default Plan: Investors are requested to note the following scenarios for the applicability of “Direct Plan (application not routed through distributor) or Regular Plan(application routed through distributor) ” for valid applications received under the scheme: <table><tr><th>Scenario</th><th>Broker Code mentioned by the investor</th><th>Plan mentioned by the investor</th><th>Default Plan to be captured</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Direct Plan</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Regular Plan</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Mentioned</td><td>Direct Plan</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Direct Plan</td><td>Not Mentioned</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Direct Plan</td><td>Regular Plan</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>Mentioned</td><td>Regular Plan</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.	Scenario	Broker Code mentioned by the investor	Plan mentioned by the investor	Default Plan to be captured	1	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Direct Plan	2	Not mentioned	Direct Plan	Direct Plan	3	Not mentioned	Regular Plan	Direct Plan	4	Mentioned	Direct Plan	Direct Plan	5	Direct Plan	Not Mentioned	Direct Plan	6	Direct Plan	Regular Plan	Direct Plan	7	Mentioned	Regular Plan	Regular Plan	8	Mentioned	Not Mentioned	Regular Plan
Scenario	Broker Code mentioned by the investor	Plan mentioned by the investor	Default Plan to be captured																																		
1	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Direct Plan																																		
2	Not mentioned	Direct Plan	Direct Plan																																		
3	Not mentioned	Regular Plan	Direct Plan																																		
4	Mentioned	Direct Plan	Direct Plan																																		
5	Direct Plan	Not Mentioned	Direct Plan																																		
6	Direct Plan	Regular Plan	Direct Plan																																		
7	Mentioned	Regular Plan	Regular Plan																																		
8	Mentioned	Not Mentioned	Regular Plan																																		
Load	Entry Load: N.A. Exit Load: 0.25 % of the applicable NAV, if redeemed/ switched out/withdrawn on or before expiry of 30 Days from the date of allotment.																																				
Minimum Subscription amount under each Plan	Minimum subscription amount for each plan i.e. Direct Plan and Regular Plan: Minimum initial investment in the scheme / plan / option: Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter. For additional investment Rs. 1,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/-. The additional purchase investment can be made in Growth or IDCW option if initial investments exist under the requested option either in Direct or in Regular plan of the scheme. Minimum Redemption amount will be Rs.500 or 50 units or folio available balance (Whichever is lower) The minimum application amount and minimum redemption amount wherever specified in the concerned SIDs & KIMs will not be applicable for investment made in schemes of the Fund in compliance with the SEBI Circular SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-I/DOF5/P/CIR/2021/553 dated April 28, 2021 read along with SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-IDOF5/P/CIR/2021/624 dated September 20, 2021 (Alignment of																																				

	interest of Designated Employees of Asset Management Companies (AMCs) with the Unitholders of the Mutual Fund Schemes).
Duration of the Scheme	The fund, being an open ended in nature, has perpetual duration.

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

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

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

I. INTRODUCTION

A. RISK FACTORS

Standard Risk Factors:

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the scheme may go up or down.
- Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully.
- Mutual Funds and securities investments are subject to market risks and there can be no assurance and no guarantee that the Scheme will achieve its objective.
- As with any investment in stocks, shares and securities, the NAV of the Units under this Scheme can go up or down, depending on the factors and forces affecting the capital markets.
- Past performance of the previous Schemes, the Sponsors or its Group / Affiliates / AMC / Mutual Fund is not indicative of and does not guarantee the future performance of the Scheme.
- The schemes may invest in long term debt securities which bears the interest rate risk. Volatility of interest rate may impact the scheme adversely.
- Investment in equity and equity related securities including option contracts involve high degree of risks and investors should not invest in the schemes unless they can afford to take the risk of losing their investment.
- The sponsors are not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operations of the scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by them towards setting up of the mutual fund.
- Tata Arbitrage Fund is only the name of the Scheme and does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme, its future prospects or the returns. Investors therefore are urged to study the terms of the Offer carefully and consult their Tax and Investment Advisor before they investing in the Scheme.
- Tata Arbitrage Fund is not guaranteed or assured return schemes.
- Tata Arbitrage Fund is an Equity Oriented Mutual Fund for taxation purpose. Equity oriented mutual fund mean a fund which has been set up under a scheme of a Mutual Fund specified under clause (23D) of Income Tax Act, 1961 where more than 65% of the investible funds are invested in equity shares of domestic companies. The percentage of equity shareholding of the fund shall be computed with reference to the annual average of the monthly averages of the opening and closing figures. In an event where the percentage of annual average of monthly averages of equity shares of domestic companies falls below 65% of the investible funds, then the scheme may be classified as Non-Equity Oriented Fund and it may have additional tax implication on investors.

Scheme Specific Risk Factors:**a. Risk associated with the Scheme's Strategy**

The Scheme proposes to invest in equity and equity related instruments by identifying and exploiting price discrepancies in cash and derivative segments of the market. These investments by nature are volatile as the prices of the underlying securities are affected by various factors such as liquidity, time to settlement date, news flow, spreads between cash and derivatives market at different points of time, trading volumes, etc. There is no guarantee that the Fund Manager will be able to spot investment opportunities or correctly exploit price discrepancies in the different segments of the market. The Scheme is also expected to have a high portfolio churn, especially in a volatile market. There is an execution risk while implementing arbitrage strategies across various segments of the market, which may result in missed investment opportunities, or may also result in losses. In case of a large outflow from the Scheme, the Scheme may need to reverse the spot-futures transaction before the settlement of the futures trade. While reversing the spot-futures transaction on the Futures and Options settlement day on the exchange, there could be a risk of volume-weighted-average-price of the market being different from the price at which the actual reversal is processed resulting in basis risk.

There may be instances, where the price spread between cash and derivative market is insufficient to meet the cost of carry. In such situations, the fund manager due to lack of opportunities in the derivative market may not be able to outperform liquid / money market funds

Though the constituent stocks of most indices are typically liquid, liquidity differs across stock. Due to heterogeneity in liquidity in the capital market segment, trades on this segment do not get implemented instantly. This often makes arbitrage expensive, risky and difficult to implement.

b. Risks associated with investing in equities

Equity and Equity related instruments on account of its volatile nature are subject to price fluctuations on daily basis. The volatility in the value of the equity and equity related instruments is due to various micro and macro-economic factors affecting the securities markets. This may have adverse impact on individual securities /sector and consequently on the NAV of Scheme.

The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities as in certain cases, settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the schemes portfolio may result, at times, in potential losses to the scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of the securities held in the schemes portfolio.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of the investments. This may impact the ability of the unit holders to redeem their units. In view of this, the Trustee has the right, in its sole discretion to limit redemptions (including suspending redemptions) under certain circumstances.

Investments in equity and equity related securities involve high degree of risks and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risk of losing their investment.

c. Risks related to Arbitrage Strategy

- In case of a large redemption, the scheme may need to reverse the spot-futures transaction before the date of futures' settlement. This eventuality may lead to the basis risk. While reversing the spot-futures transaction on the Futures & Options settlement day on the Exchange, there could be a risk of volume-weighted-average-price of the market being different from the price at which the actual reversal is processed. This may result in basis risk.
- 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.

d. Risks associated with investing in debt securities

- Investments in money market instruments would involve a moderate credit risk i.e. risk of an issuer's liability to meet the principal payments. Additionally, money market securities, while fairly liquid, lack a well-developed secondary market, which may restrict the selling ability of the Scheme and may lead to the Scheme incurring losses till the security is finally sold.
- Money market instruments are also subject to price volatility due to factors such as changes in interest rates (when interest rates in the market rise, the value of a portfolio of money market instruments can be expected to decline), general levels of market liquidity, market perception of credit worthiness of the issuer of such instruments and risks associated with settlement of transactions and re-investment of intermediate cash flows. The NAV of the Scheme's Units, to the extent that the Scheme is invested in money market instruments, will consequently be affected by the aforesaid factors. The AMC endeavours to manage such risk by the use of in house credit analysis.
- The performance of the Scheme may be affected by changes in Government policies, general levels of interest rates and risks associated with trading volumes, liquidity and settlement systems.
- Investments in different types of securities are subject to different levels and kinds of risk. Accordingly, the Scheme's risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investment pattern. E.g. investments in corporate bonds carry a higher level of risk

than investments in Government Securities Further, even among corporate bonds, bonds which have a higher rating are comparatively less risky than bonds which have a lower rating.

- **Interest rate/price risk:** As with all debt securities, changes in interest rates may affect the NAV of the Scheme since the price of a fixed income instrument falls when the interest rates move up and vice versa. The effect is more prominent when the duration of the instrument is higher. Hence the NAV movement of the Scheme consisting of predominantly fixed income securities is likely to have inverse correlation with the movement in interest rates. In case of a floating rate instrument, this risk is lower as a result of periodic reset of the coupon. During the life of floating rate security or a swap, the underlying benchmark index may become less active and may not capture the actual movement in the interest rates or at times the benchmark may cease to exist. These types of events may result in loss of value in the portfolio.
- Government securities do carry price risk depending upon the general level of interest rates prevailing from time to time. The extent of fall or rise in the prices is a function of the coupon rate, days to maturity and the increase or decrease in the level of interest rates. The price of the Government securities (existing and new) is influenced only by movements in interest rates in financial systems.
- Floating rate securities issued by the Government (coupon linked to treasury bill benchmark or an inflation linked bond) have the least sensitivity to interest rate movements compared to other securities. Some of these securities are already in issue and the fund manager believes that more such securities may become available in future. These securities can play an important role in minimising interest rate risk in a portfolio.
- **Spread risk:** Though the sovereign yield curve might remain constant, investments in corporate bonds are exposed to the risk of spread widening between corporate bonds and gilts. Typically, if this spread widens, the prices of the corporate bonds tend to fall and so could the NAV of the Scheme. Similar risk prevails for the investments in the floating rate bonds, where the benchmark might remain unchanged, but the spread over the benchmark might vary. In such an event, if the spread widens, the price and the NAV of a Scheme could fall.
- **Sovereign risk:** The Central Government of a country is the issuer of the local currency in that country. The Government raises money to meet its capital and revenue expenditure by issuing debt or discounted securities. Since payment of interest and principal amount has a sovereign status implying no default, such securities are known as securities with sovereign credit. For domestic borrowers and lenders, the credit risk on such Sovereign credit is near zero and is popularly known as "risk free security" or "Zero Risk security". Thus Zero-Risk is the lowest risk, even lower than a security with "AAA" rating and hence commands a yield, which is lower than a yield on "AAA" security.
- **Credit risk or default risk:** This refers to inability of the issuer of the debt security to make timely payments of principal and/or interest due. In case of investments in government securities, the credit risk is minimal. It is reflected in the credit rating of the issuer. Hence if the credit rating of the issuer is downgraded, the price of the security will suffer a loss and the NAV will fall. Credit risk factors pertaining to lower rated securities also apply to lower rated zero coupon and deferred interest kind bonds. Lower rated zero coupon and deferred interest kind bonds carry an additional risk in that, unlike bonds that pay interest through the period of maturity, the Scheme by investing in these bonds will realize no cash till the cash payment date and if the issuer defaults, the Scheme may obtain no return on its investment.
- **Liquidity risk:** This represents the possibility that the realised price from selling the security might be lesser than the valuation price as a result of illiquid market. If a large outflow from the Scheme is funded by selling some of the illiquid securities, the NAV could fall even if there is
- No change in interest rates. Illiquid securities are typically quoted at a higher yield than the liquid securities and have higher bid offer spreads. Investment in illiquid securities results in higher current yield for the portfolio. Liquidity risk is a characteristic of the Indian fixed income market today. In addition, money market securities, while fairly liquid, lack a well-developed secondary market, which may restrict the selling ability of the Scheme and may lead to the Scheme incurring losses till the security is finally sold.
- The corporate debt market is relatively illiquid vis-a-vis the government securities market. Even though the government securities market is more liquid compared to that of other debt instruments, on occasions, there could be difficulties in transacting in the market due to extreme volatility or unusual constriction in market volumes or on occasions when an unusually large transaction has to be put through.
- **Re-investment risk:** This is associated with the fact that the intermediate cash flows (coupons or principal payment in case a security gets called or repurchased) may not be reinvested at the same yield as assumed in the original calculations.
- **Settlement risk:** Different segments of Indian financial markets have different settlement periods and such periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. Delays or other problems in settlement of transactions could result in temporary periods when the assets of the Scheme are not invested and no return is earned thereon. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme, to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme's portfolio, due to the absence of a well developed and liquid secondary market for debt securities, may result at times in potential losses to such Scheme in the event of a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the portfolio of the Scheme.
- **Market risk:** Lower rated or unrated securities are more likely to react to developments affecting the market and the credit risk than the highly rated securities which react primarily to movements in the general level of interest rates. Lower rated or unrated securities also tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than higher rated securities.
- In addition to the factors that affect the values of securities, the NAV of Units of the Scheme will fluctuate with the movement in the broader fixed income market, money market and derivatives market and may be influenced by factors influencing such

markets in general including but not limited to economic conditions, changes in interest rates, price and volume volatility in the bond and stock markets, changes in taxation, currency exchange rates, foreign investments, political, economic or other developments and closure of the stock exchanges.

- Investments in different types of securities are subject to different levels and kinds of risk. Accordingly, the Scheme's risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investment pattern. E.g. investments in corporate bonds carry a higher level of risk than investments in Government securities. Further, even among corporate bonds, bonds which have a higher rating are comparatively less risky than bonds which have a lower rating.

e. Risks associated with investing in derivatives

- The Scheme will invest in derivative products in accordance with and to the extent permitted under the Regulations and by RBI. Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but of the derivative itself. Trading in derivatives carries a high degree of risk although they are traded at a relatively small amount of margin which provides the possibility of great profit or loss in comparison with the principal investment amount. Thus, derivatives are highly leveraged instruments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Scheme.
- Derivative products are leverage instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investors. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the Fund Manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the Fund Manager involved uncertainty and decision of Fund Manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the Fund Manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies.
- Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. Derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative add to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price of securities being hedged and interest rate movements correctly. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.
- The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments".
- 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.
- The Scheme(s) 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(s) 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(s) may face a liquidity issue.
- 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(s) 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.
- 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(s) are compelled to negotiate with another counterparty at the then prevailing (possibly unfavourable) market price.
- 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.
- 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.

f. Trading through mutual fund trading platforms of BSE and/ or NSE

In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through BSE and/ or NSE, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing/settlement by BSE and/ or NSE and their respective clearing corporations on which the Mutual Fund has no control.

g. Other Scheme Specific Risk factors:

- **Performance Risk:** The Scheme's performance can decrease or increase, depending on a variety of factors, which may affect the values and income generated by a Scheme's portfolio of securities. The returns of the Scheme's investments are based on the current yields of the securities, which may be affected generally by factors affecting capital markets such as price and

volume, volatility in the stock markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, foreign investment, changes in government and Reserve Bank of India policy, taxation, political, economic or other developments and closure of the stock exchanges. Investors should understand that the investment pattern indicated for the Scheme, in line with prevailing market conditions, is only a hypothetical example as all investments involve risk and there can be no assurance that the Scheme's investment objective will be attained nor will the Scheme be in a position to maintain the model percentage of investment pattern/ composition particularly under exceptional circumstances so that the interest of the unit holders are protected. The AMC will endeavour to invest in highly researched growth companies, however the growth associated with equities may be generally high as also the erosion in the value of the investments/portfolio in the case of the capital markets passing through a bearish phase is a distinct possibility. A change in the prevailing rates of interest is likely to affect the value of the Scheme's investments and thus the value of the Scheme's Units. The value of money market instruments held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates.

- **Changes in Government Regulations:** The businesses in which companies operate are exposed to a range of government regulations, related to tax benefits, liberalization, provision of infrastructure and the like. Changes in such regulations may affect the prospects of companies.
- **Risk associated with potential change in Tax structure**

This summary of tax implications given in the taxation section (Units and Offer Section III) is based on the current provisions of the applicable tax laws. This information is provided for general purpose only. The current taxation laws may change due to change in the 'Income Tax Act 1961' or any subsequent changes/amendments in Finance Act/Rules/Regulations. Any change may entail a higher outgo to the scheme or to the investors by way of securities transaction taxes, fees, taxes etc. thus adversely impacting the scheme and its returns.

Risk Control / Mitigation measures for equity investments and related investments:

Investment in equity has an inherent market risk which cannot be mitigated generally. However, following measures have been implemented with an objective to mitigate /control other risks associated with equity investing:

Nature of Risk	Mitigation Measures
Regulatory Risk	• Online monitoring of various exposure limits by the Front Office System. Also as a backup, manual controls are also implemented.
Poor Portfolio Quality	• Pre-approved universe of stocks based on strong fundamental research. New stock addition only with the prior approval of investment committee.
Performance Risk	• Periodical review of stock wise profit & loss. Review of scheme performance vis. a vis. Benchmark index as well as peer group.
Liquidity Risk	• Periodical review of the liquidity position of each scrip (Market capitalization, average volume in the market vis. a vis. Portfolio Holding)
Concentration Risk	• Cap on maximum single sector exposure. Cap on maximum single stock exposure

Risk Control / Mitigation measures for Debt and related Investments:

Nature of Risk	Mitigation Measures
Liquidity Risk	• Focus on good quality paper at the time of portfolio construction • Portfolio exposure spread over various maturity buckets to in line with maturity of a scheme.
Credit Risk	• In house dedicated team for credit appraisal • Issuer wise exposure limit • Rating grade wise exposure limit • Periodical portfolio review by the Board of AMC
Interest Rate Risk	• Close watch on the market events • Active duration management • Portfolio exposure spread over various maturities.
Regulatory Risk	Online monitoring of various exposure limits by the Front Office System also as a backup, manual controls are implemented.

B. REQUIREMENT OF MINIMUM INVESTOR IN THE SCHEME

The Scheme shall have a minimum of 20 investors and no single investor shall account for more than 25% of the corpus of the Scheme. However, if such limit is breached during the NFO of the Scheme, the Fund will endeavor to ensure that within a period of three months or the end of the succeeding calendar quarter from the close of the NFO of the Scheme, whichever is earlier, the Scheme complies with these two conditions. In case the Scheme does not have a minimum of 20 investors in the stipulated period, the provisions of Regulation 39(2)(c) of the SEBI 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 on the applicable NAV on the 15th day of the notice period. The Fund shall adhere to the requirements prescribed by SEBI from time to time in this regard.

C. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

Tax Consequences

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

Disclosure / Disclaimer

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

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

- Pursuant to the provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, if after due diligence, the AMC believes that any transaction is suspicious in nature as regards money laundering, on failure to provide required documentation, information, etc. by the unit holder the AMC shall have absolute discretion to report such suspicious transactions to Financial Intelligence Unit - India / or to freeze the folios of the investor(s), reject any application(s) / allotment of units.

Other Business Activities of AMC:

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

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

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

Tata Asset Management Pvt Ltd. has also received no objection to investment management services through its subsidiary company Tata Pension Management Ltd under regulation 24(2) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.

Tata Pension Management Limited is in the process of setting up pension fund. Since the investment activities of Pension Funds will be managed by a separate Fund Manager, there will not be any conflict with investment activities of Tata Mutual fund

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

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

D. DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATION

1.	"Business Day" or "Working Day"	A day other than - Saturday and Sunday - a day on which the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited and/or National Stock Exchange of India Limited are closed - a day on which sale and repurchase of units is suspended by the AMC - a day on which normal business could not be transacted due to storms, floods, bandhs, strikes etc. The AMC reserves the right to declare any day as a Business Day or otherwise at any or all Investor Service Centres.
2.	"Business Hours"	Business hours are from 10.00 A.M. to 3.00 P.M. on any Business Day.
3.	"BSE"/"NSE"	Bombay Stock Exchange Limited / National Stock Exchange Limited
4.	"Calendar Year"	A Calendar Year shall be 12 full English Calendar months commencing from 1st January and ending on 31 st December.
5.	"Custodian"	ICICI Bank Limited
6.	"Entry Load"	Amount that is paid by the investors at the time of entry / subscription into the scheme.
7.	"Exit Load"	Amount that is paid by the investors at the time of exit / redemption from the scheme.
8.	"Derivative Exposure"	<u>SEBI Circular No. Cir / IMD / DF / 11 / 2010 dated August 18, 2010</u> Each position taken in derivatives shall have an associated exposure as defined under. Exposure is the maximum possible loss that may occur on a position. However, certain derivative positions may theoretically have unlimited possible loss. Exposure in derivative positions shall be computed as follows: Long Futures : Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts Short Futures : Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts Option Bought : Option Premium Paid * Lot Size * Number of Contracts
9.	"Day"	Any day as per English Calendar viz. 365 days in a year.

10.	"Financial Year"	A Financial Year shall be 12 full English Calendar months commencing from 1st April and ending on 31 st March.
11.	"Group"	"Group" means a group as defined in clause (b) of the Explanation to Section 5 of the Competition Act, 2002 (12 of 2003)".
12.	"IMA"	Investment Management Agreement dated 9th May, 1995, as amended from time to time, between the TTCPL & TAMPL.
13.	"Investor"	An investor means any resident or non-resident person whether individual or not (legal entity), who is eligible to subscribe units under the laws of his/her/their country of incorporation, establishment, citizenship, residence or domicile and under the Income Tax Act, 1961 including amendments thereto from time to time and who has made an application for subscribing units under the Scheme. Under normal circumstances, a Unit holder shall be deemed to be the investor.
14.	"Net Asset Value" or "NAV"	(a) In case of winding up of the Fund: In respect of a Unit, the amount that would be payable to the holder of that Unit on any date if the fund were to be wound up and its assets distributed on that date (valuing assets and liabilities in accordance with the normal accounting policies of the Fund, but ignoring net distributable income of the current financial year and winding up expenses). (b) Daily for Ongoing Sale/Redemption/ Switch: In respect of a Unit, the amount that would be payable by/to the investor / holder of that Unit on any Valuation date by dividing the net assets of the Scheme by the number of outstanding Units on the Valuation date.
15.	"Net Assets"	Net Assets of the Scheme / Plan at any time shall be the value of the Fund's total assets less its liabilities taking into consideration the accruals and the provisions at that time.
16.	"Non- Resident Indian" / NRI	A person resident outside India who is a citizen of India or is a person of Indian origin as per the meaning assigned to the term under Foreign Exchange Management (Investment in firm or proprietary concern in India) Regulations, 2000.
17.	"Permissible Investments"	Investments made on account of the Unitholders of the Scheme in securities and assets in accordance with the SEBI Regulations.
18.	"Portfolio"	Portfolio at any time shall include all Permissible Investments and Cash.
19.	"Regulations"	Regulations imply SEBI Regulations and the relevant rules and provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and participants) Regulations 1996, Public Debt Act 1944, the relevant notifications of the Government of India Ministry of Finance Department of Revenue, (Central Board of Direct Taxes), the Income Tax Act, 1961; Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 as amended from time to time and shall also include any Circulars, Press Releases or Notifications that may be issued by SEBI or the Government of India or the Reserve Bank of India from time to time.
20.	"Resident"	A resident means any person resident in India under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and under the Income Tax Act, 1961, including amendments thereto from time to time.
21.	"Scheme"	The offer made by Tata Mutual Fund through this SID, viz., Tata Arbitrage Fund.
22.	"SEBI"	Securities & Exchange Board of India established under the Securities & Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.
23.	"SEBI Regulations"	The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 as amended from time to time and shall also include any Mutual Fund Regulations, Circulars, Press Releases, or Notifications that may be issued by SEBI or the Government of India to regulate the activities and growth of Mutual funds.
24.	"SID"	Scheme Information Document
25.	"SAI"	Statement of Additional Information
26.	"SIP"	Systematic Investment Plan, a facility to invest systematically (daily / weekly / monthly / quarterly / half-yearly / yearly) in the scheme.
27.	"SWP"	Systematic Withdrawal Plan, a facility to redeem systematically (daily / weekly / monthly / quarterly / half-yearly / yearly) from the scheme.
28.	"STP"	Systematic Transfer Plan, a facility to switch money / investment from this scheme to other scheme(s) of Tata Mutual Fund, systematically (daily / weekly / monthly / quarterly / half-yearly / yearly)
29.	"TAMPL"	Tata Asset Management Private Limited, the Asset Management Company (AMC), a company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956) and includes its successors and permitted assigns.
30.	"TICL"	Tata Investment Corporation Limited, a sponsor of the TMF and a shareholder of TAMPL, a company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1913 and includes its successors and permitted assigns.

31.	"TMF" or "Fund"	Tata Mutual Fund, a trust established under a Trust Deed dated 9th May, 1995, under the provisions of The Indian Trusts Act, 1882, bearing SEBI registration No. MF/023/95/9.
32.	"Total Assets"	Total Assets of the Scheme at any time shall be the total value of the Schemes assets taking into consideration the accruals.
33.	"Trust Deed"	The Trust Deed of the Mutual Fund dated 9th May, 1995, as amended from time to time, made between TSL and TICL as the settlors, and TTCPL as the Trustee.
34.	"TSL"	Tata Sons Limited, a sponsor of TMF and a shareholder of TAMPL, a company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1913 and includes its successors and permitted assigns.
35.	"TTCPL Trustee Company" or	Tata Trustee Company Private Limited, a company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 2013 and includes its successors and permitted assigns.
36.	"Unitholder"	A Unit holder means any resident or non-resident person whether individual or not (legal entity), who is eligible to subscribe to the Scheme and who has been allotted Units under the Scheme based on a valid application.
37.	"Units"	The security representing the interests of the Unitholders in the Scheme. Each Unit represents one undivided share in the assets of the Scheme as evidenced by any letter/ advice or any other statement / instrument issued by TMF.
38.	"Year"	A Year shall be 12 full English Calendar months.

E. DUE DILIGENCE BY THE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The following Due Diligence Certificate has been submitted to SEBI:

It is confirmed that:

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

For Tata Asset Management Private Limited

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29-04-2022

Parvez Pochkhanawala
Compliance Officer

II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME

A. TYPE OF THE SCHEME

An open ended equity scheme investing in arbitrage opportunities.

B. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME

The investment objective of the Scheme is to seek to generate reasonable returns by investing predominantly in arbitrage opportunities in the cash and derivatives segments of the equity markets and by investing balance in debt and money market instruments. There is no assurance that the objective of the Scheme will be realised and the Scheme does not assure or guarantee any returns.

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

Tata Arbitrage Fund is a fund which aims to generate reasonable returns by predominantly investing in arbitrage opportunities. At present there are no other schemes in the category with such concentrated investment strategy.

Below mentioned is the comparison of this fund with other existing schemes of Tata Mutual Fund:

Comparison with existing schemes:

Scheme Name	Asset Allocation Pattern	Primary Investment Focus	No. of Folios As on 31.03.2022	AUM (Rs. Crore) As on 31.03.2022
Tata Equity Savings Fund	65% to 90% in Equity & Equity related instruments of which Net long Equity exposure 15% to 35%, Equity & Equity Derivatives 30% to 70%. 10% to 35% in Debt, Cash & Money market Securities.	Primarily focus on equity / equity related instruments of the companies by investing in arbitrage opportunities in cash and derivative segment. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	3967	170.18
Tata Balanced Advantage Fund	65%-100% in Equity and Equity related instruments and Equity Derivatives & 0-35% in Debt (including money market instruments, securitized debt & units of debt and liquid category schemes) & Cash	Dynamic asset allocation scheme primarily investing in a diversified portfolio consisting of equity and equity related instruments across market capitalization (65% to 100%) and in debt instruments (0-30%). At present we do not have other similar scheme.	87,192	4,498.98
Tata Hybrid Equity Fund	65% to 80% investment in Equity & equity related instruments & 20% to 35% in debt & money market instruments.	The scheme invests both in equity & debt instruments with a little bias towards equity & equity related instruments. For taxation purpose is treated as an equity oriented scheme. At present we do not have other similar scheme. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	1,09,029	3,138.55
Tata Multi Asset Opportunities Fund	65% to 80% investment in Equity & equity related instruments, 10% to 25% in debt & money market instruments, 10% to 25% in Commodity Derivatives.	Primary Focus is to generate long term capital appreciation by investing in equity & equity related instruments, debt & money market instruments and in exchange traded commodity derivatives. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	43735	1,339.55

TATA ARBITRAGE FUND

Scheme Name	Asset Allocation Pattern	Primary Investment Focus	No. of Folios As on 31.03.2022	AUM (Rs. Crore) As on 31.03.2022
Tata Arbitrage Fund	65%-100% in Equity and equity related securities and equity derivatives and 0-35% in Debt, Money market instruments and cash (including units of liquid schemes of Tata Mutual Fund)	Predominantly investing in arbitrage opportunities in the cash and derivatives segments of the equity markets and by investing balance in debt and money market instruments. At present we do not have other similar scheme.	13859	8.408.93

C. ASSET ALLOCATION AND RISK PROFILE

Under normal circumstances, when arbitrage opportunities are available and accessible, the asset allocation of the Scheme will be as follows:

Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of net assets)		Risk Profile
	Minimum	Maximum	High/Medium/Low
Equity and equity related securities and equity derivatives ^{\$}	65	100	High
Debt, Money market instruments and cash (including units of liquid schemes of Tata Mutual Fund)	0	35	Low to Medium

^{\$} The exposure to derivative shown in the above asset allocation table is exposure taken against the underlying equity investments i.e. in case the scheme shall have a long position in a security and a corresponding short position in the same security, then the exposure for the purpose of asset allocation will be counted only for the long position. The intent is to avoid double counting of exposure and not to take additional asset allocation with the use of derivative. If suitable arbitrage opportunities are not available in the opinion of the Investment manager, the Scheme may hedge the equity portfolio by using derivatives or may invest in short term debt / money market instruments.

The Scheme may invest upto 90% of its net assets in equity derivatives. The scheme will not invest in stock lending and short selling.

The scheme will not invest in following

- Foreign Securities
- Domestic and Foreign Securitised Debt
- Credit Default Swaps (CDS)
- Equity linked debentures
- repo/reverse repo in corporate debt securities.

The Scheme will comply with all the applicable circulars issued by SEBI as regard to derivatives viz. SEBI Circular no. SEBI/MFD/CIR No. 03/ 158 /03 dated June 10, 2003, no. DNDP/Cir-29/2005 dated September 14, 2005, no. DNDP/Cir-30/2006 dated January 20 ,2006, no. SEBI/DNDP/Cir-31/2006 dated September 22, 2006, no. Cir/ IMD/ DF/ 11/ 2010 dated August 18, 2010 & SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2017/109 dated September 27,2017.The cumulative gross exposure to equity, equity related instruments, debt, money market instruments and derivatives shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme. Cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days may be treated as not creating any exposure. Cash equivalent includes CBLO or any other instrument as allowed by SEBI , Reverse Repos, Fixed Deposits with Schedule Commercial Banks upto 91day maturity and money market instruments upto 91 days maturity. Cash Equivalent shall consist Government Securities,T-Bills & Repo on Government Securities

The scheme may invest in another scheme under the same asset management company or any other mutual fund without charging any fees, provided that aggregate inter-scheme investment made by all schemes under the same management or in schemes under the management of any other asset management company shall not exceed 5% of the net asset value of the mutual fund

The margin money requirement for the purposes of derivative exposure will be held in the form of Term Deposits, cash or cash equivalents or as may be allowed under the Regulations.

Change in Investment Pattern

The above mentioned investment pattern is indicative and may change for short duration. Subject to the SEBI (MF) Regulations, the asset allocation pattern indicated above may change from time to time, keeping in view market conditions, taxation laws, market opportunities, and political and economic factors. Such changes in the investment pattern will be for short term and defensive considerations. However, in the interest of investors, the AMC may invest beyond the range set out above. Such deviations shall normally be for a short-term purpose and for defensive considerations and the intention being at all times to protect the interests of the Unit Holders. For eg. In order to maintain equity scheme status of the scheme for taxation purpose, the equity exposure may be hedged temporarily when arbitrage opportunity is not available. **The Fund Manager shall rebalance the portfolio within 30 days from the date of deviation to bring it in line with the asset allocation pattern as indicated in this SID. Further, in case the rebalancing is not done within the specified period, justification for the same shall be provided to the Investment Committee and the reason for the same shall be recorded in writing. The Investment Committee shall then decide on the course of action.**

It may be noted that no prior intimation/indication will be given to investors when the composition/asset allocation pattern under the Scheme undergoes changes within the permitted band as indicated above.

Credit Evaluation Process for the investments in Debt Securities:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Overview of Debt Market:

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

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

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

Money Market:

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

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

Expected Yields on Debt Securities

Issuer	Instruments	Maturity	Yields (%) as on 31.03.2022
GOI	T-Bill	91 days	3.77
GOI	T-Bill	364 days	4.57
GOI	Short dated	1-3 yrs	5.73
GOI	Long dated	3-5 yrs	6.33
Corporate	AAA	1-3 yrs	5.98
Corporate	AAA	3-5 yrs	6.43
Corporate	AA	1-3 yrs	6.66
Corporate	AA	3-5 yrs	7.12
Corporate	CP	3 months	4.00
Corporate	CP	1 year	5.05
Banks	CD	3 months	3.90
Banks	CD	1 year	4.75
Repo		1-3 days	3.65

D. WHERE WILL THE SCHEME INVEST

In line with the investment allocation pattern of the scheme, the scheme will predominantly invest in:

- i) Equity and equity related instruments of domestic companies and/ or equity derivatives such as options and futures.
- ii) Debt and money market instruments.

Investment in Equities:

Investment in equity and equity related instrument will include securities such as:

- Equity shares of listed and to be listed companies;

- Derivatives (which includes but is not limited to stock and index futures or such other derivatives as are or may be permitted under the Regulations and/or RBI from time to time).
- Convertible debentures;
- Preference shares/Convertible Preference Shares.

Investment in Debt Securities:

Investment in Debt and Money Market securities will include securities such as:

- Domestic fixed income Instruments like Commercial Paper, Certificate of Deposit, Non Convertible Debentures, Treasury Bills, CBLO or any other instrument as allowed by SEBI , Repo in Government Securities.
- Zero Interest Bonds, Deep Discount Bonds, Floating Rate Bonds.
- Government Securities.
- Short term deposit of the schedule commercial banks, subject to compliance with the SEBI circular no. SEBI/IMD/Cir No. 1/ 91171/07 dated April 16,2007, SEBI/HO/IMD/DF4/CIR/P/2019/093 dated August 16,2019 & SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2019/101 Dated September 20, 2019 SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2019/101 dated September 20, 2019. Trustees /AMC will ensure that no funds of a scheme is parked in Short term deposit of a bank which has invested in that scheme and the bank in which a scheme has short term deposit do not invest in that scheme until the scheme has short term deposit with such bank. AMC will not charge any investment management & advisory fees for parking of funds in short term deposits of the schedule commercial banks.
- Domestic Interest Rate Derivatives like interest rate swaps, forward rate agreement, interest rate futures, options and such other derivative instruments as permitted by SEBI / RBI from time to time.
- Cash & Cash equivalent includes CBLO or any other instrument as allowed by SEBI , Repo, Fixed Deposit and all money market instruments with residual maturity of less than 91 days.
- Units of mutual funds
- Any other like instruments as may be permitted by SEBI/RBI from time to time.

The above lists are illustrative and not the exhaustive and may include other money market securities as may be available / introduced in the market.

The securities mentioned above could be listed, unlisted, privately placed, secured, unsecured, rated or unrated and of any maturity. The securities may be acquired through Initial Public Offerings (IPOs), secondary market operations, private placement, rights offers or negotiated deals. Please refer to the Clause "Liquidity & Settlement Risks" under Specific Risk Factors to understand the liquidity risk associated with securities. The moneys collected under this Scheme shall be invested only in transferable securities.

As per clause 4 of Seventh Schedule of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996, the scheme may invest in another scheme under the same asset management company or any other mutual fund without charging any fees, provided that aggregate inter-scheme investment made by all schemes under the same management or in schemes under the management of any other asset management company shall not exceed 5% of the net asset value of the mutual fund.

Derivatives and Hedging Products:

The Scheme may invest in Derivative Instruments to the extent permitted under SEBI Circulars DNP/Cir-29/2005 dated September 14, 2005, DNP/Cir-29/2005 dated January 20, 2006, SEBI/DNP/Cir-31/2006 dated September 22, 2006 and CIR/IMD/DF/11/2010 dated August 18, 2010 & SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2017/109 dated September 27,2017.

The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme/s. Cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days may be treated as not creating any exposure.

Futures:

A futures contract is an agreement between the buyer and the seller for the purchase and sale of a particular asset at a specific price on a specific future date. The price at which the underlying asset would change hands in the future is agreed upon at the time of entering into the contract. The actual purchase or sale of the underlying asset involving payment of cash and delivery of the instrument does not take place until the contracted date of delivery. A futures contract involves an obligation on both the parties to fulfill the terms of the contract. Currently, futures contracts have a maximum expiration cycle of 3-months. A futures contract on the stock market index gives its owner the right and obligation to buy or sell the portfolio of stocks characterized by the index. Stock index futures are cash settled; there is no delivery of the underlying stocks.

Options:

An option gives a person the right but not an obligation to buy or sell something. An option is a contract between two parties wherein the buyer receives a privilege for which he pays a fee (premium) and the seller accepts an obligation for which he receives a fee. The premium is the price negotiated and set when the option is bought or sold. A person who buys an option is said to be long in the option. A person who sells (or writes) an option is said to be short in the option.

An option contract may be of two kinds:

- 1) Call option: An option that provides the buyer the right to buy is a call option. The buyer of the call option can call upon the seller of the option and buy from him the underlying asset at the agreed price. The seller of the option has to fulfil the obligation upon exercise of the option.
- 2) Put option: The right to sell is called a put option. Here, the buyer of the option can exercise his right to sell the underlying asset to the seller of the option at the agreed price.

Option contracts are classified into two styles:

(a) European Style

In a European option, the holder of the option can only exercise his right on the date of expiration only.

(b) American Style

In an American option, the holder can exercise his right anytime between the purchase date and the expiration date.

Interest Rate Swap & Forward Rate Agreements

An interest rate swap is a financial contract between two parties exchanging a stream of interest payments for a notional principal amount on multiple occasions during a specified period.

Typically, one party receives a pre-determined fixed rate of interest while the other party, receives a floating rate, which is linked to a mutually agreed benchmark with provision for mutually agreed periodic resets.

Investment in Securities of Group Companies

As per SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996, the Fund shall not make any investments in any un-listed securities of associate/ group companies of the Sponsors. The Fund will also not make investment in privately placed securities issued by associate / group companies of the Sponsors. The Fund may invest not more than 25% of the net assets in listed securities of Group companies.

E. THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The investment strategy would be aimed at meeting the investment objective of the scheme. The investment strategy includes identifying and investing into arbitrage opportunities between spot/cash and futures prices of individual stocks and arbitrage opportunities available within the derivative segment. The Scheme may also invest in debt and money market securities instruments.

The Investment Strategy of the scheme is to invest primarily in arbitrage opportunities between spot and futures prices of exchange traded equities and the arbitrage opportunities available within the derivative segment. If suitable arbitrage opportunities are not available in the opinion of the Investment manager, the Scheme may hedge the equity portfolio by using derivatives or invest in short term debt and money market securities.

As arbitrage opportunities are dependent on ensuing market conditions, there will be a part of the portfolio, which will be invested in debt and money market securities. This component of the portfolio will provide the necessary liquidity to meet redemption needs and other liquidity requirements of the Scheme.

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

1. Index / Stock spot - Index / Stock Futures

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

The cost of carry links the futures price to the price of the underlying asset. The price of the futures at any given instance should typically be more than the level of the spot price at that point. Theoretically, the fair value of the futures is equal to the spot price of the underlying plus the cost of carry i.e. the interest rate prevailing for an equivalent credit risk. Cash and carry trades at times provide higher than the prevailing interest rates. There is an opportunity to exploit by selling the overpriced futures and buying the underlying portfolio. It may also happen that the Index / Stock Future may be at a discount. In such cases, the Scheme may buy the future and sell the stock after borrowing the same. The Scheme shall enter into a combination of these transactions simultaneously.

If the Scheme has to unwind the positions prior to the expiry on account of redemptions or any other reason, the returns would depend on the spread between the spot and futures price at which the position is unwound. If the price differential between the spot and futures position of the subsequent month maturity is attractive near the expiry date, then the scheme may rollover the futures position and continue with the position in the spot market. The Scheme shall endeavour to deploy its assets through transactions in the above pattern, which may involve Index Futures with Stock Futures or Futures of the same stock with different expiry months.

2. Cash Futures Arbitrage Strategy

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

Buying the stock in cash market and selling the futures results in a hedge where the fund portfolio has locked in a spread and is not affected by the price movements in the spot and futures markets. The arbitrage position can be continued till expiry of the futures contracts. The futures contracts are settled based on the last half an hour's weighted average trade of the cash market. There is a convergence between the cash market and the futures market on expiry and this convergence results in the portfolio being able to generate the arbitrage return locked in earlier. However, the position may even be closed earlier in the event of the price differential being realized before expiry or better opportunities being available in other stocks / indexes. The strategy is attractive if this price differential (post all costs) is higher than the investor's cost-of capital.

Illustration of a Cash Futures Arbitrage Strategy:-

Buy 100 shares of Company X at Rs 1000 and sell the same quantity of stock's futures of the Company X at Rs 1100.

1. Market goes up and the price on the expiry day is Rs 2000.

At the end of the month (expiry day) the futures expires automatically:

Settlement price of futures = closing spot price = Rs 2000

Gain on stock is $100 \times (2000 - 1000) = \text{Rs } 100,000$

Loss on futures is $100 \times (1100 - 2000) = \text{Rs } -90,000$

Net gain is $100,000 - 90,000 = \text{Rs } 10,000$

2. Market goes down and the price on the expiry day is Rs 500.

At the end of the month (expiry day) the futures expires automatically:

Settlement price of futures = closing spot price = Rs 500

Loss on stock is $100 \times (500 - 1000) = \text{Rs } -50,000$

Gain on futures is $100 \times (1100 - 500) = \text{Rs } 60,000$

Net gain is $60,000 - 50,000 = \text{Rs } 10,000$

Unwinding the position:

Buy 100 shares of Company X at Rs 1000 and sell the same quantity of stock's futures of the Company X at Rs 1100.

The market goes up and at some point of time during the month (before expiry) the stock trades at Rs 1200 and the futures trades at

Rs 1190 then we unwind the position:

Buy back the futures at Rs 1190: loss incurred is $(1100 - 1190) \times 100 = \text{Rs } -9,000$

Sell the stock at Rs 1200: gain realized: $(1200 - 1000) \times 100 = \text{Rs } 20,000$

Net gain is $20,000 - 9,000 = \text{Rs } 11,000$

Rolling over the futures:

The Scheme may continue to stay invested in the stock in the Cash market. Close to expiry, if the stock's price is at Rs 1500 then the stock's futures is close to Rs 1500 as well. Also if the price of the current month stock futures is below the current price of the next month stock futures, the scheme may roll over the futures position to the next expiry:

The price of the stock futures next month contract is at Rs 1510

The price of the stock futures current month contract is at Rs 1500

Then sell the futures next month contract at Rs 1510 and buy back current month futures contract at Rs 1500 = gain of $100 \times (1510 - 1500) = \text{Rs } 9,000$ and the arbitrage position is rolled over.

3. Use of derivative for other Arbitrage Opportunities

a. Dividend Arbitrage

At the time of declaration of dividend, the stock futures / options market can provide a profitable opportunity. Generally, the stock prices decline by the dividend amount when the stock becomes ex-dividend.

b. Buy-Back / Open Offer Arbitrage

When the Company announces the buy-back or open offer of its own shares, there could be opportunities due to price differential in buyback price and traded price.

c. Weighted average price of futures on expiry.

The fund manager will aim at liquidating the cash market position in the last half an hour on expiry day at a rate that will be closed to weighted price in the spot market. However the extreme volatility in last half an hour may effect the price and accordingly affect the return. Accordingly fund will aim at taking exposure to those stocks where the bid and ask spread is minimum.

d. Reverse cash and carry arbitrage

If permitted by SEBI, the scheme may enter into reverse cash and carry arbitrage. This will involve borrowing stock for a defined period from a recognized counter-party and selling it in the market while simultaneously taking a long position in the stock futures. The above trade will be remunerative in scenarios where the stock/ index futures are trading at a discount to the underlying cash market. Once the discount narrows or converts to a premium, the position is unwound by buying back the stock/index and squaring off the futures transaction. The purchased stock/ index is returned to the lender as per the agreed terms.

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

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

Example: Use of IRS

The Plans of the fund are reasonably invested, and the view of the fund manager is interest rates are expected to move up due to certain negative events which have occurred. In such cases the plans can enter into a paid position (IRS) where the plans will pay a fixed rate for a specified maturity and receive the floating rate of interest. This is illustrated below:

Example A: Use of IRS

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

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

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

In view of the fund manager interest rates are expected to move down due to certain positive events which have occurred. In such cases the scheme can enter into a received position (IRS) where the scheme will receive a fixed rate for a specified maturity and pay the floating rate of interest. This is illustrated below:

Example B: Use of IRS

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

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

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

Forward Rate Agreements (FRA):

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

Illustration:

Assume that on March 1, 2022, the 30-day commercial paper (CP) rate is 7.75% and the Scheme has an investment in a CP of face value Rs. 50 crores, which is going to mature on March 30, 2022. If the interest rates are likely to remain stable or decline after March 30, 2022, 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 March 30, 2022:

He can receive 1 X 2 FRA on March 30, 2022 at 7.75% (FRA rate for 1-month lending in 2 months' time) on the notional amount of Rs.50 crores, with a reference rate of 30 day CP benchmark. If the CP benchmark on the settlement date i.e. March 30, 2022 falls to 7.50%, then the Scheme receives the difference 7.75 - 7.50 i.e. 25 basis points on the notional amount Rs. 50 crores for 1 month. The maturity proceeds are then reinvested at say 7.50% (close to the benchmark). The scheme, however, would have locked in the rate prevailing on March 30, 2022 (7.75%) as it would have received 25 basis points more as settlement amount from FRA. Thus the fund manager can use FRA to mitigate the reinvestment risk.

In this example, if the rates move up by 25 basis points to 8% on the settlement date (March 30, 2022), the Scheme loses 25 basis points but since the reinvestment will then happen at 8%, effective returns for the Scheme is unchanged at 7.75%, which is the prevailing rate on March 30, 2022.

Risks associated with Forward Rate Contracts:

When entering into an FRA, both parties to the contract entail credit risk exposure. The additional risks could be on account of lack of opportunity, illiquidity.

Mutual funds are allowed to hedge the portfolio or part of the portfolio (including one or more securities) on weighted average modified duration basis by using Interest Rate Futures (IRFs). The maximum extent of short position that may be taken in IRFs to hedge interest rate risk of the portfolio or part of the portfolio, is as per the formula given below:

(Portfolio Modified Duration*Market Value of the Portfolio)

(Futures Modified Duration*Futures Price/PAR)

The above derivative exposure limits shall be subject to following Exposure Limits (to be applicable for the schemes) as specified by SEBI vide its Circular No. Cir / IMD / DF / 11 / 2010 dated August 18, 2010:

1. *The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme.*
2. *Mutual Funds shall not write options or purchase instruments with embedded written options.*
3. *The total exposure related to option premium paid must not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme.*
4. *Cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days shall be treated as not creating any exposure.*
5. *Exposure due to hedging positions shall 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.*
 - d) *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.*
6. *Mutual Funds may enter into plain vanilla interest rate swaps for hedging purposes. The counter party in such transactions has to be an entity recognized as a market maker by RBI. Further, the value of the notional principal in such cases must not exceed the value of respective existing assets being hedged by the scheme. Exposure to a single counterparty in such transactions should not exceed 10% of the net assets of the scheme.*
7. *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.*

Definition of Exposure in case of Derivative Positions:

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

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

In Addition to the above, SEBI has also prescribed following derivative limits:

As per SEBI circulars DNP/Cir-29/2005 dated September 14, 2005, circular No. DNP/CIR-30/2006 dated January 20, 2006 and SEBI/ DNP/Cir-31/2006 dated September 22, 2006 Mutual Funds are allowed to trade in derivatives Mutual Funds can trade in index futures, index options, stock options and stock futures contracts. Earlier Mutual Funds were only allowed to use derivatives for hedging and portfolio balancing.

Presently, the position limits for trading in derivatives by Mutual Fund specified by SEBI are as follows:

Position Limits for Mutual Fund and its scheme

Position limit for Index Options and Index Futures contracts	
Index Options Contract*	On a particular underlying index Rs.500 Crore or 15% of the total open interest of the market in equity Index options contracts, whichever is higher.
Index Futures Contract**	On a particular underlying index Rs.500 Crore or 15% of the total open interest of the market in equity Index futures contracts, whichever is higher.

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

** This limit would be applicable on open positions in all futures contracts on a particular underlying index.

Additional position limit for hedging	
In addition to the position limits as mentioned above, Mutual Funds may take exposure in equity index derivatives subject to the following limits:	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.
	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, T-Bills and similar instruments.
Position limit for Stock Options and Stock Futures contracts	
The combined futures and options position limit shall be 20% of the applicable Market Wide Position Limit (MWPL).	
This limit would be applicable on aggregate open positions in all futures and all option contracts on a particular underlying stock.	

Position limit for each scheme of a Mutual Fund

The scheme-wise position limit requirements shall be:

- 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 contracts on a particular underlying stock (in terms of number of contracts)
- This position limits shall be applicable on the combined position in all derivative contracts on an underlying stock at a Stock Exchange.
- 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.

Portfolio Turnover

Portfolio Turnover" is the term used by any Mutual Fund for measuring the amount of trading that occurs in a Fund's portfolio during the given period of time. As the scheme is an open ended equity scheme, it is expected that there would be a number of subscriptions and repurchase on a daily basis. Consequently, it is difficult to estimate with any reasonable measure of accuracy, the likely turnover in the portfolio. However, a high turnover would not significantly affect the brokerage and transaction costs. The Fund will endeavor to balance the increased cost on account of higher portfolio turnover with the benefits derived thereof. A high portfolio turnover rate is not necessarily a drag on portfolio performance and may be representative of arbitrage opportunities that exist for scrips/securities held in the portfolio rather than an indication of a change in Fund view on a scrip, etc.

Portfolio Turnover Ratio as on 31st March 2022 (for 13 Months) is 16.64 Times.

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 arbitrage opportunities.

(ii) Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Scheme is to seek to generate reasonable returns by investing predominately in arbitrage opportunities in the cash and derivatives segments of the equity markets and by investing balance in debt and money market instruments. There is no assurance that the objective of the Scheme will be realised and the Scheme does not assure or guarantee any returns.

Investment Pattern and Risk Profile:

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

(iii) Terms of Issue

•**Liquidity:** Repurchase/ Resale is at Net Asset Value (NAV) related prices with repurchase/ resale loads as applicable (within limits) as specified under SEBI Regulations 1996, While determining the price of the units, the fund will ensure that the repurchase price is not lower than 95 per cent of the Net Asset Value. Aggregate fees and expenses chargeable to the Scheme. (Refer section "IV FEES AND EXPENSES" for further details).

•The scheme does not provide any safety net or guarantee nor does it provide any assurance regarding declaration of dividend. There is no guarantee or assurance that the scheme will achieve its' objective.

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

(i) An addendum to the existing SID shall be issued and displayed on AMC website immediately.

(ii) SID shall be revised and updated immediately after completion of duration of the exit option (not less than 30 days from the notice date)

(iii) A public notice shall be given in respect of such changes in one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation as well as in a newspaper published in the language of region where the Head Office of the Mutual Fund is situated.

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

G. SCHEME BENCHMARK**Nifty 50 Arbitrage Index**

The Scheme intends to capitalize on the arbitrage opportunities between the cash and derivatives segment of the equity market to deliver short to medium term returns that are better than the yield on short term money market instruments.

The NIFTY 50 Arbitrage Index aims to measure the performance of such arbitrage strategies. The index measures performance of portfolio involving investment in equity and equivalent short position equity futures, short-term debt market investments and cash.

The AMC/Board of AMC and Trustee will review the performance of the Scheme in comparison to the benchmark i.e Nifty 50 Arbitrage Fund. Total Return variant of the index(TRI) will be used for performance comparison.

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

H. Fund Manager

Name	Age	Qualification	Total Experience (in years)	Other Schemes Under His Management	Experience (Assignments held during last 10 years)
Sailesh Jain (managing Since 10-12-2018)	42	MBA (Finance)	18	Tata Equity Savings Fund (Equity Portfolio), Tata Balanced Advantage Fund, Tata Nifty Exchange Traded Fund, Tata Nifty Private Bank Exchange Traded Fund, Tata Quant Fund, Tata Multi Asset Opportunities Fund, Tata Dividend yield Fund, Tata Business Cycle Fund & Tata India Tax Savings Fund.	From Nov'2018 with Tata Asset Management Limited – Fund Manager for Schemes. Reporting to Chief Investment Officer- Equities. From April 2016 to October 2018 with IDFC Securities Ltd as Head Derivatives – Institutional sales. Reporting to Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer. From January 2010 to April 2016 with Quant Broking Pvt Ltd as Vice President – Institutional Sales – Derivatives and cash. Reporting to Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director. From June 2008 to December 2009 with IIFL (India Infoline) as Vice President – Institutional Sales -Head Equity Derivatives. Reporting to Head Institutional Sales.

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

- 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.
- The Mutual Fund under all its scheme(s) shall not own more than ten percent of any company's paid up capital carrying voting rights.
- A mutual fund scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in debt instruments comprising money market instruments and non-money market instruments issued by a single issuer which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency authorized to carry out such activity under the Act. Such investment limit may be extended to 12% of the NAV of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees and the Board of directors of the asset management company:

Provided that such limit shall not be applicable for investments in government securities, treasury bills and Tri Party Repo on government securities or treasury bills.

- A mutual fund scheme shall not invest in unlisted debt instruments including commercial papers, except Government Securities and other money market instruments: Provided that Mutual Fund Schemes may invest in unlisted non-convertible debentures up to a maximum of 10% of the debt portfolio of the scheme subject to such conditions as may be specified by the SEBI from time to time:

Provided further that mutual fund schemes shall comply with the norms under this clause within the time and in the manner as may be specified by the SEBI:

Provided further that the norms for investments by mutual fund schemes in unrated debt instruments shall be specified by the SEBI from time to time".

Note:

- SEBI vide circular dt. 1st October 2019 has issued following guidelines wrt investment in unlisted debt & money market instruments
- Mutual fund scheme may invest in unlisted non-convertible debentures (NCDs) that have a simple structure (i.e with fixed and uniform coupon, fixed maturity period, without any options, fully paid up upfront, without any credit enhancements or structured obligations) and are rated and secured with coupon payment frequency on monthly basis.
- SEBI vid Circular dt. 28th April 2020 has allowed the existing unlisted NCDs to be grandfathered till maturity, such NCDs are herein referred to as "identified NCDs

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

A mutual fund scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in unrated debt instruments issued by a single issuer and the total investment in such instruments shall not exceed 25% of the NAV of the scheme. All such investments shall be made with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees and the Board of asset Management Company

- d) Maximum investment in unlisted NCDs will be 10 % of the debt portfolio of the scheme

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

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

- I. Investments should only be made in such instruments, including bills re-discounting, usance bills, etc., that are generally not rated and for which separate investment norms or limits are not provided in SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996 and various circulars issued thereunder.
- II. Exposure of mutual fund schemes in such instruments, shall not exceed 5% of the net assets of the schemes.
- III. All such investments shall be made with the prior approval of the Board of AMC and the Board of trustees.

- f) Restrictions on Investment in debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements:

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

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

5. The scheme shall not make any investment in;

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. The scheme may invest in another scheme under the same asset management company or any other mutual fund without charging any fees, provided that aggregate interscheme investment made by all schemes under the same management or in schemes under the management of any other asset management company shall not exceed 5% of the net asset value of the mutual fund.

8. Every mutual fund shall buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relevant securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities:

Provided that a 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 SEBI:

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

9. The mutual fund shall, get the securities purchased or transferred in the name of the mutual fund on account of the concerned scheme, wherever investments are intended to be of long term nature.

10. Pending deployment of funds of a Scheme in terms of investment objectives of the scheme, a mutual fund may invest them in short term deposits of schedule commercial banks, subject to SEBI circular no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 1/91171/07 dated April 16, 2007 & SEBI/HO/IMD/DF4/CIR/P/2019/093 dated August 16, 2019.
- The term 'short term' for parking of funds shall be treated as a period not exceeding 91 days.
 - Such deposits shall be held in the name of each Scheme.
 - Each Scheme shall not park more than 15% of its net assets in the short term deposit(s) of all the scheduled commercial banks put together. However, it may be raised to 20% with the prior approval of the Trustee. Also, parking of funds in short term deposits of associate and sponsor scheduled commercial banks together shall not exceed 20% of total deployment by the Mutual Fund in short term deposits.
 - Each Scheme shall not park more than 10% of its net assets in short term deposit(s) with any one scheduled commercial bank including its subsidiaries.
 - Trustees /AMC will ensure that no funds of a scheme is parked in Short term deposit of a bank which has invested in that scheme and the bank in which a scheme has short term deposit do not invest in that scheme until the scheme has short term deposit with such bank.

The above provisions do not apply to term deposits placed as margins for trading in cash and derivative market.

- The scheme shall not make any investment in any fund of funds scheme.
- The scheme will not advance any loan for any purpose.
- The fund shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs of the mutual funds for the purpose of repurchase/ redemption of units or payment of interest or income distribution to the unitholders.
- The fund shall not borrow more than 20 per cent of the net asset of the scheme and the duration of such a borrowing shall not exceed a period of six months.
- Participation in Repo in Corporate Debt Securities is subject to the following restriction:
 - Gross exposure to corporate bond repo transaction should be not more than 10% of the net asset of the scheme.
 - The cumulative gross exposure through repo transactions in corporate debt securities along with equity, debt and derivatives shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme.
 - The Scheme will participate in repo transactions only in AA and above rated corporate debt securities.

The Scheme may borrow through repo transactions (for redemption/income distribution payout) only if the tenor of the transaction does not exceed a period of six months and aggregate borrowing is not more than 20% of net assets of the Scheme. These investment limitations / parameters (as expressed / linked to the net asset / net asset value / capital) shall in the ordinary course apply as at the date of the most recent transaction or commitment to invest, and changes do not have to be effected merely because, owing to appreciations or depreciations in value, or by reason of the receipt of any rights, bonuses or benefits in the nature of capital or of any scheme of arrangement or for amalgamation, reconstruction or exchange, or at any repayment or redemption or other reason outside the control of the Fund, any such limits would thereby be breached. If these limits are exceeded for reasons beyond its control, TAMPL shall adopt as a priority objective the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of the Unitholders.

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

Investment by the Asset Management Company

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

As per regulation, the sponsors or asset management company (TAMPL) shall invest not less than one percent of the assets under management of the scheme or fifty lakh rupees, whichever is less, in the Growth option of the scheme and such investment will remain in the scheme till the scheme is wound up.

J. PERFORMANCE OF THE SCHEME

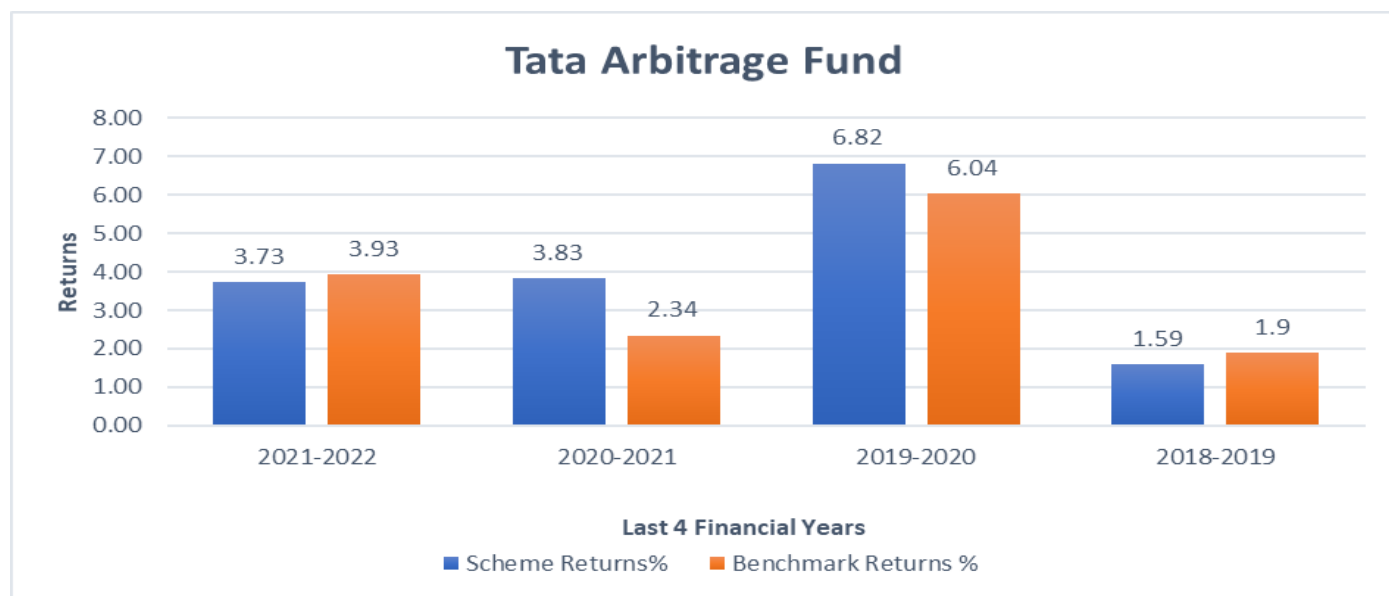
Compounded Annualised Returns	Scheme Returns % (as on 31st March 2022)	Benchmark Returns % (as on 31st March 2022)
	Tata Arbitrage Fund	Nifty 50 Arbitrage Index (TRI)
Returns for last 1 year	3.68	3.82
Returns for last 3 years	4.77	4.06
Returns for last 5 years	NA	NA
Returns since inception	4.87	4.31

Absolute Returns for the Last 5 Financial Years (As on March 31'2022)

Year to Year	Scheme Returns (%)	Benchmark Returns (%): Nifty 50 Arbitrage Index (TRI)
2021-2022	3.73	3.93
2020-2021	3.83	2.34
2019-2020	6.82	6.04
2018-2019	1.59	1.90
2017-2018	NA	NA

Note:

Inception date: 18stDecember 2018. Returns are for Tata Arbitrage Fund - Regular Plan- Growth option



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

K. SCHEMES PORTFOLIOS HOLDINGS

Top 10 holdings by issuer
As on 31.03.2022

Issuer Name	%of AUM*
TATA MUTUAL FUND	14.49^
GOVT OF INDIA	13.98^^
RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LTD.	3.31
HINDUSTAN UNILEVER LTD.	3.06**
HDFC LTD.	2.88
HCL TECHNOLOGIES LTD.	2.68
INFOSYS LTD.	2.24

ADANI PORTS & SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE LTD.	2.10
ADANI ENTERPRISES LTD.	1.84
HDFC LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.	1.77

^^ Only Debt ^ Mutual Fund Units * Excluding hedged positions **including Debt

The monthly portfolio of the Scheme shall be available in a user-friendly and downloadable format on the www.tatamutualfund.com.

**Funds Allocation towards various sectors
As on 31.03.2022**

Sectors	% of AUM*
FINANCIAL SERVICES	19.54
MUTUAL FUND	14.49
GOVT OF INDIA	13.83
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	9.64
FAST MOVING CONSUMER GOODS	7.04
METALS AND MINING	5.07
HEALTHCARE	4.79
OIL GAS AND CONSUMABLE FUELS	4.51
SERVICES	3.03
AUTOMOBILE AND AUTO COMPONENTS	2.40
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	2.30
POWER	2.29
CONSUMER SERVICES	1.67
REALTY	1.55
CHEMICALS	1.47
CONSTRUCTION	1.32
CONSUMER DURABLES	1.23
CAPITAL GOODS	1.15
MEDIA ENTERTAINMENT PUBLICATION	0.82
TELECOMMUNICATION	0.36
TEXTILES	0.19

* Excluding hedged positions

L. INVESTMENT BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS, FUND MANAGERS AND KEY PERSONNEL

The aggregate investment in the scheme under the following categories

Category	31.03.2022 (Rs. In crores)
AMC's Board of Directors	2.49
Fund Manager/Managers of the scheme	0.03
Other Key Personnel	5.25

III. UNITS AND OFFER

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

A. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO)

This Section is not applicable as this is on-going scheme.

B. ONGOING OFFER DETAILS

Ongoing Offer Period This is the date from which the scheme will reopen for subscriptions/redemptions after the closure of the NFO period.	Tata Arbitrage Fund was launched on 10th December 2018. W.e.f 18th December 2018, the scheme was open for ongoing sales & repurchase at NAV based prices. Being existing open-ended scheme, subscription / redemption a facility is available on all business days								
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.								
Ongoing price for redemption (sale) / repurchase / switch outs (to other schemes/plans of the Mutual Fund) by investors. This is the price you will receive for redemptions/switch outs. <i>Example: If the applicable NAV is Rs. 10, exit load is 2% then redemption price will be:</i> $Rs. 10 * (1 - 0.02) = Rs. 9.80$	At the applicable Nav subject to prevailing exit load, if any. The Fund will ensure the repurchase price of scheme shall not be lower than 95% of the NAV, as provided for under the Regulations.								
Cut off timing for redemptions (sale) and switch outs (to other schemes / plans of the mutual fund) by investor. This is the time before which your application (complete in all respects) should reach the official points of acceptance.	<table> <tr> <th>Application</th><th>Applicable NAV</th></tr> <tr> <td>Valid applications received (time-stamped) upto 3.00 p.m. and where the funds for the entire amount are available for utilization before the cut-off time i.e. credited to the bank account of the scheme before the cut-off time</td><td>The closing NAV of the same day.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Valid applications received (time-stamped) after 3.00 p.m. and where the funds for the entire amount are credited to the bank account of the scheme either on the same day before the cut-off time of the next Business Day i.e. available for utilization before the cut-off time of the next Business Day</td><td>The Closing NAV of the next Business day</td></tr> <tr> <td>Valid applications received (time-stamped) upto 3.00 p.m. and where the funds for the entire amount are credited to the bank account of the scheme after the cut-off time of the Business Day i.e. available for utilization after the cut-off time of the Day.</td><td>The closing NAV of the next Business Day</td></tr> </table>	Application	Applicable NAV	Valid applications received (time-stamped) upto 3.00 p.m. and where the funds for the entire amount are available for utilization before the cut-off time i.e. credited to the bank account of the scheme before the cut-off time	The closing NAV of the same day.	Valid applications received (time-stamped) after 3.00 p.m. and where the funds for the entire amount are credited to the bank account of the scheme either on the same day before the cut-off time of the next Business Day i.e. available for utilization before the cut-off time of the next Business Day	The Closing NAV of the next Business day	Valid applications received (time-stamped) upto 3.00 p.m. and where the funds for the entire amount are credited to the bank account of the scheme after the cut-off time of the Business Day i.e. available for utilization after the cut-off time of the Day.	The closing NAV of the next Business Day
Application	Applicable NAV								
Valid applications received (time-stamped) upto 3.00 p.m. and where the funds for the entire amount are available for utilization before the cut-off time i.e. credited to the bank account of the scheme before the cut-off time	The closing NAV of the same day.								
Valid applications received (time-stamped) after 3.00 p.m. and where the funds for the entire amount are credited to the bank account of the scheme either on the same day before the cut-off time of the next Business Day i.e. available for utilization before the cut-off time of the next Business Day	The Closing NAV of the next Business day								
Valid applications received (time-stamped) upto 3.00 p.m. and where the funds for the entire amount are credited to the bank account of the scheme after the cut-off time of the Business Day i.e. available for utilization after the cut-off time of the Day.	The closing NAV of the next Business Day								

	<table border="1" data-bbox="421 159 1453 327"> <tr> <td data-bbox="421 159 1043 327">Where the application is time stamped any day before the credit of the funds to the scheme but the funds for the entire amount are credited to the bank account of the scheme before the cut-off time on any subsequent Business Day i.e. available for utilization before the cut-off time on such subsequent Business Day.</td><td data-bbox="1043 159 1453 327">The closing NAV of such subsequent Business Day on which funds are available for utilization</td></tr> </table> Realisation of funds means funds available to the AMC Scheme/Pool Account and not date and time of debit from Investor's account. In case application is time stamped after cut off timing on any day, the same will be considered as deemed to be received on the next business day. In case funds are realised after cut-off timing on any day, the same will be considered as deemed to be realised / available for utilisation on the next business day. For Switch-ins including Systematic Investment Plan (SIP), Systematic Transfer Plan (STP) of any amount: For determining the applicable NAV, the following shall be ensured: ➤ Application for switch-in is received before the applicable cut-off time. ➤ Funds for the entire amount of subscription / purchase as per the switch-in request are credited to the bank account of the Scheme before the cut-off time, and the funds are available for utilization before the cut-off time. ➤ In case of switch/STP transactions, funds will be made available for utilization in the switch-in-scheme based on the redemption payout cycle of the switch out Scheme Redemption /Switch Out: In respect of application received upto 3 p.m., closing NAV of the day of receipt of application shall be applicable and in respect of application received after 3 p.m. closing NAV of next business day. Outstation cheques/demand drafts will not be accepted. Valid application for “switch out” shall be treated as redemption and for “switch in” shall be treated as purchases and the relevant NAV of “Switch in” and “Switch Out” shall be applicable accordingly	Where the application is time stamped any day before the credit of the funds to the scheme but the funds for the entire amount are credited to the bank account of the scheme before the cut-off time on any subsequent Business Day i.e. available for utilization before the cut-off time on such subsequent Business Day.	The closing NAV of such subsequent Business Day on which funds are available for utilization
Where the application is time stamped any day before the credit of the funds to the scheme but the funds for the entire amount are credited to the bank account of the scheme before the cut-off time on any subsequent Business Day i.e. available for utilization before the cut-off time on such subsequent Business Day.	The closing NAV of such subsequent Business Day on which funds are available for utilization		
Where can the applications for redemption and switch out be submitted?	Application/ Transaction slip completed in all respect along with Cheque / DD or fund transfer instruction in case of purchase, and transaction slip completed in all respect in case of redemption / Switch can be submitted at the official acceptance points. Refer Application form for further details.		
Minimum amount for Purchase, Redemption and switch out	Regular Plan (For applications routed through Distributors): The Scheme has following options: • Growth Option • Monthly Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option (IDCW-Monthly) (Monthly Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option is not assured and is subject to the availability of the distributable surplus) Direct Plan (For applications not routed through Distributors) The Scheme has following options: • Growth Option • Monthly Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option (IDCW-Monthly) (Monthly Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option is not assured and is subject to the availability of the distributable surplus.) Income Distribution option has sub-options of Payout of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal Option (IDCW-Payout), Reinvestment of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal Option (IDCW-Reinvestment) & Transfer of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal Option (IDCW-Transfer). The monthly income distribution payout for amount less than Rs 100/- will be compulsorily reinvested in the same sub-option at ex-dividend NAV. Record date for IDCW- Monthly option Record date for monthly Monthly Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option shall be 25th day of each month. (i.e 25th January, 25th February and so on)		

Since the record date for the income distribution is already fixed, notice advertisement for announcement of income distribution shall not be published/released. Unitholders will be intimated in case monthly income distribution is not declared for any particular month.

Trustees reserve the right to introduce more options at later stage.

Please note that the income distribution shall be distributed at the discretion of the Trustees subject to availability of distributable surplus.

Investor should appropriately tick the 'option' (Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal or growth) and sub-options (Payout of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW- Payout), Reinvestment of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW- Reinvestment) and Transfer of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW-Transfer)) in the application form while investing in the Scheme. If no option is mentioned / indicated in the application form by the investor then the units will, by default, be allotted under the Direct Plan- Growth Option. If no Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal sub-option is mentioned / indicated in the application form by the investor then the units will, by default, be allotted under the Reinvestment of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal Option (IDCW- Reinvestment).

Minimum subscription amount for each plan i.e. Direct Plan and Regular Plan:

Minimum initial investment in the scheme / plan / option: Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter. For additional investment Rs. 1,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/-. The additional purchase investment can be made in Growth or IDCW option if initial investments exist under the requested option either in Direct or in Regular plan of the scheme.

Example:

Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Additional Investment allowed in
Regular Plan - Growth	Regular or Direct Plan - Growth
Regular Plan – IDCW	Regular or Direct Plan – IDCW
Direct Plan – Growth	Direct or Regular Plan – Growth
Direct Plan – IDCW	Direct or Regular Plan – IDCW

Minimum Redemption amount will be Rs.500 or 50 units or folio available balance (whichever is lower)

There is no minimum amount requirement, in case of investors opting to switch "all units" from any existing schemes of Tata Mutual Fund to this Scheme.

The minimum application amount and minimum redemption amount wherever specified in the concerned SIDs & KIMs will not be applicable for investment made in schemes of the Fund in compliance with the SEBI Circular SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-I/DOF5/P/CIR/2021/553 dated April 28, 2021 read along with SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-IDOF5/P/CIR/2021/624 dated September 20, 2021 (Alignment of interest of Designated Employees of Asset Management Companies (AMCs) with the Unitholders of the Mutual Fund Schemes).

Default Plan: Investors are requested to note the following scenarios for the applicability of "Direct Plan (application not routed through distributor) or Regular Plan(application routed through distributor) " for valid applications received under the scheme:

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

7	Mentioned	Regular Plan	Regular Plan
8	Mentioned	Not Mentioned	Regular Plan

In cases of wrong/ invalid/ incomplete ARN codes mentioned on the application form, the application shall be processed under Regular Plan. The AMC shall contact and obtain the correct ARN code within 30 calendar days of the receipt of the application form from the investor/ distributor. In case, the correct code is not received within 30 calendar days, the AMC shall reprocess the transaction under Direct Plan from the date of application without any exit load.

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

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

Date	Request by unitholder	Sub Option
01/01/2021	Purchase in Income Distribution	Payout of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option
02/03/2021	SIP Registered in Income Distribution	Reinvestment of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option
03/05/2021	Additional Purchase in Income Distribution	Payout of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option
02/06/2021	SIP Instalment	Reinvestment of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option

Hence the income distribution sub option chosen by unitholders in the last transaction (i.e SIP instalment as on 02/06/2021 sub option reinvestment) will be applicable to all transactions in the related scheme sub option in the folio.

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

Treatment of Business Received Through Suspended Distributors:

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

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

Maximum amount for redemption and switch-outs

There is no upper limit of redemption. However, this is subject to the following:

- (a) The repurchase would be permitted to the extent of credit balance in the Unit holder's account.
- (b) The Asset Management Company (AMC) may, in the general interest of the all Unit holders of the Scheme, keeping in view the unforeseen circumstances/unsure conditions, limit the total number of Units which may be redeemed on any Business Day. Restrictions may be imposed under the following circumstances that leads to a systemic crisis or event that severely constricts market liquidity or the efficient functioning of markets.
 - a) Liquidity issues - When markets at large becomes illiquid affecting almost all securities rather than any issuer specific security.
 - b) 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.
 - c) Operational issues - When exceptional circumstances are caused by force majeure, unpredictable operational problems and technical failures (e.g. a black out). Under the aforesaid circumstances, the AMC / Trustee may restrict redemption for a specified period of time not exceeding 10 working days in any 90 days period. Any imposition of restriction on

	redemption / switch of units would require specific approval of Board of AMCs and Trustees and the same should be informed to SEBI immediately. Unitholders should note that the following provisions shall be applicable when redemption requests are placed during such restricted period. i) No redemption requests upto Rs. 2 lakh shall be subject to such restriction and ii) Where redemption requests are above Rs. 2 lakh, AMCs shall redeem the first Rs. 2 lakh without such restriction and remaining part over and above Rs. 2 lakh shall be subject to such restriction.
Minimum balance to be maintained and consequences of non maintenance.	Currently there is no minimum balance requirement.
Special Products available	a) Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) The investors can benefit by investing specified Rupees amounts at regular intervals. The SIP allows the unitholders to invest a fixed amount of Rupees at regular intervals for purchasing additional units of the fund at NAV based prices. Investment can be done with the minimum / maximum amount and number of cheques specified by AMC from time to time. The cheques will be presented on the dates mentioned on the cheque and subject to realization. Units will be allotted at the applicable NAV along with applicable load (if any). "SIP facility is available subject to terms and conditions. Please refer to the SIP Enrolment form for terms and conditions before enrolment." SIP with Top-up SIP facility: SIP with Top-up SIP is a facility whereby an investor has an option to increase the amount of the SIP Installment by a fixed amount at pre-defined intervals. This will enhance the flexibility of the investor to invest higher amounts during the tenure of the SIP. Terms and conditions of top-up SIP are as follows: - The Top-up option must be specified by the investors while enrolling for the SIP facility. - For minimum SIP Top-up amount refer application form. - The Top-up details cannot be modified once enrolled. In order to make any changes, the investor must cancel the existing SIP and enroll for a fresh SIP with Top-up option. - Under monthly SIP investors can opt for top up amount at half-yearly and yearly intervals. If the investor does not specify the frequency, the default interval for Top-up will be considered as Yearly. - In case of Quarterly SIP, investors can opt for only Yearly interval top-up frequency. For complete details regarding the SIP with top-up facility please refer to SIP Auto Debt Form with Top up facility enrollment form. a) Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP) This facility available to the unitholders of the fund enables them to redeem fixed sums or fixed number of units from their unit accounts at periodic intervals. The amount withdrawn under SWP by redemption shall be converted into the Fund units at the Repurchase price and such units will be subtracted from the unit balance of that unitholder. In case the date falls during a book closure period the immediate next Business day will be considered for this purpose. The Authorised Investor Service Center may terminate SWP on receipt of a notice from the unitholder. It will terminate automatically if all units are liquidated or withdrawn from the account or upon the receipt of notification of death or incapacity of the unitholder. "SWP facility is available subject to terms and conditions. Please refer to the SWP Enrolment form for terms and conditions before enrolment." c) Systematic Transfer Plan (STP) A unitholder may establish a Systematic Transfer Plan (STP) and choose to transfer on a monthly or a quarterly basis from one TMF Scheme to another TMF Scheme on a date prescribed by the Investment Manager. The amount thus withdrawn by redemption shall be converted into units at the applicable NAV on the scheduled day and such units will be subtracted from the unit balance of that unitholder. Unitholders may change the amount, not below the specified minimum, by giving two weeks prior written notice to the registrars. STP may be terminated automatically if the balance falls below the minimum account balance or upon the receipt of notification of death or incapacity of the unitholders by the fund. Rules relating to the plan may be changed from time to time by the Investment Manager. "STP facility is available subject to terms and conditions. Please refer to the STP Enrolment form for terms and conditions before enrolment."

	Facility for purchasing of the units of the scheme through order routing platform on BSE and NSE The scheme will be admitted on the order routing platform of Bombay Stock Exchange Limited ("BSE") and National Stock Exchange of India Limited ("NSE"). Under this facility investors can submit the application for subscription and redemption of units of the scheme through the Stock Exchange platform. The introduction of this facility is pursuant to guidelines issued by SEBI vide circular SEBI/IMD/CIR No.11/183204/2209 dated November 13, 2009 and the Stock Exchanges viz. BSE & NSE.
Accounts Statements	On acceptance of application for financial transaction, a confirmation specifying the number of Units allotted/redeemed will be sent by way of e-mail and/or SMS to the applicant's registered e-mail address and/or mobile number within five business days from the date of transaction. Tata Mutual Fund shall send first account statement for a new folio separately with all details registered in the folio by way of a physical account statement and/or an e-mail to the investor's registered address/email address not later than five business days from the date of subscription. Tata Mutual Fund will send the Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) to investors as follows: 1. A single Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) on basis of PAN (PAN of the first holder & pattern of holding, in case of multiple holding) will be dispatched to unitholders having Mutual Fund investments & holding Demat accounts by Depositories as per the specified timeline specified by board at the end of the month in which transaction (the word 'transaction' shall include all financial transactions in demat accounts/Mutual Fund folios of the investor) takes place. 2. A single Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) on basis of PAN (PAN of the first holder & pattern of holding, in case of multiple holding) will be dispatched to unitholders having Mutual Fund investments & holding Demat accounts by Depositories as per the specified timeline specified by board at the end of the month in which transaction (the word 'transaction' shall include all financial transactions in demat accounts/Mutual Fund folios of the investor) takes place. 3. In other cases i.e. where unitholders having no Demat account & only MF units holding, Tata Mutual Fund shall continue to send the CAS as is being sent on or within fifteenth day of the succeeding month in which financial transaction takes place. 4. In case statements are presently being dispatched by e-mail either by the Fund or the Depository then CAS will be sent through email. However the Unitholders have an option to receive CAS in physical form at the address registered in the Depository system. 5. The dispatch of CAS by Depositories to Unitholders would constitute compliance by Tata Asset Management Pvt Ltd / the Fund with the requirements under Regulation 36(4) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996. 6. Each CAS issued to the investors shall also provide the total purchase value / cost of investment in each scheme. 7. In case if no transaction has taken place in a folio during the period of six months ended September 30 and March 31, the CAS detailing the holdings across all schemes of all mutual funds, shall be emailed on half yearly basis, as per the specified timeline specified by board of succeeding month, unless a specific request is made to receive the same in physical form. 8. Half-yearly CAS shall be issued to all Mutual Fund investors, excluding those investors who do not have any holdings in MF schemes and where no commission against their investment has been paid to distributors, during the concerned half-year period on or within twenty first day of the succeeding month. Further, CAS issued for the half-year (September/March) shall also provide: a. The amount of actual commission paid by Tata AMC/Mutual Fund to distributors (in absolute terms) during the half-year period against the concerned investor's total investments in each mutual fund scheme. The term "commission" here refers to all direct monetary payments and other payments made in the form of gifts / rewards, trips, event sponsorships etc. by Tata AMC/MF to distributors. Further, a mention may be made in such CAS indicating that the commission disclosed is gross commission and does not exclude costs incurred by distributors such as applicable tax (wherever applicable, as per existing rates), operating expenses, etc. b. The scheme's average Total Expense Ratio (in percentage terms) along with the break up between Investment and Advisory fees, Commission paid to the distributor and other expenses for the period for each scheme's applicable plan (regular or direct or both) where the concerned investor has actually invested in.

Income Distribution	The warrants shall be dispatched to the unitholders within 15 days from the record date. In case of failure to despatch income distribution proceeds within 15 days from the record date, the AMC shall be liable to pay interest to the Unit Holders at such rate as may be specified by SEBI for the period of such delay (presently @ 15% per annum).
Redemption	The redemption proceeds will be dispatched to the unit holders within 10 business days from the date of acceptance of the redemption request at the authorised centre of Tata Mutual Fund. The redemption cheque will be issued in the name of the first unitholder. For units held in Demat form Unitholders should submit their valid redemption request to their Depository Participant (DP). The redemption proceeds will be credited to the bank account of the Unitholder, as per the bank account details recorded with the DP through electronic modes or by forwarding a Cheque / Draft.
Delay in payment of redemption / repurchase	The redemption or repurchase proceeds of the Scheme(s) will be dispatched to the unit holders within 10 business days from the date of acceptance of redemption or repurchase request. In case of failure to despatch redemption proceeds within 10 business days, the AMC shall be liable to pay interest to the Unit Holders at such rate as may be specified by SEBI for the period of such delay (presently @ 15% per annum).
Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose of units being offered.	- Units are freely transferable Unitholders desirous of transferring units shall submit the transfer request in the prescribed form or convert his/her holding in non demat mode or demat mode. Any addition / deletion of name from the folio of the unitholder is deemed as transfer of unit. Transfer of unit(s) shall be subject to payment of applicable stamp duty by the unitholder(s) and applicable laws. - The above provisions in respect of deletion of names will not be applicable in case of death of unitholder (in respect of joint holdings) as this is treated as transmission of units and not transfer. - The units issued in Demat (electronic) form are transferable in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, as may be amended from time to time. - Transfer would be only in favor of transferees who are capable of holding units. The Fund will not be bound to recognize any other transfer. - The delivery instructions for transfer of units will have to be lodged with the DP in the requisite form as may be required from time to time and transfer will be affected in accordance with such rules/regulations as may be in force governing transfer of securities in dematerialized mode. As per SEBI circular no CIR/IMD/DF/102010 dated August 18, 2010. All the units of a mutual fund scheme held in Demat form will be freely transferable. Please refer SAI for the procedure of transmission & pledging. Investors are requested to visit the funds website for the list of prescribed documents under any of the procedure or call the investors service centers for any clarification on the above.
Bank Account Details	It shall be mandatory for the Unitholders to mention their bank account numbers in the applications/requests for redemptions. Unitholders are requested to give the full particulars of their Bank Account i.e. nature and number of account, name, Account Number, Nine digit MICR code No. (For Electronic Credit Facility), IFSC code for NEFT a 11 digit number, branch address of the bank at the appropriate space in the application form. <u>Uniform Procedure for Change of Bank Details (COB) and Change of Address (COA)</u> In order to protect the interest of the investors and mitigate the risks arising due to of increasingly fraudulent attempts by external elements by changing the address and/or bank details of the genuine investor, uniform process for carrying out change of bank and change of address is recommended by NISM committee. Tata Mutual Fund (TMF) has adopted the following process for Change of Bank Mandate (COB) and Change of Address (COA) in line with the AMFI circular 135/BP/17/10-11 dated October 22, 2010 and 135/BP/26/11-12 dated March 21, 2012. A. Documents required for Change of Bank Mandate (COB) - Transaction slip/Request letter from investor And - Proof of New Bank Mandate : Original of any one of the following documents or originals should be produced for verification or copy should be attested by the Bank:

- Cancelled original cheque of the new bank mandate with first unit holder name and bank account number printed on the face of the cheque.
- OR
- Self attested copy of not older than 3 months bank statement containing the first unit holder name and bank account number
- OR
- Bank passbook with current entries not older than 3 months containing the first unit holder name and bank account number.
- OR
- Original Bank Letter on the letter head containing the first unit holder name and bank account number duly signed by branch manager/authorized personnel with name, employee code and bank seal.
- And
- 3. Proof of Existing Bank Mandate :
Original of any one of the following documents or copy should be attested by the Bank or originals should be produced for verification:
- Cancelled original cheque with first unit holder name and bank account number printed on the face of the cheque.
- OR
- Original bank account statement / Pass book containing the first unit holder name and bank account number.
- OR
- Original letter issued by the bank on the letter head confirming the bank account holder name with the account details, duly signed by the Branch Manager with name, employee code and bank seal.
- OR
- In case such bank account is already closed, an original letter on the letter head of such bank duly signed by the Branch Manager with name, employee code and bank seal, confirming the closure of said account.
- B. Documents required for Updation of Bank Mandate (pertains to the period when bank details were not mandatory)**
- 1. Transaction slip/Request letter from investor
and
- 2. Proof of New Bank Mandate
Original of any one of the following documents or originals should be produced for verification or copy should be attested by the Bank:
- Cancelled original cheque of the new bank mandate with first unit holder name and bank account number printed on the face of the cheque.
- OR
- Self attested copy of not older than 3 months bank statement containing the first unit holder name and bank account number
- OR
- Bank passbook with current entries not older than 3 months containing the first unit holder name and bank account number.
- OR
- Original Bank Letter on the letter head containing the first unit holder name and bank account number duly signed by branch manager/authorized personnel with name, employee code and bank seal.
- And
- 3. Proof of Identity: Only PAN card copy if PAN is updated in the folio, or PAN/ other proof of identity ((as per KYC guidelines) if PAN is not updated in the folio.

	Important Note: Unitholders may note that minimum 10 days prior notice is required for change/updation of bank account details. In case prior notice for change of bank account details is not provided atleast 10 days prior to the date of redemption then the payment of redemption proceeds may be paid out to the existing bank account. For unit holder where the units are held in demat, please ensure that the bank account details linked with the demat account is updated. Maturity payment would be made as per the bank account details as provided by the Depository Participant. C. <u>Documents required for Change of Address (COA)</u> KYC not complied Folios/Clients: 1. Transaction slip/Request letter from investor And 2. Proof of New Address (as per KYC guidelines) And 3. Proof of Identity: Only PAN card copy if PAN is updated in the folio, or PAN/ other proof of identity ((as per KYC guidelines) if PAN is not updated in the folio. Unitholders may note that copies of all the documents submitted should be self-attested and accompanied by originals for verification. In case the original of any document is not produced for verification, then the copies should be properly attested / verified by entities authorized for attesting/verification of the documents as per extant KYC guidelines. II) Restriction on Acceptance of Third Party Payments for Subscription of units of schemes of Tata Mutual Fund: In pursuance to Best Practice Guidelines issued by Association of Mutual Funds in India [AMFI] Vide Circular No.135/BP/16/10 dated August 16th 2010 for acceptance of Third party cheques, Tata Asset Management Pvt Ltd has decided not to accept subscriptions with Third-Party cheques, For details kindly refer Statement of Additional Information (SAI).
Who can invest This is an indicative list and investors are requested to consult their financial advisor to ascertain whether the scheme is suitable to their risk profile.	Eligibility for Application The following persons (subject, wherever relevant to, purchase of Units being permitted under their respective constitutions and relevant State Regulations) are eligible to apply for the purchase of the Units: • Adult individuals, either singly or more than one (not exceeding three) on first holder basis or jointly on an either or survivor/any one basis. • Parents, or other lawful Guardians on behalf of Minors, AMC will follow uniform process 'in respect of investments made in the name of a minor through a guardian' by SEBI vide circular no SEBI/HO/IMD/DF3/CIR/P/2019/166 dated December 24, 2019. • Companies, corporate bodies, public sector undertakings, trusts, wakf boards or endowments, funds, institutions, associations of persons or bodies of individuals and societies (including Co-operative Societies) registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (so long as the purchase of Units is permitted under their respective constitutions). • Mutual Funds (including any Scheme managed by AMC or any Scheme of any other Mutual Fund); (in accordance with Regulation 44(1) read with Clause 4 of Schedule VII, of the Securities & Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996). • Asset Management Company (AMC); (in accordance with Regulation 25(17) of the Securities & Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996). • Partnership firms, in the name of the partners. • Hindu Undivided families (HUF) in the sole name of the Karta. • Financial and Investment Institutions/ Banks. • Army/ Navy / Air Force, para military Units and other eligible institutions. • Religious and Charitable Trusts provided these are allowed to invest as per statute and their by-laws. • Non-resident Indians/ persons of Indian origin residing abroad (NRIs) on a full repatriation basis or on non-repatriation basis. • Foreign Portfolio Investor(Foreign Portfolio Investor (FPI) as defined under Regulation 2(1)(h) of Security Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014). • International Multilateral Agencies approved by the Government of India.

Applicants who cannot Invest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In order to ensure compliance with FATCA and other rules / directions / notifications as may be issued by Government of India or other regulatory authority, Mutual Funds are required to institute a process to identify US Person investors and report the same.

Applicants are required to refer to the "FATCA information" section in the application and mandatorily fill/sign off on the same. Applications without this information / declaration being filled/signed off will be deemed as incomplete and are liable to be rejected. Investors are requested to provide information required by the regulatory authority and may undergo changes on receipt of communication / guidelines from Government of India or AMFI or SEBI or any other regulatory authority.

Common Reporting Standard (CRS)

On similar lines of FATCA, the Organization of Economic Development (OECD), along with the G 20 countries, of which India is a member, has released a 'Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax matters'. In order to combat the problem of offshore tax evasion and avoidance and stashing of unaccounted money abroad, the G 20 & OECD countries have together developed a common reporting standard(CRS) on automatic exchange of information(AEOI). On June 3,2015 India has joined the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement(MCAA) on AEOI. The CRS on AEOI requires the financial institutions of the 'source' jurisdiction to collect and report information to their tax authorities about account holders 'resident' in other countries. The information to be exchanged relates not only to individuals, but also to shell companies and trusts having beneficial ownership or interest in the 'resident' countries.

In view of India's commitment to implement the CRS on AEOI and also the IGA with USA and with a view to provide information to other countries necessary legislative changes has already been made in Finance Act & by inserting Rules 114F to 114H and Form 61B to provide a legal basis for the Reporting Financial Institutions (RFIs) for maintaining and reporting information about the reportable accounts.

	Applicants are required to refer to the "FATCA/CRS information" section in the application and mandatorily fill/sign off on the same. Applications without this information / declaration being filled/signed off will be deemed as incomplete and are liable to be rejected. Investors are requested to note that the contents of the information to be provided/ declaration in the application form may undergo a change on receipt of communication / guidelines from Government of India or AMFI or SEBI or any other regulatory authority. With the change in guidelines, investors may be called for additional information required by the law. Investors are requested to keep Mutual Fund updated with change in information already submitted by them with Mutual Fund. FATCA provisions are relevant not only at on-boarding stage of investor(s)/unit holder(s) but also throughout the life cycle of investment with the Fund/the AMC. In view of this, Investors should immediately intimate to the Fund/the AMC, in case of any change in their status with respect to FATCA/CRS related declaration provided by them previously. Investors(s)/Unit holder(s) should consult their own tax advisors to understand the implications of FATCA/CRS provisions /requirements. If a person resident of India at the time of subscription becomes a person resident outside India subsequently, shall have the option to either be paid Redemption value of Units, or continue into the Scheme if he/ she so desires and is otherwise eligible. However, the person who desires to continue in the Scheme shall not be entitled to any interest or any compensation during the period it takes for the Fund to record the change in Address and the Residential Status. Notwithstanding the aforesaid, the Trustee Company reserves the right to close the Unitholder account and to pay the Redemption value of Units, subsequent to his becoming a person resident outside India, should the reasons of expediency, cost, interest of Unitholders and other circumstances make it necessary for the Fund to do so. In such an event, no resident Unitholders who have subsequently become resident outside India shall have a right to claim the growth in capital and/ or income distribution. This scheme has not been registered in any country outside India. To ensure compliance with any Laws, Acts, Enactments, etc. including by way of Circulars, Press Releases, or Notifications of Government of India, the Fund may require/give verification of identity/any special/additional subscription-related information from /of the Unitholders(which may result in delay in dealing with the applications, Units, benefits, distribution, etc./giving subscription details, etc). Each Unitholder must represent and warrant to the Trustee Company/AMC that, among other things, he is able to acquire Units without violating applicable laws. The Trustee Company will not knowingly offer or sell Units to any person to whom such offer or sale would be unlawful, or might result in the Fund incurring any liability or suffering any other pecuniary disadvantages which the Fund might not otherwise incur or suffer. Units may not be held by any person in breach of the law or requirements of any governmental, statutory authority including, without limitation, Exchange Control Regulations. The Trustee company may, compulsorily redeem any Units held directly or beneficially in contravention of these prohibitions. In view of the individual nature of investment portfolio and its consequences, each Unitholder is advised to consult his/her own professional advisor concerning possible consequences of purchasing, holding, selling, converting or otherwise disposing of the Units under the laws of his/her State/country of incorporation, establishment, citizenship, residence or domicile.
Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal Policy	Growth Option: The income / profits received / earned would be accumulated by the Fund as capital accretion, aimed at achieving capital growth. Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal Policy: The profits received / earned and so retained and reinvested may be distributed as income distribution at appropriate rates (after providing for all relevant ongoing expenses, dividend distribution tax or statutory levy if any etc.) and at appropriate intervals as may be decided by the AMC and/or Trustee Company. It will be distributed to the unitholders who hold the units on the record date of declaration of the income distribution. Please note that the income distribution and its frequency is subject to availability of distributable surplus and at the discretion of the trustees .The Fund reserves a right to modify the periodicity and manner of payout of such Income Distribution as they deem fit without giving any further notice to unitholders. Unitholders shall note that when units are sold, and sales price (NAV) is higher than the face value of the unit, a portion of sales prices that represent realized gains shall be credited to an Equalization Reserve Account, which can be used to pay income distribution hence income distribution amount can be distributed out of investor capital (Equalization Reserve), Which is part of sale price that represent realized gains.

	Income distribution will be subject to availability of distributable surplus and at the discretion of the trustees from time to time. The Fund does not assure any targeted annual return / income nor any capitalisation ratio. Accumulation of earnings and / or capitalisation of bonus units and the consequent determination of NAV, may be suspended temporarily or indefinitely under any of the circumstances as stated in the clause "Suspension of Ongoing Sale, Repurchase or Switch out of Units". Income distribution will be subject to availability of distributable surplus and at the discretion of the trustees from time to time. The Trustee has the discretion to change the periodicity of declaration of income distribution /introduce new income distribution options from time to time. Compulsory Reinvestment of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option In order to reduce the expenses of the scheme and also for the convenience of the investors, in case of income distribution cum capital withdrawal (IDCW) payout amount is Rs 100/- or less, then the same shall be compulsorily reinvested in the same sub- option at ex-dividend NAV for unitholders of non-electronic mode. Where the option to payout of IDCW is available in electronic mode, the IDCW amount shall be paid to the Unit holders. Transfer of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal plan : Under this facility investor can opt for reinvestment of income distribution into any other scheme of Tata Mutual Fund. This facility is available only for those investors who have opted for IDCW-reinvestment facility. This facility is not available to those investors who have opted for IDCW-payout facility. Under this facility, the net income distribution amount (i.e. net of statutory levy / taxes if any) will be automatically invested on the ex-dividend date into other scheme of Tata Mutual Fund specified by the investor at the applicable NAV of that scheme & accordingly equivalent units will be allotted in lieu of income distributed, subject to the terms of the scheme. The minimum and maximum amount is not applicable for this facility. No entry load or exit load will be levied on the units issued in lieu of income distributed. AMC reserves the right to modify or withdraw this facility without prior notice. In case income distribution (IDCW) option is not mentioned than income distribution amount shall be compulsorily reinvested in the same scheme/option at applicable ex-dividend NAV.
How to Apply	How to Apply Please refer to the Scheme Additional Information and Application form for the instructions.
Option to hold units in dematerialized (Demat) form	Pursuant to SEBI Circular no. CIR/IMD/DF/9/2011 dated May 19, 2011 and further as per AMFI Circular No 35P/MEMCOR/ 35/11-12 dated Dec 23, 2011, Mutual Fund shall provide an option to investors to hold units in Demat mode. The AMC shall issue units in dematerialized form to a unit holder in a scheme within two working days of the receipt of request from the unit holder. As per SEBI Circular no. CIR/IMD/DF/10/2010 dated August 18, 2010, all the units of a mutual fund scheme held in Demat form will be freely transferable.
Just SMS Facility	JUST SMS Facility enables the unitholders to • Subscription of units of the scheme for amounts less than Rs 2 lacs. • Redemption of units in the scheme (any amount/All Units). • Switch out from the scheme (any amount/All Units). This facility is currently available for existing investors (resident individuals only including guardian on behalf of minor) however new investor can avail this facility after opening a folio in the scheme. Process Note: 1. Subscription transaction request can be accepted in "Amounts" only and Switch and Redemption transaction requests can be accepted in "Amounts/Units" , however the request for Unit based redemption/switches can be given for "ALL" units and not part thereof. The minimum subscriptions / redemption / Switch amount in the respective scheme(s) will be applicable for each transaction. The load structure prevailing at the time of the purchase transaction will be applicable. 2. Mobile Number Registration: Unitholder(s) of the Fund will have to register a mobile number registered in India in their folio for availing this Facility. The mobile number provided in the

debit mandate shall be updated in the folio for which the Facility is required. Additionally it will be registered in all the folios (if the same is not already available) where the First/Sole unit holder PAN number is same as the First/Sole unit holder PAN in the application, the updation of the mobile number will be only for purpose of database enhancement for all communication purposes. To avail this facility, only one mobile number will be registered with one folio number.

3. Unitholder(s) of the Fund can start transacting, using this Facility only after successful registration of the Debit Mandate with their bankers and receipt of confirmation from the AMC. The process of registering the bank mandate with the banker may take upto 30 days.
4. Unit holder(s) need to provide Original cancelled cheque of the same bank account registered in the registration form with the unit holder's name printed on the face of the cheque. In case an investor is not able to submit the Original cancelled cheque or do not have the name of the investor on the face of the cheque. Then the investor needs to submit:
 - a. Copy of the bank passbook attested by bank / Original bank statement with name address and bank account number of the investor.
 - b. A letter from the bank on its letter head certifying that the investor maintains an account with the bank, along with the information like the bank account number, bank branch, account type, the MICR code of the branch and the IFSC code.
 - c. Get the bankers attestation in the face of the form in the section BANKER'S Attestation (For BANK Use only)
 - d. If these supporting documents are not provided the registration may not be accepted. The Unit holder(s) cheque/ bank account details are subject to third party verification.
5. Transaction Charge: In accordance with SEBI circular No. Cir/ IMD/ DF/13/ 2011 dated August 22, 2011, TAMPL/TMF will deduct Transaction Charges from the purchase/ subscription amount received from the investors investing through a valid ARN Holder i.e. AMFI registered Distributor (provided the Distributor has opted to receive the Transaction Charges). Transaction Charge of Rs. 100 (for investor other than first time mutual fund investor) per purchase / subscription of Rs. 10,000 and above are deductible from the purchase / subscription amount and payable to the Distributor. The balance amount shall be invested.
The transaction charges would be deducted only in respect of those transactions where the concern distributor has opted for opt in for levying transaction charge. In case distributor has chosen 'Opt Out' of charging the transaction charge, no transaction charge would be deducted from transactions registered. It may further be noted that distributors shall have also the option to either opt in or opt out of levying transaction charge based on type of the product.
6. In case the mode of holding of the folio is 'Joint' and the Debit Mandate is duly signed by all the joint holder(s), it will be deemed to be an express instruction to the AMC (Tata Asset Management Pvt Ltd) / RTA (Computer Age Management Service Pvt. Ltd), to keep the mode of holding to 'Anyone or Survivor' for availing this Facility only, so that this facility is available to the first named holder only. In case the unit holder is a "minor", the legal /natural guardian shall be eligible to avail of this Facility till the minor attains majority. As such legal/natural guardian may make payments from the minor's respective bank account (or in accordance with the exceptions provided for third party payments) and the same shall be recognized by the AMC as valid payment as per the SEBI Mutual Fund Regulations.
7. The Purchase Facility is currently available to the investors with the bank account with following bank branches:
 - a) All bank branches participating in Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Electronic Clearing System (ECS)/Regional Electronic Clearing System (RECS) facility.

- b) Core Banking branches of the following Banks: Allahabad Bank, Axis Bank, Bank Of Baroda, Citibank, Corporation Bank, HDFC Bank, Federal Bank, ICICI Bank, IDBI Bank, Karnataka Bank, Punjab National Bank, State Bank of India, Union Bank of India, United Bank of India.

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

8. Some banks and branches may levy charges for mandate registration and / or transactions to their bank account holders, which will be borne by the account holder only and will not be borne /reimbursed by the AMC or the Fund.
9. Unit holder(s) hereby confirms, acknowledges and undertakes to make payments for subscription of units from their respective bank account(s) in compliance with applicable provisions relating to third party payments detailed in the SID / SAI and that the payment will be through legitimate sources only.
10. The responsibility of the bank account information provided in the Debit Mandate or any other application form for this Facility solely rests with the Unit holder(s) and the AMC / Fund / RTA will not be responsible or liable for any loss, claims, liability that may arise on account of any incorrect and / or erroneous data / information supplied by the Unit holder(s).
11. It will be the sole responsibility of the unit holder(s) bank and its branch to ensure proper registration of the Debit Mandate and confirm registration. If no confirmation of registration or rejection is received from the banker, the AMC/RTA/it's agents will deem the same to be registered and confirm the registration to Unit holder(s) entirely at the risk of Unit holder(s).
12. The Unit holder(s) shall ensure availability of clear funds in their respective bank account, as specified in the Debit Mandate, at the time of requesting a Transaction using the Facility and at the time of bank account being debited
13. The bank account of the customer may be debited towards purchases either on the same day of transaction or within one to seven business days depending on ECS cycle. The AMC / RTA shall attempt to settle the transaction and debit the bank account by requesting the registered bank for release of funds as per direct debit arrangement or standing instruction or RBI ECS (Debit) facility generally within a period of one to seven working days for bank. However, in case of non- receipt of the funds, for whatsoever reasons, the transaction shall stand cancelled/ null and void and the units allotted, if any would be reversed and stands cancelled.
14. The request for transaction is to be considered as accepted, subject to realization of funds towards purchases, and only on receipt of the confirmation from RTA on the registered mobile number or email id of the Unit holder(s) of the Fund.
15. The applicable NAV for the transaction will be dependent upon the time of receipt of the SMS into Computer Age Management Service Pvt. Ltd, Registrar & Transfer Agent of the Fund, ('RTA') server, electronically time-stamped and other factors like scheme, type of transaction, amount, date of realization of funds under SEBI regulations and will be treated on par with similar transactions received through other modes. For the purpose of this Facility, such RTA office centre would be considered as an Official Point of Acceptance of the transaction.
16. Any transaction request on a Non-Business Day will be processed on the next Business Day in accordance with the provisions provided in the Scheme Information Document ('SID') of the respective scheme.
17. If the transaction is delayed or not effected at all for reasons of incomplete or incorrect information/key word or due to non-receipt of the SMS message by the RTA or due to late receipt of SMS due to mobile network congestions or due to any reason whatsoever, the

	Unit holder(s) will not hold the Fund, AMC and the RTA responsible for the same. 18. In case of non-receipt of confirmation from RTA within a reasonable time (around one hour), Unit holder(s) are advised to immediately call up the call centre on (022) 6282 7777 (Monday to Saturday 9:00am to 5:30pm) to confirm the status of the transaction request. In case of receipt of multiple confirmations from the RTA against a single transaction request, the same needs to be brought to the immediate attention of RTA and the AMC by calling up the call centre on (022) 6282 7777 (Monday to Saturday 9:00am to 5:30pm). 19. The Unit holder(s) availing the Facility shall check his / her bank account records carefully and promptly. If the Unit holder(s) believes that there has been an error in any transaction using the Facility, or that an unauthorized transaction has been effected, the Unit holder(s) shall notify the AMC or the RTA immediately by calling up the call centre on (022) 6282 7777 (Monday to Saturday 9:00am to 5:30pm). For faster dissemination of information, Unitholders are requested to provide their E-mail IDs. Delivering service through the internet & web-based services such as e-mail is a more efficient delivery channel. Annual report, Account statements & other communication will be sent via email, by default, to investors who have provided their email ID, unless specified otherwise. The Investor shall from time to time intimate the Mutual Fund / its transfer agents about any changes in the email address. In case of a large document, a suitable link would be provided & investor can download, save & print these documents. However, the investor always has a right to demand a physical copy of any or all the service deliverables, & the Fund would arrange to send the same to the investor. It is deemed that the Unitholder is aware of all the security risks associated with online communication, including the possibility of third party interception of the documents sent via email. Mutual Fund / registrar shall not be responsible for e-mail not reaching to the investors and for all consequences thereof. 20. Unitholder(s) of the Fund agrees and acknowledges that any transaction, undertaken using the registered mobile number shall be deemed to be that of the Unitholder(s). 21. Unit holder(s) will also need to inform the AMC/RTA about any change in their bank account number, mobile number or email id through a duly signed written request in the specified format and supporting documents. 22. The Unit holder(s) agree that the Fund/AMC / RTA and their agents shall not be held liable for any unsuccessful registration and or transaction due to any action or inaction of the Unit holder(s) bank including but not limited to reasons mentioned below and agree to indemnify the Fund/AMC/RTA for all liabilities, losses, damages and expenses which they may consequent sustain or incur either directly or indirectly: - Loss of the Debit Mandate in transit from point of acceptance of the form to RTA head office and further to the Unit holder(s)' bank branch; - Non acceptance or rejection of Debit Mandate for whatsoever reason by the Unit holder(s)' bank branch, with or without any reason assigned by the Unit holder(s) bank; - Non registration of the Debit Mandate by the Unit holder(s)' bank and branch; - Deemed registration due to non confirmation of registration or subsequent rejection by the bank and any subsequent rejection of debit of bank account for funds; - Non availability of funds in the bank account of the Unit holder(s) at the time of debit Rejection of registration or transaction debit for any reason or without assigning any reason whatsoever. 23. Employee Unique Identification Number (EUIIN): Further, SEBI has made it compulsory for every employee/ relationship manager/ sales person of the distributor of mutual fund products to quote the EUIIN obtained by him/her from AMFI in the Application Form. EUIIN would assist in addressing any instance of mis-selling even if the employee/relationship manager/sales person later leaves the employment of the distributor. Hence, if your investments are routed through a distributor please ensure that the EUIIN is correctly filled up in the Registration Form. However, if your distributor has not given you any advice pertaining to the investment, the EUIIN box may be left blank. In this case you are required to tick ☐ the declaration to this effect as given in the form.
Transactions through online facilities/electronic modes	Tata Mutual Fund has entered into an agreement with MF Utilities India Private Limited ("MFUI"), a "Category II - Registrar to an Issue" under SEBI (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993, for usage of MF Utility ("MFU") - a shared services initiative of various asset management companies, which acts as a transaction aggregator for transacting in multiple schemes of various mutual funds with a single form and a single payment instrument. Accordingly, all the authorized Point of Sales (POS) and website/mobile application of MFUI (available currently and also updated from time to time) shall be eligible to be considered as „official points of acceptance" for all financial and non-financial transactions in the schemes of Tata Mutual Fund either physically or electronically. The list of POS of MFUI is published on the website of MFUI at www.mfuiindia.com. Applicability of NAV shall be based on time stamping as evidenced by confirmation slip given by

	POS of MFUI and also the realization of funds in the Bank account of Tata Mutual Fund (and NOT the time of realization of funds in the Bank account of MFUI) within the applicable cut-off timing. The Uniform Cut -off time as prescribed by SEBI and mentioned in the SID / KIM shall be applicable for applications received through such facilities. Investors are requested to note that MFUI will allot a Common Account Number ("CAN") i.e. a single reference number for all investments in the mutual fund industry for transacting in multiple schemes of various mutual funds through MFU and to map existing folios, if any. Investors can create a CAN by submitting the CAN Registration Form and necessary documents at the POS. The AMC and/or its Registrar and Transfer Agent shall provide necessary details to MFUI as may be needed for providing the required services to investors/distributors through MFU. Investors are requested to visit the website of MFUI i.e. www.mfuindia.com to download the relevant forms. For any queries or clarifications related to MFU, please contact the Customer Care of MFUI on 1800-266-1415 (during the business hours on all days except Sunday and public holidays) or send an email to clientservices@mfuindia.com.
Official Points of Acceptance of Transaction through MF utility & MF Central	Tata Mutual Fund has entered into an agreement with MF Utilities India Private Limited ("MFUI"), a "Category II -Registrar to an Issue" under SEBI (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993, for usage of MF Utility ("MFU") - a shared services initiative of various asset management companies, which acts as a transaction aggregator for transacting in multiple scheme of various mutual funds with a single form and a single payment instrument. Accordingly, all the authorized Point of Sales(POS) and website/mobile application of MFUI (available currently and also updated from time to time) shall be eligible to be considered as 'official points of acceptance' for all financial and non-financial transactions in the scheme of Tata Mutual Fund either physically or electronically. The list of POS of MFUI is published on the website of MFUI at www.mfuindia.com. Applicability of NAV shall be based on time stamping as evidenced by confirmation slip given by POS of MFU (and also the realization of funds in the Bank account of Tata Mutual Fund (and NOT the time of realization of funds in the Bank account of MFUI) within the applicable cut-off timing. The Uniform Cut -off time as prescribed by SEBI and mentioned in the SID / KIM shall be applicable for applications received through such facilities. Investors are requested to note that MFUI will allot a Common Account Number ("CAN") i.e. a single reference number for all investments in the mutual fund industry for transacting in multiple scheme of various mutual funds through MFU and to map existing folios, if any. Investors can create a CAN by submitting the CAN Registration Form and necessary documents at the POS. The AMC and/or its Registrar and Transfer Agent shall provide necessary details to MFUI as may be needed for providing the required services to investors/distributors through MFU. Investors are requested to visit the website of MFUI i.e. www.mfuindia.com to download the relevant forms. For any queries or clarifications related to MFU, please contact the Customer Care of MFUI on 1800-266-1415 (during the business hours on all days except Sunday and public holidays) or send an email to clientservices@mfuindia.com. MF Central also appointed as Official Point of Acceptance for Tata Mutual Fund Schemes.
Cash Investments	Cash Investments in the Scheme Pursuant to SEBI circular dated September 13, 2012 and SEBI circular dated May 22, 2014, it is permitted to accept cash transactions to the extent of Rs. 50,000/- subject to compliance with Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and Rules framed there under and the SEBI Circular(s) on Anti Money Laundering (AML) and other applicable AML rules, regulations and guidelines. Provided that the limit shall be applicable per investor for investments done in a financial year across all scheme of the Mutual Fund, subject to sufficient systems and procedures in place for such acceptance. However any form of repayment either by way of redemption, Income Distribution, etc. with respect to such cash investment shall be paid only through banking channel. Tata Asset Management Private Limited is in process of implementing adequate systems and controls to accept Cash Investment in the Scheme. Information in this regard will be provided to Investors as and when the facility is made available.

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.	NAV Information The NAVs will be calculated and disclosed on every Business Day. The AMC will prominently disclose the NAVs under a separate head on the website of the Fund (www.tatamutualfund.com) and of the Association of Mutual Funds in India-AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) by 11 p.m on every Business Day. Investor may write to AMC for availing facility of receiving the latest NAVs through SMS. Illustration of Calculation of Sale & Repurchase Price: Assumed NAV Rs. 11.00 per unit Entry Load: NIL Exit Load 1% Sale Price = NAV + (Entry Load (%) * NAV) Sale Price = 11 + (0% * 11) Sale Price = 11 + 0 Sale Price = Rs. 11/- Repurchase Price Repurchase Price = NAV – (exit load (%) * NAV) Repurchase Price = 11 – (1%*11) Repurchase Price = 11 – 0.11 Repurchase Price = Rs.10.89 In the event NAV cannot be calculated and / or published, such as because of the suspension of RBI Clearing, Bank strikes, during the existence of a state of emergency and / or a breakdown in communications, the Board of Trustees may temporarily suspend determination and / or publication of the NAV of the Units. The Fund will ensure the repurchase price of scheme shall not be lower than 95% of the NAV, as provided for under the Regulations.
Portfolio Disclosures / Half Yearly 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.	Portfolio Disclosure: Tata Mutual Fund shall disclose portfolio (along with ISIN) in user friendly and downloadable spreadsheet format, as on the last day of the month/half year for all their schemes on its website www.tatamutualfund.com and on the website of AMFI www.amfiindia.com within 10 days from the close of each month/half year. In case of unitholders whose email addresses are registered, Tata Mutual Fund will send via email both the monthly and half yearly statement of scheme portfolio within 10 days from the close of each month /half year respectively. Tata Mutual Fund will publish an advertisement every half-year, in the all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi, disclosing the hosting of the half yearly statement of the schemes portfolio on the AMC's website www.tatamutualfund.com and on the website of AMFI (www.amfiindia.com). Tata Mutual Fund will provide physical copy of the statement of scheme portfolio without any cost, on specific request received from a unitholder. Unaudited Financial Results: Tata Mutual Fund/ Tata Asset Management Pvt Ltd shall within one month from the close of each half year, that is on 31st March & on 30th September, host a soft copy of its unaudited financial results on its website in the format specified in Twelfth Schedule of SEBI(Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996. Tata Mutual Fund / Tata Asset Management Pvt Ltd shall publish an advertisement disclosing the hosting of such financial results on their website, in atleast one English daily newspaper having

	nationwide circulation & in a newspaper having wide circulation published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the fund is situated.
Annual Report	Annual report or Abridged Summary, in the format prescribed by SEBI, will be hosted on AMC's website www.tatamutualfund.com and on the website of AMFI www.amfiindia.com. The scheme wise annual report or an abridged summary thereof, in the format prescribed, shall be sent by way of e-mail to the investor's registered e-mail address not later than four months from the date of closure of the relevant accounts year. Investors who have not registered their email id, will have an option of receiving a physical copy of the Annual Report or Abridged Summary thereof. Tata Mutual Fund will provide a physical copy of the abridged summary of the Annual Report, without charging any cost, on specific request received from a unitholder. Physical copies of the report will also be available to the unitholders at the registered offices at all times. Tata Mutual Fund will publish an advertisement every year, in the all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi, disclosing the hosting of the scheme wise annual report on the AMC website (www.tatamutualfund.com) and on the website of AMFI (www.amfiindia.com).
Associate Transactions	Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI).
Risk-O-Meter	As per SEBI Guidelines, based on the scheme characteristics/internal assessment, Mutual Funds shall assign risk level for schemes at the time of launch of scheme/New Fund Offer. Risk-o-meter shall be evaluated on a monthly basis and AMC shall disclose the Risk-o-meter along with portfolio disclosure for all schemes on the website and on AMFI website within 10 days from the close of each month. Any change in risk-o-meter shall be communicated by way of Notice cum Addendum and by way of an e-mail or SMS to unitholders of the schemes. Mutual Funds shall disclose the risk level of schemes as on March 31 of every year, along with number of times the risk level has changed over the year, on their website and AMFI website. Mutual Funds shall also publish scheme wise changes in Risk-o-meter in scheme wise Annual Reports and Abridged summary:
Investor services	The AMC has designated an Investor Relations Officer to look into investor grievances regarding deficiencies, if any, in the services provided by the Registrars or the Investor Service Centres. Name of the Investor Relations Officer: Ms. Kashmira Kalwachwala Mulla House, Ground Floor, M.G. Road, Fort, Mumbai - 400 001. Call: (022) 6282 7777 (Monday to Saturday 9:00 am to 5:30 pm), Fax: 22613782, Email: service@tataamc.com, Website: www.tatamutualfund.com The AMC will have the discretion to change the Investor Relations' Officer depending on operational necessities and in the overall interest of the fund

Taxation

The information is provided for general information only. However, in view of the individual nature of the implications, each investor is advised to consult his or her own tax advisors with respect to the specific amount of tax and other implications arising out of his or her participation in the Scheme.

The Finance Act, 2020 abolished income distribution tax and instead introduced taxing of income from mutual fund units in the hands of the unit holders.

Type of Investor	Withholding tax rate
Resident***	10%*
NRI	20%**

* Tax not deductible if dividend income in respect of units of a mutual fund is below Rs. 5,000 in a financial year.

** The base tax is to be further increased by surcharge at the rate of:

- 37% on base tax where total income exceeds Rs. 5 crore;
- 25% where total income exceeds Rs. 2 crore but does not exceed Rs. 5 crore;
- 15% where total income exceeds Rs. 1 crore but does not exceed Rs. 2 crore; and
- 10% where total income exceeds Rs. 50 lakhs but does not exceed Rs. 1 crore

Further, "Health and Education Cess" is to be levied at 4% on aggregate of base tax and surcharge.

*** As per section 139AA of the Income tax Act, 1961 ('the Act') read with rule 114AAA of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, in the case of a resident person, whose PAN has become inoperative due to PAN – Aadhaar not being linked on or before 31 March 2023, it shall be deemed that he has not furnished the PAN and tax could be withheld at a higher rate of 20% as per section 206AA of the Act. For linking PAN with Aadhaar after 31 March 2022, fees Rs. 500 till 30 June 2022 and Rs. 1,000 till 31 March 2023 has been prescribed.

Capital Gains Taxation

	Resident Investors/NRI's \$	Domestic Company @
	Rate of Tax	
Tax on Capital Gains (Payable by the Investors)		
Capital Gains:		
Long Term	10%*	10%*
Short Term	15%	15%

*As per Finance Act ,2018, levy of income tax at the rate of 10%(without indexation benefit) on long term capital gains exceeding Rs.1 lakh provided transfer of such units is subject to Securities Transaction Tax (STT).

\$Surcharge to be levied at:

- ☐ 37% on base tax where specified income exceeds Rs. 5 crore;
- ☐ 25% where specified income exceeds Rs. 2 crore but does not exceed Rs. 5 crore;
- ☐ 15% where total income exceeds Rs. 1 crore but does not exceed Rs. 2 crore; and
- ☐ 10% where total income exceeds Rs. 50 lakhs but does not exceed Rs. 1 crore.

Further, Health and Education Cess to be levied at the rate of 4% on aggregate of base tax and surcharge.

@ Surcharge at 7% on base tax is applicable where total income of domestic corporate unit holders exceeds Rs 1 crore but does not exceed 10 crores and at 12% where total income exceeds 10 crores. However, surcharge at flat rate of 10 percent to be levied on base tax for the companies opting for lower rate of tax of 22%/15%. Further, "Health and Education Cess" to be levied at the rate of 4% on aggregate of base tax and surcharge.

In case total income includes income by way of dividend on shares and short-term capital gains on units of equity oriented mutual fund schemes and long-term capital gains on mutual fund schemes, the rate of surcharge on the said type of income not to exceed 15%.

In case of NRI investors, short term /long term capital gain tax (along with applicable surcharge and Health and Education Cess will be deducted at the time of redemption of units as per Income Tax Act.

The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has declared that the Aadhaar card and PAN can now be linked with a penalty until March 31, 2023. PAN can be linked with Aadhaar starting April 1, 2022, according to the CBDT, with a punishment ranging from Rs 500 to Rs 1000.

Securities Transaction Tax

Securities Transaction Tax ("STT") is applicable on transactions of purchase or sale of units of an equity oriented fund entered into on a recognized stock exchange or on sale of units of equity oriented fund to the Fund. The STT rates as applicable are given in the following table:

Taxable securities transaction	Payable by	Rate (as a % of value of the transaction)
Purchase/ Sale of an equity share in a company where a) the transaction of such purchase is entered into in a recognized stock exchange; and b) the contract for the purchase of such share is settled by the actual delivery or transfer of such share	Purchaser/ Seller	0.1%
Purchase of a unit of an equity oriented fund, where a) the transaction of such purchase is entered into in a recognized stock exchange; and b) the contract for the purchase of such unit is settled by the actual delivery or transfer of such unit	Purchaser	NIL

Sale of a unit of an equity oriented fund, where a) the transaction of such sale is entered into in a recognized stock exchange; and b) the contract for the sale of such unit is settled by the actual delivery or transfer of such unit	Seller	0.001%
Sale of an equity share in a company or a unit of an equity oriented funds on non-delivery basis	Seller	0.025%
Sale of option in securities	Seller	0.05%
Sale of an option securities, where option is exercised	Purchaser	0.125%
Sale in a futures in securities	Seller	0.01%
Sale of unit of an equity oriented fund to the Mutual Fund itself	Seller	0.001%

The Fund is responsible for collecting the STT from every person who sells the Unit to it at the rate mentioned above. The STT collected by the Fund during any month will have to be deposited with the Central Government by the seventh day of the month immediately following the said month.

Stamp Duty

With effect from 1st July 2020 a stamp duty @ 0.005% of the transaction value would be levied on mutual fund investment transactions. Accordingly, the number of units allotted on purchases, switch-ins, SIP/STP installments and including IDCW reinvestment to the unitholders would be reduced to that extent.

The information stated above is based on Tata Mutual Fund understanding of the tax laws and only for the purpose of providing general information to the unit holders of the schemes. In view of the individual nature of tax implications, each unit holder is advised to consult with his or her own tax advisors with respect to the specific tax and other implications arising out of the restructuring.

For further details on taxation please refer the clause on taxation in SAI.

D. COMPUTATION OF NAV

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

NAV shall be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

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

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

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

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

V. FEES AND EXPENSES
A. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO) EXPENSES

Please note that being existing scheme, this section is not applicable

B. ANNUAL SCHEME RECURRING EXPENSES

A. Fees & Expenses:

The maximum recurring expenses of the Scheme is estimated below:

Ref	Expenses Head	Regular Plan (Application routed through distributors): % of daily Net Assets #
	Investment Management and Advisory Fees	Upto 2.25%
	Trustee fee	
	Audit fees	
	Custodian fees	
	Other Expenses	
	RTA Fees	
	Marketing & Selling expense incl. agent commission	
	Cost related to investor communications	
	Cost of fund transfer from location to location	
	Cost of providing account statements and income distribution, 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 & Services Tax on expenses other than investment and advisory fees	
	Goods & Services Tax on brokerage and transaction cost	
(a)	Maximum total expense ratio (TER) permissible under Regulation 52 (6) (c) (i) and (6) (a)	Upto 2.25%*
(b)	Additional expenses under regulation 52 (6A) (c)	Upto 0.05%
(c)	Additional expenses for gross new inflows from specified cities under regulation 52(6A)(b)	Upto 0.30%^

* Excluding Goods & Services Tax on investment and advisory fees

Note: Expenses of Direct Plan will be lower than expenses of the Regular Plan as no commission/distribution expenses will be charged in the case of Direct Plan. All fees and expenses charged in a direct plan (in percentage terms) under various heads including the investment and advisory fee shall not exceed the fees and expenses charged under such heads in a regular plan. NAV of the Direct Plan will be different than the NAV of Regular Plan.

All scheme related expenses including commission paid to distributors, by whatever name it may be called and in whatever manner it may be paid, shall necessarily be paid from the scheme only within the regulatory limits and not from the books of AMC, its associate, sponsor, trustees or any other entity through any route in terms of SEBI circulars, subject to

the clarifications provided by SEBI to AMFI vide letter dated February 21, 2019 on implementation of SEBI Circular dated October 22, 2018 on Total Expense Ratio (TER) and performance disclosure for Mutual Fund.

In case of a scheme invests a minimum of sixty-five percent of its net assets in equity and equity related instruments, the scheme will be considered as equity oriented scheme for the purpose of total expense ratio.

The maximum recurring expenses for the scheme shall be subject to following limits**

- a) on the first Rs.500 crores of the daily net assets: 2.25%
- b) on the next Rs.250 crores of the daily net assets: 2.00%
- c) on the next Rs.1250 crores of the daily net assets :1.75%
- d) on the next Rs.3000 crores of the daily net assets : 1.60%
- e) on the next Rs.5000 crores of the daily net assets : 1.50%
- f) On the next Rs. 40000 crores of the daily net assets: total expense ratio reduction of 0.05% for every increase of Rs.5000 crores of daily net assets or part thereof.
- g) on the balance of the assets : 1.05%

**** in addition to the above the scheme may charge additional limit of 0.05% (The AMC shall not charge additional expenses under Regulation 52(6A)(c) in case exit load is not levied/ not applicable) specified in sub regulation (6A)(c) of Regulation 52 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 excluding tax on investment management & advisory fees and expenses not exceeding of 0.30 per cent of daily net assets as stated in regulation 6A(b) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulation, 1996.**

^ Expenses not exceeding of 0.30 per cent of daily net assets, if the new inflows from such cities as specified by SEBI from time to time are at least:

- (i) 30 per cent of gross new inflows in the scheme, or;
- (ii) 15 per cent of the average assets under management (year to date) of the scheme, whichever is higher:

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

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

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

Additional TER can be charged based on inflows only from retail investors (i. e other than corporates and institutions) from B 30 cities as defined in the SEBI circular SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2019/42 March 25, 2019. Retail Investor means transaction from individual investors where inflow is upto Rs. 2,00,000/- per transaction.

Notes:

- 1) Brokerage & transaction costs (including tax) which are incurred for the purpose of execution of trade may be capitalised to the extent of 12bps and 5bps for cash market transactions and derivatives transactions respectively. GST on brokerage and transaction cost paid for execution of trades shall be within the limit prescribed under regulation 52 of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. Any payment towards brokerage and transaction cost, over and above the said 12 bps and 5bps for cash market transactions and derivatives transactions respectively may be charged to the scheme within the maximum limit of Total Expense Ratio (TER) as prescribed under regulation 52 of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.
- 2) AMC shall annually set apart atleast 2 basis point on daily net assets for investor's education and awareness initiatives.
The fund shall update the current expense ratios on the website(www.tatamutualfund.com) at least three working days prior to the effective date of the change. The exact web link for TER is <http://www.tatamutualfund.com/expense-ratio>.
- 3) In case the scheme invests in foreign mutual funds, the fees and expenses charged by the Mutual Fund(s) in foreign countries along with the management fee and recurring expenses charged to the domestic mutual fund(s) shall not exceed the total limits on expenses as prescribed under Regulation 52. Where the scheme is investing only a part of the net assets in the foreign mutual fund(s), the same principle shall be applicable for that part of investment.
- 4) Illustration of impact of expense ratio on scheme return:

Particulars	Regular Plan	Direct Plan
Amount Invested (Rs)	10,000	10,000
Gross Returns-assumed	7%	7%

Closing NAV before expenses (Rs.)	10,700	10,700
Expenses (Rs)		
• Expenses Other than Distribution expenses	50	50
• Distribution Expenses	50	NIL
Total NAV after charging expenses (Rs)	10,600	10650
Net returns to investor	6.00%	6.50%

Illustration is given to understand the impact of expense ratio on a scheme return and this should not be construed as an indicative return of the scheme.

C. LOAD STRUCTURE

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

The Load Structure of the Scheme is given hereunder:

Type of Load	Load chargeable (as %age of NAV)
Entry Load	N.A
Exit	0.25 % of the applicable NAV, if redeemed/ switched out/withdrawn on or before expiry of 30 Days from the date of allotment

Bonus units and units issued on reinvestment of income distribution shall not be subject to exit load. Goods & Services Tax on exit load, if any, shall be paid out of the exit load proceeds and exit load net of Goods and Service tax, if any, shall be credited to the scheme.

Any imposition or enhancement in the load shall be applicable on prospective investments only. However, AMC shall not charge any load on issue of bonus units and units allotted on reinvestment of income distribution for existing as well as prospective investors. At the time of changing the load structure, the mutual funds may consider the following measures to avoid complaints from investors about investment in the schemes without knowing the loads:

(i) The addendum detailing the changes may be attached to Scheme Information Documents and key information memorandum. The addendum may be circulated to all the distributors/brokers so that the same can be attached to all Scheme Information Documents and key information memoranda already in stock.

(ii) Arrangements may be made to display the addendum in the Scheme Information Document in the form of a notice in all the investor service centres and distributors/brokers office.

(iii) The introduction of the exit load along with the details may be stamped in the acknowledgement slip issued to the investors on submission of the application form and may also be disclosed in the statement of accounts issued after the introduction of such load.

(iv) A public notice shall be given in respect of such changes in one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation as well as in a newspaper published in the language of region where the Head Office of the Mutual Fund is situated.

(v) Any other measures which the mutual funds may feel necessary.

D.TRANSACTION CHARGES

Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. Cir/ IMD/ DF/13/ 2011 dated August 22, 2011, transaction charge per subscription of Rs.10,000/- and above be allowed to be paid to the distributors of the Tata Mutual Fund products. The transaction charge shall be subject to the following:

1. There shall be no transaction charges on direct investments.
2. For existing investors in a Mutual Fund, the distributor may be paid Rs.100/- as transaction charge per subscription of Rs.10,000/- and above.
3. For first time investor in Mutual Funds, the distributor may be paid Rs.150/- as transaction charge for subscription of Rs.10,000/- and above.
4. The transaction charge shall be deducted by the AMC from the subscription amount and paid to the distributor and the balance amount shall be invested.
5. The statement of account shall clearly state that the net investment as gross subscription less transaction charge and give the number of units allotted against the net investment.
6. There shall be no transaction charge on subscription below Rs. 10,000/-.
7. In case of SIPs, the transaction charge shall be applicable only if the total commitment through SIPs amounts to Rs. 10,000/- and above. In such cases the transaction charge shall be recovered in 3 installments.
8. There shall be no transaction charge on transactions other than purchases/ subscriptions relating to fresh/additional purchase.

The transaction charges would be deducted only in respect of those transactions where the concern distributor has opted for opt in for levying transaction charge. In case distributor has chosen 'Opt Out' of charging the transaction charge, no transaction charge would be deducted from transactions registered.

It may further be noted that distributors shall have also the option to either opt in or opt out of levying transaction charge based on type of the product.

V. RIGHTS OF UNITHOLDERS

Please refer to SAI for details.

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.

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

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

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

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

Note: The Scheme under this Scheme Information Document was approved by the Trustee Company on October 24,2017

By order
Board of Directors

Tata Asset Management Private Limited.

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30-04-2022

Authorised Signatory

THIS SPACE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

West Zone:

Ahmedabad: 402, 'Megha House', Mithakhali - Law Garden Road, Netaji Marg, Ahmedabad - 380 006. Tel.: 079 - 26466080 / 40076949. **Bhopal:** MF-12, Block-A, Mansarovar Complex, Near Habibganj Railway Station, Bhopal - 462 016. Tel.: 0755 - 2574198 / 4209752. **Borivali:** Shop No. 1 and 2, Ground Floor, Ganjawalla Residency, Ganjawalla Lane, Borivali West, Mumbai - 400092. Tel.: 022- 28945923 / 8655421234. **Goa:** F- 4, 1st Floor, Edcon Tower, Next to Hotel Salida Del Sol, Near Apple Corner, Menezes Braganza Road, Panaji - Goa - 403 001. Tel.: 7888051135, Fax: 0832-2422135. **Indore:** 204, D.M. Tower, Race Course Road, Near Zanjeerwala Chourha, Indore - 452 003. Tel.: 0731-4201806, Fax 0731-4201807. **Jabalpur:** Office No. 4, 1178, Napier Town, Home Science College Road, Jabalpur - 482 001(M.P.). Tel.: 0761-4074263. **Mumbai:** Mulla House, Ground Floor, 51, M. G. Road, Near Flora Fountain, Mumbai - 400 001. Tel: 022- 66505243 / 66505201, Fax: 022- 66315194. **Nagpur:** 102, Shivaji Complex, Near Times of India, Dharampeth, WHC Road, Nagpur - 440 010, Tel.: 0712 - 6630425 / 6502885. **Nashik:** 5, Samriddhi Residency, Opp Hotel City Pride, Tilakwadi, Nashik - 422 002. Tel.: 0253-6605138, Fax: 0253-2579098. **Navsari:** Shop No.1, Swiss Cottage, Ashanagar Main Road, Navsari - 396 445. Tel: 02637 - 281991. **Pune:** Office No 33, 3rd Floor, Yeshwant Building, Opp Lane No. 9, Prabhat Road, Pune - 411 004. Tel.: 020-41204949 / 950. **Rajkot:** 402, The Imperia, Opp. Shastri Maidan, Limda Chowk, Rajkot - 360 001. Tel: (0281) 2964848 / 849 **Surat:** G-18, Ground Floor, ITC Building, Near Majuragate, Ring Road, Surat - 395 002. Tel.: 0261 - 4012140, Fax: 0261-2470326. **Thane:** Shop No. 9, Konark Tower, Ghantali Devi Road, Thane (West) - 400 602. Tel.: 022 - 25300912. **Vadodara:** Emerald One, 314, 3rd Floor, Jetalpur Main Road, Before Jetalpur Bridge, Jetalpur, Vadodara - 390 007. Tel.: (0265) 2991037, Fax: 0265-6641999. **Gurgaon:** Unit No. 209, 2nd Floor, Vipul Agora Mall, Sector 28, M. G. Road, Gurgaon - 122 001.

East Zone:

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

North Zone:

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

South Zone:

Aurangabad: Plot No 66, Bhagya Nagar, Near S T Office, Kranti Chowk Police Station to Employment Office Road, Aurangabad - 431001. Tel: (0240) 2351591/90. **Bangalore:** Unit 3A, 4th Floor, Sobha Alexander Plaza, 16/2-6, Commissariat Road, Bangalore - 560025. Tel.: 080 45570100. Fax: 080-22370512. **Chennai:** 3rd Floor, Sri Bala Vinayagar Square, No.2, North Boag Road, Near AGS Complex, T Nagar, Chennai - 600 017. Tel.: 044 - 48641878 / 48631868 / 48676454. Fax: 044-43546313. **Cochin:** 2nd Floor, Ajay Vihar, Near Hotel Avenue Regent, M. G. Road, Cochin - 682 016. Tel.: 0484-4865813 / 814 / 815. Fax: 0484 - 2377581. **Coimbatore:** Tulsi Chambers, 195-F, Ground Floor, West T V Swamy Road, R S Puram, Coimbatore - 641002. Tel.: 0422-4365635, Fax: 2546585. **Hyderabad:** 1st Floor, Nerella House, Nagarjuna Hills, Above Kotak Mahindra Bank, Punjagutta, Hyderabad - 500082. Tel.: 040-67308989 / 8901 / 8902. Fax: 040-67308990. **Hubli:** No 19 & 20, 1st Floor, Eureka Junction, T B Road, Hubli - 580029. Tel.: 0836 - 4251510 Fax: 4251510. **Kottayam:** CSI Ascension Square, Logos Junction, Collectorate P. O., Kottayam - 686 002. Tel.: 0481 2568450. **Mangalore:** Essel Towers, 1st Floor, Bunts Hostel Circle, Above UTI Bank, Mangalore - 575 003. Tel.: 0824 - 4260308. **Madurai:** 1st Floor, Old No. 11B, Opp. Sethupathy Higher Secondary School, North Veli Street, Madurai - 625 001. Tel.: 0452-4246315 Fax: 0452-4246315. **Mysore:** CH-16, 1st Floor, Prashanth Plaza, 4th Main, 5th Cross, Saraswathipuram, Mysore - 570009. Tel.: 0821 - 4246676 Fax: 4246676. **Salem:** Kandaswarnna Shopping Mall, First Floor, 1/194/4, Saradha College Main Road, Fairlands, Salem - 636016, Tamil Nadu. Tel: (0427) 4042028. **Thrissur:** 4th Floor, Pathayappura Buildings, Round South, Thrissur - 680 001. Tel.: 0487 - 2423330. **Trivandrum:** Ground Floor, Sai Kripa Building, TC-1956/3, Ganapthi Temple Road, Vazhuthacaud, Trivandrum - 695 014. Tel.: 0471 - 4851431. **Trichy:** No.60/3, 'Krishna', 2nd Floor, Sastri Main Road, Tennur, Trichy - 620 017. Tel.: 0431 - 4024060. **Vijaywada:** Ground Floor, D. No. 40 - 13 - 5, Sri Rama Chandra Complex, Chandra Mouli Puram, M. G. Road, Benz Circle, Vijayawada - 520 010. Tel.: 0866-6632010. **Vishakapatnam:** Door No. 47-15-14 & 15, Shop No. 102 B, Ground floor, VRC Complex, Opp. TSR Complex, Next to Andhra Bank, Visakhapatnam - 530 016. Tel.: 0891-2503292 / 6666133.