

# Combined Scheme Information Document



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Issue of Units of the schemes, at NAV based resale price (Face value ₹ 10/-)

<b>Tata Life Sciences &amp; Technology Fund (TLSTF)</b> (An Open-ended Equity Scheme) Scheme Opened on : 7th June, 1999 Scheme Closed on : 30th June, 1999 Scheme Re-opened on : 4th July, 1999	<b>Tata Equity P/E Fund (TEQPEF)</b> (An Open-ended Equity Scheme) Scheme Opened on : 17th May, 2004 Scheme Closed on : 15th June, 2004 Scheme Re-opened on : 30th June, 2004	<b>Tata Dividend Yield Fund (TDYF)</b> (An Open-ended Equity Scheme) Scheme Opened on : 28th September, 2004 Scheme Closed on : 27th October, 2004 Scheme Re-opened on : 25th November, 2004
<b>Tata Capital Builder Fund (TCBF)</b> (An Open-ended Equity Scheme) Scheme Opened on : 18th July, 2006 Scheme Closed on : 18th August, 2006 Scheme Re-opened on : 14th September, 2006	<b>Tata Contra Fund (TCF)</b> (An Open-ended Equity Scheme) Scheme Opened on : 26th September, 2005 Scheme Closed on : 25th October, 2005 Scheme Re-opened on : 24th November, 2005	

## MUTUAL FUND



**Tata Mutual Fund**

9th floor, Mafatlal Centre,  
Nariman Point,  
Mumbai - 400 021

## AMC



**Tata Asset Management Ltd.**

9th floor, Mafatlal Centre,  
Nariman Point,  
Mumbai - 400 021

## TRUSTEE



**Tata Trustee Company Ltd.**

9th floor, Mafatlal Centre,  
Nariman Point,  
Mumbai - 400 021

The particulars of the Schemes 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 above mentioned schemes, 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](http://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 23rd November, 2011

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**TATA LIFE SCIENCES & TECHNOLOGY FUND, TATA EQUITY P/E FUND,  
TATA DIVIDEND YIELD FUND, TATA CAPITAL BUILDER FUND & TATA CONTRA FUND**

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## HIGHLIGHTS/SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME

### (A) Tata Life Sciences & Technology Fund and Tata Equity P/E Fund

Name of the Scheme	Tata Life Sciences & Technology Fund (TLSTF)	Tata Equity P/E Fund (TEQPEF)
Type of Scheme	An open ended equity scheme.	An open ended equity scheme.
Investment Objective	The investment objective of the Scheme will be to provide income distribution and /or medium to long term capital gains while at all times emphasising the importance of capital appreciation.	The investment objective of the Scheme is to provide reasonable and regular income and/or possible capital appreciation to its Unitholder.
Liquidity	The scheme is an open ended scheme. This scheme is open for resale and repurchase of units at NAV based price, with applicable loads, if any on all business day on an ongoing basis.	The Scheme is an Open ended Scheme. This scheme is open for resale and repurchase of units at NAV based price, along with applicable loads, if any on all business days on an ongoing basis.
Benchmark	S&P CNX 500	BSE SENSEX
Transparency of operation / NAV Disclosure	Determination of Net Asset Value (NAV) on all business days.	
Load (SIP / STP & non SIP transactions)	<p><b>Entry Load:</b> Nil</p> <p><b>Exit Load:</b> 1% of the applicable NAV, if redeemed on or before expiry of 365 days from the date of allotment.</p>	<p><b>Entry Load:</b> Nil</p> <p><b>Exit Load:</b> 1% of the applicable NAV, if redeemed on or before expiry of 365 days from the date of allotment.</p>
Minimum subscription under each Option	<p>Dividend Option: Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.</p> <p>Growth Option: Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.</p> <p>For additional investment Rs. 1,000/- and multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.</p>	<p>Dividend Option: Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.</p> <p>Growth Option: Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.</p> <p>For additional investment Rs. 1,000/- and multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter</p>
Duration of the Schemes	The scheme, being an open ended scheme, has perpetual duration	
Investment Options	Dividend Option and Growth Option.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Growth Options</li> <li>2. Dividend Trigger Option A (5% trigger level)</li> <li>3. Dividend Trigger Option B (10% trigger level)</li> </ol> <p>Dividend Trigger Options has sub-options of Dividend Payout, Dividend Reinvestment and Dividend Sweep to Tata Floater Fund – Growth Option.</p>

**(B) Tata Dividend Yield Fund, Tata Capital Builder Fund and Tata Contra Fund**

Name of the Scheme	Tata Dividend Yield Fund (TDYF)	Tata Capital Builder Fund (TCBF)	Tata Contra Fund (TCF)
Type of Scheme	An open ended equity scheme.	An open ended equity scheme.	An open ended equity scheme.
Investment Objective	The investment objective of the scheme is to provide income distribution and / or medium to long term capital gains by investing predominantly in high dividend yield stocks.	The investment objective of the scheme is to generate capital appreciation by investing predominantly in equity and equity related instruments of companies across large, mid and small market capitalization	The investment objective of the Scheme is to provide income distribution and / or medium to long term capital gains while at all times emphasizing the importance of capital appreciation.  However there is no assurance that the investment objective of the scheme will be achieved.  Contrarian investing refers to buying into fundamentally sound scrips that have been overlooked by the market (for reasons of short term trend) and waiting for the market to give these stocks their real value in course of time.
Liquidity	The scheme is an open ended scheme. This 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.	The scheme is an open ended scheme. This 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.	The scheme is an open ended scheme. This 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.
Benchmark	S&P CNX 500	BSE SENSEX	S&P CNX 500
Transparency of operation / NAV Disclosure	Determination of Net Asset Value (NAV) on all business days.		
Load (SIP / STP & non SIP transactions)	<b>Entry Load:</b> Nil <b>Exit Load:</b> 1% of the applicable NAV, if redeemed on or before expiry of 365 days from the date of allotment.	<b>Entry Load:</b> Nil <b>Exit Load:</b> 1% of the applicable NAV, if redeemed on or before expiry of 365 days from the date of allotment.	<b>Entry Load:</b> Nil <b>Exit Load:</b> 1% of the applicable NAV, if redeemed on or before expiry of 365 days from the date of allotment.
Minimum subscription under each Option	Dividend Option: Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.  Growth Option: Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.  For additional investment Rs. 1,000/- and multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter	Dividend Option: Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.  Growth Option: Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.  For additional investment Rs. 1,000/- and multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter	Dividend Option: Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.  Growth Option: Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.  For additional investment Rs. 1,000/- and multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter
Duration of the Schemes	The scheme, being an open ended scheme, has perpetual duration.		
Investment Options	Dividend Option and Growth Options. Dividend option has sub-options of Dividend Payout and Dividend Reinvestment.	Growth Option and Dividend Option. Dividend Option will have Dividend Payout and Dividend Reinvestment facility.	Dividend Option (Reinvestment & Payout) and Growth Option.

**(C) Additional Details**

- A Mutual Fund - sponsored by Tata Sons Limited (TSL) and Tata Investment Corporation Limited (TICL).
- The Schemes are managed by Tata Asset Management Limited (TAML).
- Income of the Fund totally exempt from income tax under Section 10 (23D) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- Eligible for investment by banks, financial institutions, bodies corporate, individual investors, etc.
- NRIs are also eligible to invest.
- Investments in the Schemes are exempt from Wealth Tax under the prevailing direct tax laws.

**● 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 all the options e.g. Growth Option and Dividend Option & Monthly Dividend Option including 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 fluctuate, the value of your investment in the scheme may go up or down.
- Mutual Funds and securities investments are subject to market risks and there can be no assurance and no guarantee that the Scheme(s) 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(s).
- 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 Life Sciences & Technology Fund, Tata Equity P/E Fund, Tata Dividend Yield Fund, Tata Capital Builder Fund and Tata Contra Fund are only the names of the Scheme and does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Schemes, 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 invest in the Scheme(s).
- The present schemes are not guaranteed or assured return schemes.

#### SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

##### Tata Dividend Yield Fund:

- Risk associated with high dividend yield stocks: Though the investments would be in companies having a track record of dividend payments, the performance of the scheme would interalia depend on the ability of these companies to sustain dividends in future.

##### Tata Life Sciences & Technology Fund:

- The Scheme, being a sector specific scheme, will be affected by the risks associated with Life Sciences and Technology sectors.

#### RISK FACTORS COMMON TO ALL SCHEMES

##### Liquidity and Settlement Risks

The liquidity of the Scheme's investments may be inherently restricted by trading volumes, transfer procedures and settlement periods. From time to time, the Scheme will invest in certain securities of certain companies, industries, sectors, etc. based on certain investment parameters as adopted internally by TAML. While at all times the Asset Management Company will endeavour that excessive holding/investment in certain securities of industries, sectors, etc. by the Scheme is avoided, the funds invested by the Scheme in certain securities of industries, sectors, etc. may acquire a substantial portion of the Scheme's investment portfolio and collectively may constitute a risk associated with non-diversification and thus could affect the value of investments. Reduced liquidity in the secondary market may have an adverse impact on market price and the Scheme's ability to dispose of particular securities, when necessary, to meet the Scheme's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event or during restructuring of the Scheme's investment portfolio. Furthermore, from time to time, the Asset Management Company, the Custodian, the Registrar, any Associate, any Distributor, Dealer, any Company, Corporate Bodies, Trusts, any Retirement and Employee Benefit Funds or any Associate or otherwise, any scheme / mutual fund managed by the Asset Management Company or by any other Asset Management Company may invest in the Scheme. While at all times the Trustee Company and the Asset Management Company will endeavour that excessive holding of Units in the Scheme among a few Unitholders is avoided, however, the funds invested by these aforesaid persons may acquire a substantial portion of the Scheme's outstanding Units and collectively may constitute a majority unitholder in the Scheme. Redemption of Units held by such persons may have an adverse impact on the value of the Units of the Scheme because of the timing of any such redemptions and this may impact the ability of other Unitholders to redeem their respective Units.

##### Investment Risks

The value of, and income from, an investment in the Scheme can decrease as well as increase, depending on a variety of factors which may affect the values and income generated by the 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, closure of the Stock Exchanges etc. Investors should understand that the investment pattern indicated, in line with prevailing market conditions, is only a hypothetical example as all investments involve risk and there is no assurance that the Scheme's investment objective will be attained or that the Scheme be in a position to maintain the model percentage of investment pattern particularly under exceptional circumstances.

The scheme may use techniques and instruments (as disclosed in the clause "portfolio turnover") for efficient portfolio management and to attempt to hedge or reduce the risk of such fluctuations. However these techniques and instruments if imperfectly used have the risk of the scheme incurring losses due to mismatches particularly in a volatile market. The Fund's ability to use these techniques may be limited by market conditions, regulatory limits and tax considerations (if any). The use of these techniques is dependent on the ability to predict movements in the prices of securities being hedged and movements in interest rates. There exists an imperfect correlation between the hedging instruments and the securities or market sectors being hedged. Besides, the fact that skills needed to use these instruments are different from those needed to select the Fund's /

Scheme's securities. There is a possible absence of a liquid market for any particular instrument at any particular time even though the futures and options may be bought and sold on an organised exchange. The use of these techniques involves possible impediments to effective portfolio management or the ability to meet repurchase / redemption requests or other short-term obligations because of the percentage of the Scheme's assets segregated to cover its obligations.

#### **Risk Associated with Securitised Debt**

Scheme may invest in domestic securitized debt such as asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage backed securities (MBS). Asset Backed Securities (ABS) are securitized debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from automobile loans, personal loans, loans against consumer durables, etc. Mortgage backed securities (MBS) are securitized debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of residential / commercial properties. ABS/MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying pool of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS/MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS/MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. If the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceed the credit enhancement provided, ABS/MBS holders will suffer credit losses. ABS/MBS are also normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk as compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt. At present in Indian market, following types of loans are amortised:

- Auto Loans (cars / commercial vehicles /two wheelers)
- Residential Mortgages or Housing Loans
- Consumer Durable Loans
- Personal Loans

The main risks pertaining to each of the asset classes above are described below:

**Auto Loans (cars / commercial vehicles /two wheelers)**

- The underlying assets (cars etc) are susceptible to depreciation in value whereas the loans are given at high loan to value ratios. Thus, after a few months, the value of asset becomes lower than the loan outstanding. The borrowers, therefore, may sometimes tend to default on loans and allow the vehicle to be repossessed.
- These loans are also subject to model risk. I.e. if a particular automobile model does not become popular, loans given for financing that model have a much higher likelihood of turning bad. In such cases, loss on sale of repossession vehicles is higher than usual.
- Commercial vehicle loans are susceptible to the cyclical nature in the economy. In a downturn in economy, freight rates drop leading to higher defaults in commercial vehicle loans. Further, the second hand prices of these vehicles also decline in such economic environment.

**Housing Loans**

- Housing loans in India have shown very low default rates historically. However, in recent years, loans have been given at high loan to value ratios and to a much younger borrower classes. The loans have not yet gone through the full economic cycle and have not yet seen a period of declining property prices. Thus the performance of these housing loans is yet to be tested and it need not conform to the historical experience of low default rates.

**Consumer Durable Loans**

- The underlying security for such loans is easily transferable without the bank's knowledge and hence repossession is difficult.
- The underlying security for such loans is also susceptible to quick depreciation in value. This gives the borrowers a high incentive to default.

**Personal Loans**

- These are unsecured loans. In case of a default, the bank has no security to fall back on.
- The lender has no control over how the borrower has used the borrowed money.

Further, all the above categories of loans have the following common risks:

- All the above loans are retail, relatively small value loans. There is a possibility that the borrower takes different loans using the same income proof and thus the income is not sufficient to meet the debt service obligations of all these loans.
- In India, there is no ready database available regarding past credit record of borrowers. Thus, loans may be given to borrowers with poor credit record.
- In retail loans, the risks due to frauds are high.

#### **Securities Lending Risks**

It may be noted that this activity would have the inherent probability of collateral value drastically falling in times of strong downward market trends, rendering the value of collateral inadequate until such time as that diminution in value is replenished by additional security. It is also possible that the borrowing party and/or the approved intermediary may suddenly suffer severe business setback and become unable to honour its commitments. This, along with a simultaneous fall in value of collateral would render potential loss to the Scheme. Besides, there is also be temporary illiquidity of the securities that are lent out and the scheme will not be able to sell such lent out securities until they are returned.

As with other modes of extensions of credit, there are risks inherent to securities lending, including the risk of failure of the other party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of the agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure can result in the possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of any corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary.

#### **Interest Rate Risk**

As with debt instruments, changes in interest rate may affect the Scheme's net asset value. Generally the prices of instruments increase as interest rates decline and decrease as interest rates rise. Prices of long-term securities fluctuate more in response to such interest rate changes than short-term securities. Indian debt and government securities markets can be volatile leading to the possibility of price movements up or down in fixed income securities and thereby to possible movements in the NAV.

#### **Credit Risk**

Credit risk or Default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e. the issuer will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security). Because of this risk corporate debentures are sold at a higher yield above those offered on Government Securities which are sovereign obligations and free of credit risk. Normally, the value of fixed income securities will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit risk as well as any actual event of default. The greater the credit risk, the greater the yield required for someone to be compensated for the increased risk.

### **Reinvestment Risk**

This risk refers to the difference in the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the schemes are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows are reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.

### **Risks associated with Derivatives**

- 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".

### **Risk Related to the Overseas Investments (Tata Equity P/E Fund, Tata Life Sciences & Technology Fund, Tata Dividend Yield Fund)**

The scheme may invest in overseas securities and overseas investments are prone to following risks:

In respect of the corpus of the Scheme that is invested in overseas mutual fund schemes, investors shall bear the proportionate recurring expenses of such underlying scheme(s), in addition to the recurring expenses of the Scheme. Therefore, the returns attributable to such investments by the Scheme may be impacted or may, at times, be lower than the returns that the investors could obtain by directly investing in the said underlying scheme.

To the extent the assets of the scheme are invested in overseas financial assets, there may be risks associated with currency movements, restrictions on repatriation and transaction procedures in overseas market. Further, the repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in regulations or political circumstances as well as the application to it of other restrictions on investment. In addition, country risks would include events such as introduction of extraordinary exchange controls, economic deterioration, and bi-lateral conflict leading to immobilization of the overseas financial assets and the prevalent tax laws of the respective jurisdiction for execution of trades or otherwise.

The Scheme may also invest in ADRs / GDRs / Foreign Debt Securities as permitted by Reserve Bank of India and Securities and Exchange Board of India. To the extent that some part of the assets of the Schemes may be invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the Indian Rupee equivalent of the net assets, distributions and income may be adversely affected by the changes in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee. The repatriation of capital also may be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls or political circumstances as well as the application to it of other restrictions on investment.

As the investments may be made in stocks of different countries, the portfolio shall be exposed to the political, economic and social risks with respect to each country. However, the portfolio manager shall ensure that his exposure to each country is limited so that the portfolio is not exposed to one country. Investments in various economies will also diversify and reduce this risk.

## **B. REQUIREMENT OF MINIMUM INVESTORS IN THE SCHEME**

The Scheme/Plan shall have a minimum of 20 investors and no single investor shall account for more than 25% of the corpus of the Scheme/Plan(s). The two conditions mentioned above shall be complied with on a calendar quarter basis, on an average basis, as specified by SEBI. If there is a breach of the 25% limit by any investor over the quarter, a rebalancing period of one month would be allowed and thereafter the investor who is in breach of the rule shall be given 15 days notice to redeem his exposure over the 25 % limit. Failure on the part of the said investor to redeem his exposure over the 25 % limit within the aforesaid 15 days would lead to automatic redemption by the Mutual Fund on the applicable Net Asset Value on the 15th day of the notice period. However, in case the Scheme / Plan(s) does not have a minimum of 20 investors, on an average basis, in the stipulated period (i.e. during the concerned calendar quarter), the provisions of Regulation 39(2) (c) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations would become applicable automatically without any reference from SEBI and accordingly the Scheme / Plan(s) shall be wound up and the units would be redeemed at applicable NAV. The 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 these Schemes, 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 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.

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## D. DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATION

1	"Business Day"	Any day on which the Mumbai Head Office of Tata Asset Management Limited is open for business purposes and the Banks in Mumbai/RBI clearing is functional and BSE/NSE is functional for trading purposes.
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 of India Limited
4	"Calendar Year"	A Calendar Year shall be 12 full English Calendar months commencing from 1st January and ending on 31 <sup>st</sup> December.
5	"Custodian"	For Tata Dividend Yield Fund, Tata Capital Builder Fund - Standard Chartered Bank, a bank incorporated in London with limited liability and includes its successors. For Tata Life Sciences & Technology Fund, Tata Equity P/E Fund & Tata Contra Fund - HDFC Bank Limited, a bank incorporated in Mumbai with limited liability and includes its successors.
6	"CDSC"	Contingent Deferred Sales Charges permitted under the Regulations for a 'No Load Scheme' to be borne by the Unitholder upon exiting (whether by way of redemption of inter-scheme switching) from the scheme based on the period of holding of units.
7	"Day"	Any day as per English Calendar viz. 365 days in a year.
8	"Entry Load"	Amount that is paid by the investors at the time of entry / subscription into the scheme
9	"Exit Load"	Amount that is paid by the investors at the time of exit / redemption from the scheme.
10	"Derivative Exposure"	<b>SEBI Circular No. Cir / IMD / DF / 11 / 2010 dated August 18, 2010</b> 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:  <b>Long Futures</b> : Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts <b>Short Futures</b> : Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts <b>Option Bought</b> : Option Premium Paid * Lot Size * Number of Contracts
11	"Financial Year"	A Financial Year shall be 12 full English Calendar months commencing from 1st April and ending on 31 <sup>st</sup> March.
12	"Group"	As defined in sub-clause (ef) of clause 2 of MRTP Act, 1961 .
13	"IMA"	Investment Management Agreement dated 9th May, 1995, as amended from time to time, between the TTCL & TAML.
14	"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, an Unitholder shall be deemed to be the investor.
15	"Net Asset Value" or "NAV"	(a) In case of winding up of the Fund: In respect of an 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.
16	"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.
17	"NFO"	New Fund Offer
18	"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.
19	"Permissible Investments"	Investments made on account of the Unitholders of the Scheme in securities and assets in accordance with the SEBI Regulations.
20	"Portfolio"	Portfolio at any time shall include all Permissible Investments and Cash.
21	"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; Wealth Tax Act, 1957, Gift Tax Act, 1958, 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.

22	"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.
23	"Scheme"	The offer made by Tata Mutual Fund through this SID, viz., Tata Life Sciences & Technology Fund, Tata Equity P/E Fund, Tata Dividend Yield Fund, Tata Capital Builder Fund and Tata Contra Fund.
24	"SEBI"	Securities & Exchange Board of India established under the Securities & Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.
25	"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.
26	"SID"	Scheme Information Document
27	"SAI"	Statement of Additional Information
28	"SIP"	Systematic Investment Plan, a facility to invest systematically (monthly / quarterly / half-yearly / yearly) in the scheme.
29	"SWP"	Systematic Withdrawal Plan, a facility to redeem systematically (monthly / quarterly / half-yearly / yearly) from the scheme.
30	"STP"	Systematic Transfer Plan, a facility to switch money / investment from this scheme to other scheme(s) of Tata Mutual Fund, systematically (monthly / quarterly / half-yearly / yearly)
31	"TAML"	Tata Asset Management 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.
32	"TICL"	Tata Investment Corporation Limited, a sponsor of the TMF and a shareholder of TAML, a company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1913 and includes its successors and permitted assigns.
33	"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.
34	"Total Assets"	Total Assets of the Scheme at any time shall be the total value of the Schemes assets taking into consideration the accruals.
35	"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 TTCL as the Trustee.
36	"TSL"	Tata Sons Limited, a sponsor of TMF and a shareholder of TAML, a company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1913 and includes its successors and permitted assigns.
37	"TTCL or Trustee Company"	Tata Trustee Company Limited, a company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1956 and includes its successors and permitted assigns.
38	"Unitholder"	An Unitholder 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.
39	"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 / certificate / instrument issued by TMF.
40	"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 running of the scheme(s) as also the guidelines, instructions, etc., issued by the Government and any other competent authority in this behalf, have been duly complied with.
- (iii) the disclosures made in the Scheme Information Document are true, fair and adequate to enable the investors to make a well informed decision regarding investment in the scheme(s).
- (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 Limited**

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 22<sup>nd</sup> November, 2011

**Upesh K Shah**  
**Chief Risk & Compliance Officer**

## II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME

### A. TYPE OF THE SCHEME

Tata Life Sciences & Technology Fund	Tata Equity P/E Fund	Tata Dividend Yield Fund	Tata Capital Builder Fund	Tata Contra Fund
An Open Ended Equity Scheme	An Open Ended Equity Scheme	An Open Ended Equity Scheme	An Open Ended Equity Scheme.	An Open Ended Equity Scheme.

### B. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME

Scheme	Investment Objective
<b>Tata Life Sciences &amp; Technology Fund</b>	The investment objective of the Scheme will be to provide income distribution and /or medium to long term capital gains while at all times emphasising the importance of capital appreciation.
<b>Tata Equity P/E Fund</b>	The investment objective of the Scheme is to provide reasonable and regular income and/or possible capital appreciation to its Unitholder.
<b>Tata Dividend Yield Fund</b>	<p>The investment objective of the Scheme is to provide income distribution and /or medium to long term capital gains by investing predominantly in high dividend yield stocks.</p> <p><b>Dividend Yield:</b> Dividend Yield is the ratio (expressed as a percentage) of total dividend declared per unit for the previous accounting year divided by the current market price at the time of investment. Dividend yield is calculated as under:</p> <p>Dividend Yield = D/P * 100 Where D = Total Dividend Per Unit declared for the previous accounting year P = Current Market Price at the time of investment</p>
<b>Tata Capital Builder Fund</b>	The investment objective of the scheme is to generate capital appreciation by investing predominantly in equity and equity related instruments of companies across large, mid and small market capitalization.
<b>Tata Contra Fund</b>	<p>The investment objective of the Scheme is to provide income distribution and / or medium to long term capital gains while at all times emphasizing the importance of capital appreciation.</p> <p>However there is no assurance that the investment objective of the scheme will be achieved.</p> <p>Contrarian investing refers to buying into fundamentally sound scrips that have been overlooked by the market (for reasons of short term trend) and waiting for the market to give these stocks their real value in course of time.</p>

#### How the scheme is different from other existing similar schemes of Tata Mutual Fund:

Scheme Name	Asset Allocation Pattern	Primary Investment Focus	AUM as on 31 <sup>st</sup> October, 2011 (Rs. Crore)	No. of Folios as on 31 <sup>st</sup> October, 2011
<b>Tata Contra Fund</b>	70% to 100% investment in Equity and equity related instruments and up to 30% in debt and money market instruments.	Contrarian investment strategy Primary Focus on companies that have been overlooked by the market (for reasons of short term trend) and waiting for the market to give these stocks their real value in course of time. <b>At present we do not have other similar scheme.</b>	95.59	30711
<b>Tata Capital Builder Fund</b>	70% to 100% investment in Equity and equity related instruments and up to 30% in debt and money market instruments.	Primarily focus on investing in equity and equity related instruments of companies across all market capitalization stocks <b>At present we do not have other similar scheme.</b>	105.26	39697
<b>Tata Growth Fund</b>	65% to 100% investment in Equity and equity related instruments and up to 35% in debt and money market instruments.	Primary investment focus on equity and equity related securities of well researched growth oriented companies. <b>At present we do not have other similar scheme.</b>	40.97	17460
<b>Tata Equity Management Fund</b>	65% to 100% investment in Equity and equity related instruments and up to 35% in debt and money market instruments.	The investment focus is in equity & equity related instruments. The fund uses the derivatives route to hedge the equity portfolio & the extent to which the portfolio is hedged is linked to the P/E of the S& P CNX Nifty Index. The extent of hedging of the portfolio is determined based on the month end weighted average P/E ratio of the S& P CNX Nifty Index. <b>At present we do not have other similar scheme.</b>	140.19	56836

Scheme Name	Asset Allocation Pattern	Primary Investment Focus	AUM as on 31 <sup>st</sup> October, 2011 (Rs. Crore)	No. of Folios as on 31 <sup>st</sup> October, 2011
<b>Tata Equity Opportunities Fund</b>	65% to 100% investment in Equity and equity related instruments and up to 35% in debt and money market instruments.	Primary focus on investing in equity and equity related instruments of well researched value and growth oriented companies across all market capitalization. <b>At present we do not have other similar scheme.</b>	308.99	53844
<b>Tata Equity P/E Fund</b>	70% to 100% investment in Equity and Equity related – Companies whose rolling P/E at the time of investment is lower than the rolling P/E of the BSE SENSEX up to 30% in other equities and up to 30% in debt instruments.	Primarily at least 70% of the net assets would be invested in equity shares whose rolling P/E ratio on past four quarter earnings for individual companies is less than rolling P/E of the BSE SENSEX stocks. <b>At present we do not have other similar scheme.</b>	682.89	106047
<b>Tata Dividend Yield Fund</b>	70% to 100% investment in High Dividend Yield Equity and Equity related instruments and up to 30% in other equities and debt instruments.	Primarily focus on investing in high dividend yield stocks. Minimum 70% of the net assets shall be invested in stocks having dividend yield higher than dividend yield of BSE SENSEX stocks. <b>At present we do not have other similar scheme.</b>	259.08	41569
<b>Tata Life Sciences and Technology Fund</b>	80% to 100% investment in listed equity & equity related instruments. 15% to 20% investment in debt instruments and 5% to 100% investment in money market instruments.	Primarily investment in equity and equity related companies in Life Sciences and Technology Sectors mainly comprising of Engineering, Telecommunications, Space, Pharmaceuticals, Information Technology, Electronic and Electrical, Agrochemicals, Fertilizers, Fast Moving Consumer Goods and various other Allied Industries, etc. <b>At present we do not have other similar scheme.</b>	46.94	7776
<b>Tata Mid Cap Fund</b>	65% to 100% investment in Equity and Equity related instruments - Mid Cap stocks. Up to 35% investment in other equity & equity related instruments and debt & money market securities.	Primarily investment in equity and equity related instruments of mid cap companies.  Mid Cap companies are those companies that are either included in the CNX Midcap index or one that fall within market cap requirement of CNX Midcap index. <b>At present we do not have other similar scheme.</b>	74.20	26839
<b>Tata Pure Equity Fund</b>	95% to 100% investment in listed equity & equity related instruments and up to 5% in unlisted equities. 5% to 30% investment in Money Market instruments.	Primarily investment in equity and equity related instruments of large market cap companies. <b>At present we do not have other similar scheme.</b>	600.92	107723
<b>Tata Ethical Fund(Tata Select Equity Fund)</b>	Up to 100% investment in equity & equity Shariah Complaint listed, to be listed and unlisted securities of companies and other instruments if allowed under Shariah principles.	Primarily focus on investing in equity and equity related instruments of Shariah complaints listed, to be listed and unlisted securities of companies and in other instruments if allowed under Shariah principles. As per scheme document mandate, the scheme does not invest in sectors which are not shariah complaints. <b>At present we do not have other similar scheme.</b>	105.70	11549
<b>Tata Services Industries Fund</b>	70% to 100% investment in Equity & Equity related instruments of companies is service sector. Up to 30% investment in other equities and debt & money market instruments.	Primarily invests in equities of companies involved in Service and Service related sectors. <b>At present we do not have other similar scheme.</b>	93.59	27236
<b>Tata Tax Savings Fund</b>	80% to 100% investment in Equity & related instruments. 10% to 20% investment in listed debt instruments. 5% to 10% investment in unlisted debt instruments and 5% to 100% investment in Money market instruments.	Primarily invest in equity and equity related instruments It is an open ended equity linked saving scheme With a compulsory lock in period of three years from the date of allotment. As per the provisions of section 80C of Income Tax Act, 1961, investments made by the Individuals & HUFs in this scheme (along with other prescribed investments) will qualify for a deduction upto Rs. 1 Lac from Gross Total Income. <b>At present we do not have other similar scheme.</b>	131.49	47696
<b>Tata Infrastructure Fund</b>	70% to 100% investment in Equity & Equity related Instruments of companies in the infrastructure sector. Up to 30%	Primarily focus on equity / equity related instruments of the companies in the Infrastructure sector in India. <b>At present we do not have other similar scheme.</b>	1247.27	268845

Scheme Name	Asset Allocation Pattern	Primary Investment Focus	AUM as on 31 <sup>st</sup> October, 2011 (Rs. Crore)	No. of Folios as on 31 <sup>st</sup> October, 2011
	investment in other equities and Debt & money Market instruments.			
<b>Tata Growing Economies Infrastructure Fund Plan A</b>	Investment in Equity and equity related instruments of companies engaged in infrastructure and infrastructure related sectors – in growing economies other than India 51% to 70%, and in India – 30% to 49%. Investment in other equities and Debt & Money Market instruments up to 19%.	Primarily investment in infrastructure and infrastructure related sector companies in growing economies including India. Major part of the investment is in geographies outside India. (*Including the units of overseas mutual funds which in turn invests in infrastructure companies) It will also invest in other (other than infrastructure and infrastructure related sectors) domestic and foreign securities. <b>At present we do not have other similar scheme.</b>	24.13	9645
<b>Tata Growing Economies Infrastructure Fund Plan B</b>	Investment in Equity and equity related instruments of companies engaged in infrastructure and infrastructure related sectors – in India: 65% to 85% and in other growing economies: 15% to 35%. Investment in other equities and Debt & Money Market instruments up to 20%.	Primarily focus towards investment in infrastructure and infrastructure related sector companies in India and other countries whose economy is growing. Major part of investment is in India. It will also invest in the units of overseas mutual funds which in turn invest in infrastructure companies. <b>At present we do not have other similar scheme.</b>	90.69	38731
<b>Tata Balanced Fund</b>	65% to 75% investment in Equity & equity related instruments & 25% 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, it is treated as an equity scheme. So, this schemes turns almost as aggressive as normal equity scheme in case of bullish market phase but less risky when market heads southward. <b>At present we do not have other similar scheme.</b>	328.02	29937
<b>Tata Young Citizens' Fund</b>	Around 50% investments in Equity & equity related instruments, around 45% to 50% investments in Debt & related instruments & 5% to 100% in money market instruments.	The scheme invests both in equity & debt instruments and there is no bias towards equity & equity related instruments. For taxation purpose, it is treated as non-equity & non-liquid scheme. <b>At present we do not have other similar scheme.</b>	167.49	56580

### C. ASSET ALLOCATION AND RISK PROFILE

Under normal circumstances, funds of the Scheme, shall (after providing for all ongoing expenses) generally be invested / the indicative asset allocation shall be as follows considering the objective of the Scheme(s):

Scheme	Asset Allocation Pattern and Risk Profile					
<b>Tata Life Sciences &amp; Technology Fund</b>	<b>Instruments</b>		<b>Indicative allocations (% of total assets)**</b>		<b>Risk Profile</b>	
			<b>Minimum Upto</b>	<b>Likely Around</b>	<b>Maximum Upto</b>	<b>High/Medium/Low</b>
	Equity & Equity Related Instruments (Listed)		-	80	100	High
	Debt and Debt related instruments (Listed/Unlisted/Securitised*)		-	15	20	Low to Medium
	Money Market Instruments		-	5	100	Low to Medium / Sovereign
<p>* Investment by the scheme in securitised debt will not normally exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme.</p> <p>** At the time of Investment.</p> <p>The scheme net assets will have a maximum derivative net position of 50% of the net assets of the scheme. Investment in derivative instruments may be done for hedging and Portfolio balancing.</p>						
<b>Tata Equity P/E Fund</b>	<b>Instruments</b>		<b>Indicative allocations (% of total assets)**</b>		<b>Risk Profile</b>	
			<b>Minimum Upto</b>	<b>Maximum Upto</b>	<b>High/Medium/Low</b>	
	Equity and Equity related – Companies whose rolling P/E at the time of investment is lower than the rolling P/E of the BSE SENSEX		70	100	High	
	Equity and equity related – other companies		0	30	High	
	Debt* (including money market instruments)		0	20	Low to medium	
<p>* Investment by the scheme in securitized debt will not normally exceed 50% of debt and money market instruments.</p> <p>** At the time of Investment.</p> <p>Investments in derivative instruments may be done for hedging and Portfolio balancing. The scheme will have a maximum derivative net position of 50% of the net assets of the scheme.</p>						
<b>Tata Dividend Yield Fund</b>	<b>Instruments</b>		<b>Indicative allocations (% of total assets)**</b>		<b>Risk Profile</b>	
			<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>High/Medium/Low</b>	
	High Dividend Yield Equity and Equity related instruments		70	100	High	
	Other Equity and equity related instruments		0	30	High	
	Debt* (including money market instruments)		0	30	Low to Medium	
<p>* Investment by the scheme in securitized debt will not normally exceed 50% of the net assets of the scheme.</p> <p>** At the time of Investment.</p> <p>Investments in derivative instruments may be done for hedging and Portfolio balancing. The scheme will have a maximum derivative net position of 50% of the net assets of the scheme.</p>						

Scheme	Asset Allocation Pattern and Risk Profile			
<b>Tata Capital Builder Fund</b>	<b>Instruments</b>	<b>Indicative allocations (% of total assets)**</b>		<b>Risk Profile</b>
		<b>Minimum Upto</b>	<b>Maximum Upto</b>	<b>High/Medium/Low</b>
	Equity and equity related Instruments	70	100	High
	Debt and Money Market Instruments*	0	30	Low to Medium
<p>** At the time of Investment.</p> <p>* Investment by the scheme in securitised debt will not normally exceed 20% of net assets of the scheme.</p> <p>Investments in derivative instruments may be used in the manner and to the extent permissible under SEBI Regulations. The scheme may use derivatives upto the maximum limit permitted under SEBI Regulations from time to time.</p> <p>No investments will be made in foreign securitised debt.</p>				

<b>Tata Contra Fund</b>	<b>Instruments</b>	<b>Indicative allocations (% of total assets)**</b>		<b>Risk Profile</b>
		<b>Minimum Upto</b>	<b>Maximum Upto</b>	<b>High/Medium/Low</b>
	Equity & Equity Related Instruments	70	100	High
	Debt, Money Market and Securitized Debt Instruments*	0	30	Low to Medium
<p>* Investment by the scheme in securitised debt will not normally exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme.</p> <p>** At the time of Investment.</p> <p>Investments in derivative instruments may be done for trading as well as hedging and Portfolio balancing. The scheme may use derivatives upto the maximum limit permitted under SEBI Regulations from time to time.</p> <p>No investments will be made in foreign securitised debt.</p>				

The AMC may from time to time for a short term period on defensive consideration invest upto 100% of the funds available in money market instruments, the primary motive being to protect the Net Asset Value of the Scheme and protect unitholders interests as also to earn reasonable returns on liquid funds maintained for redemption/repurchase of units.

#### Change in Investment Pattern

The Investment Patterns as outlined above are indicative. Investment strategy and pattern may be deviated from time to time, provided such modification is in accordance with the Scheme objective and Regulations 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 asset allocation pattern will be reviewed periodically. In case of any deviation, the AMC will endeavour to achieve a normal asset allocation pattern in a maximum period of 1 month. However, if such modified / deviated portfolio is not rebalanced within a period of one month then justification for such delay will be provided to the trustees.

#### Overview of Debt Market:

The major players in the Indian Debt Markets are today 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 risk 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. 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 in this direction over a period of time. SEBI's directive of a compulsory rating by a rating agency for any [public issuance over 18 months is a case in point. In times to come, dematerialization, entry of private insurance companies and growth of fixed income mutual funds are expected to enhance liquidity in corporate debt market.

#### Expected Yields on Debt Securities (as on 25.10.2011)

Issuer	Instruments	Maturity	Yields (%)
GOI	T-Bill	91 days	8.60-8.65
GOI	T-Bill	364 days	8.65-8.70
GOI	Short dated	1-3 yrs	8.55-8.60
GOI	Medium dated	3-5 yrs	8.60-8.70
Corporate	AAA	1-3 yrs	9.65-9.75
Corporate	AAA	3-5 yrs	9.65-9.75
Corporate	AA	1-3 yrs	10.00-10.20
Corporate	AA	3-5 yrs	10.15-10.25
Corporate	CPs	3 months	9.65-9.75
Corporate	CPs	1 year	10.00-10.25
Banks	CDs	3 months	9.25-9.35
Banks	CDs	1 year	9.65-9.75

## D. Where will the scheme invest

### **Tata Life Sciences & Technology Fund:**

The funds available under the Scheme will primarily be invested in equity and equity related instruments of domestic companies. Apart from this, the scheme may also invest small portion of its corpus in following securities:

- Money Market Instruments like Call Deposit, Commercial Paper, Certificate of Deposit, short term Deposit, Treasury Bills and short term debt instruments etc. issued by various Corporates, Government - State or Central, Public Sector Undertakings,
- Non convertible portion of Convertible Debentures (Khokas), Non Convertible Debentures,
- Securitised Debt (asset backed securities excluding mortgage backed securities), Secured Premium Notes,
- Zero Interest Bonds, Deep Discount Bonds, Floating Rate Bonds/Notes,
- Government Securities.

The scheme net assets will have a maximum derivative net position of 50% of the net assets of the scheme. Investment in derivative instruments may be done for hedging and Portfolio balancing.

### **Tata Equity P/E Fund:**

#### **Investment in Equities and Debt Instruments**

The Scheme will predominantly invest in equities of companies whose rolling P/E at the time of investment is lower than the rolling P/E of the BSE SENSEX. Apart from this the scheme may also invest in other equities as well as debt and money market securities. Debt / Money Market will include following:

- Money Market Instruments like Commercial Paper, Certificate of Deposit, short term Deposit, Treasury Bills and short term debt instruments etc. issued by various Corporates, Government - State or Central, Public Sector Undertakings,
- Non convertible portion of Convertible Debentures (Khokas), Non Convertible Debentures,
- Securitised Debt (asset backed securities excluding mortgage backed securities), Secured Premium Notes,
- Zero Interest Bonds, Deep Discount Bonds, Floating Rate Bonds/Notes,
- Government Securities.

The above list is illustrative and not the exhaustive and may include other securities as may be available / introduced in the market.

### **Tata Dividend Yield Fund:**

#### **Investment in Equities and Debt Instruments**

The scheme will predominantly invest in high dividend yield stocks (equities). Apart from this the scheme may also invest in other equities as well as debt and money market instruments. Debt and Money Market instruments will include the following:

- Money Market Instruments like Commercial Paper, Certificate of Deposit, short term Deposit, Treasury Bills and short term debt instruments etc. issued by various Corporates, Government - State or Central, Public Sector Undertakings,
- Non convertible portion of Convertible Debentures (Khokas), Non Convertible Debentures,
- Securitised Debt (asset backed securities excluding mortgage backed securities), Secured Premium Notes,
- Zero Interest Bonds, Deep Discount Bonds, Floating Rate Bonds/Notes,
- Government Securities.

### **Tata Capital Builder Fund :**

The Scheme will invest primarily in equity / equity related instruments large, mid or small caps segments. Apart from this, the scheme may also invest in debt and money market instruments. Debt and Money Market instruments will include the following:

- Money Market Instruments like Commercial Paper, Certificate of Deposit, short term Deposit, Treasury Bills and short term debt instruments etc. issued by various Corporates, Government - State or Central, Public Sector Undertakings,
- Non convertible portion of Convertible Debentures (Khokas), Non Convertible Debentures,
- Securitised Debt (asset backed securities excluding mortgage backed securities), Secured Premium Notes,
- Zero Interest Bonds, Deep Discount Bonds, Floating Rate Bonds/Notes,
- Government Securities.

The above list is illustrative and not the exhaustive and may include other securities as may be available / introduced in the market.

The weightages of debt & equity and domestic & foreign investments may be changed in exceptional circumstances, depending on market conditions, after taking approval of the Trustee Company. The main aim of such steps will be to protect the interests of the unitholders. The above investment policies are in conformity with the provisions of various constitutional documents viz. MOA/AOA of the TAML/ Trustee Company, IMA and the Trust Deed.



### **Tata Contra Fund:**

The funds available under the Scheme will primarily be invested in equity and equity related instruments of domestic companies. Apart from this, the scheme may also invest small portion of its corpus in following securities:

- Money Market Instruments like Commercial Paper, Certificate of Deposit, short term Deposit, Treasury Bills and short term debt instruments etc. issued by various Corporates, Government - State or Central, Public Sector Undertakings,
- Non convertible portion of Convertible Debentures (Khokas), Non Convertible Debentures,
- Securitised Debt (asset backed securities excluding mortgage backed securities), Secured Premium Notes,
- Zero Interest Bonds, Deep Discount Bonds, Floating Rate Bonds/Notes,
- Government Securities.

### **Common Investment Policies**

#### **Investment in Securities of Associate & 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.

#### **Trading in Derivatives**

Subject to SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996, the Scheme may use techniques and instruments such as trading in derivative instruments to hedge the risk of fluctuations in the value of the investment portfolio. In accordance with the guidelines issued by the SEBI, exposure to derivative instruments will be restricted to the limit as specified along with the asset allocation pattern of the respective scheme.

A derivative is an instrument whose value is derived from the value of one or more of the underlying assets which can be commodities, precious metals, bonds, currency, etc. Common examples of Derivative instruments are Interest Rate Swaps, Forward Rate Agreements, Futures, Options, etc.

The Scheme may use techniques and instruments such as trading in derivative instruments to hedge the risk of fluctuations in the value of the investment portfolio. A derivative is an instrument whose value is derived from the value of one or more of the underlying assets which can be commodities, precious metals, bonds, currency, etc. Common examples of Derivative instruments are Interest Rate Swaps, Forward Rate Agreements, Futures, Options, etc. The Scheme may purchase call and put options in securities in which it invests and on securities indices based on securities in which the scheme invests. Through the purchase and sale of futures contracts and purchase of related options on those contracts the Fund would seek to hedge against a decline in securities owned by the Fund or an increase in the prices of securities which the Fund plans to purchase. The Fund would sell futures contracts on securities indices in anticipation of a fall in stock prices, to offset a decline in the value of its equity portfolio. When this type of hedging is successful, the futures contract increase in value while the Fund's investment portfolio declines in value and thereby keep the Fund's net asset value from declining as much as it otherwise would. Similarly, when the Fund is not fully invested, and an increase in the price of equities is expected, the Fund would purchase futures contracts to gain rapid market exposure that may partially or entirely offset increase in the cost of the equity securities it intends to purchase.

**Example: Please note that below mentioned are purely for illustration purpose only and actual exposure may vary to a greater extent in line with the regulatory directives.**

#### **1. Use of derivatives against an anticipated rise in equity prices**

The scheme has a corpus of Rs.100 crores and has invested Rs.85 crores in equity and still has a cash of Rs.15 crores available to invest. The Fund may buy index futures of a value of Rs.15 crores. The scheme may reduce the exposure to the future contract by taking an offsetting position as investments are made in the equities the scheme wants to invest in. Here, if the market rises, the scheme gains by having invested in the index futures.

<b>Event</b>	<b>Gain / (Loss) from derivative position</b>	<b>Gain / (Loss) cash market position</b>	<b>Overall Gain / (Loss) to Scheme</b>
5% rise in equity price	15 * 5% = Rs. 0.75 crores	85 * 5% = Rs. 4.25 crores	Rs. 5 crores
5% fall in equity price	15 * 5% = (Rs. 0.75 crores)	85 * 5% = (Rs. 4.25 crores)	(Rs. 5 crores)

#### **Example 2:- use of derivatives against anticipated fall in equity prices:-**

If the Fund has a negative view on the market and would not like to sell stocks as the market might be weak, the scheme of the Fund can go short on index futures. Later, the scheme can sell the stocks and unwind the future positions. A short position in the future would offset the long position in the underlying stocks and this can curtail potential loss in the portfolio.

For e.g. the scheme has a corpus of Rs.100 crores and is fully invested in equities. If fund manager wishes to reduce the equity exposure to Rs. 80 crores in a short time, he would sell index future contracts of Rs. 20 crores.

<b>Event</b>	<b>Gain / (Loss) from derivative position</b>	<b>Gain / (Loss) cash market position</b>	<b>Overall Gain / (Loss) to Scheme</b>
5% fall in equity price	20 * 5% = Rs. 1 crore	80 * 5% = (Rs. 4 crores)	(Rs. 3 crores)
5% rise in equity price	20 * 5% = (Rs.1 crore)	80 * 5% = Rs. 4 crores	Rs. 3 crores

### 3. Use of Options against an anticipated rise in equity prices

The scheme has a corpus of Rs.100 crores and has invested Rs.85 crores in equity and still has a cash of Rs.15 crores available to invest. The Fund may buy Call Options of a value of Rs.15 crores. The scheme may reduce the exposure to the Call Option contract by taking an offsetting position as investments are made in the equities the scheme wants to invest in. Here, if the market rises, the scheme gains by having invested in the Call Option.

Event	Gain / (Loss) from derivative position	Gain / (Loss) cash market position	Overall Gain / (Loss) to Scheme
5% rise in equity price	$15 * 5\% = \text{Rs. } 0.75 \text{ crores}^\wedge$	$85 * 5\% = \text{Rs. } 4.25 \text{ crores}$	Rs. 5 crores
5% fall in equity price	$15 * 5\% = (\text{Rs. } 0.75 \text{ crores})^\wedge$	$85 * 5\% = (\text{Rs. } 4.25 \text{ crores})$	(Rs. 5 crores)

Maximum loss on a Derivative (Call Option) position would be the amount paid as premium to buy the Call Options.

$\wedge$  Gain / losses on derivative position shall be subject to adjustment of premium paid to buy the call option.

Example 4:- use of Options against anticipated fall in equity prices:-

If the Fund has a negative view on the market and would not like to sell stocks as the market might be weak, the scheme of the Fund can buy Put Option. Later, the scheme can sell the stocks and unwind the Put Option positions. Position in the Put Option would offset the long position in the underlying stocks and this can curtail potential loss in the portfolio.

For e.g. the scheme has a corpus of Rs.100 crores and is fully invested in equities. If fund manager wishes to reduce the equity exposure to Rs. 80 crores in a short time, he would buy put option contracts of Rs. 20 crores.

Event	Gain / (Loss) from derivative position	Gain / (Loss) cash market position	Overall Gain / (Loss) to Scheme
5% fall in equity price	$20 * 5\% = \text{Rs. } 1 \text{ crore}^\wedge$	$80 * 5\% = (\text{Rs. } 4 \text{ crores})$	(Rs. 3 crores)
5% rise in equity price	$20 * 5\% = (\text{Rs. } 1 \text{ crore})^\wedge$	$80 * 5\% = \text{Rs. } 4 \text{ crores}$	Rs. 3 crores

Maximum loss on a Derivative (Put Option) position would be the amount paid as premium to buy the Put Options.

$\wedge$  Gain / losses on derivative position shall be subject to adjustment of premium paid to buy the Put option.

The scheme may use 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:** 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  $\text{Rs. } 2,00,00,000 \times 0.35\% \times 91 / 365 = 17,452$ . 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% x91 / 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.

The interest rate benchmarks that are commonly used for floating rate in interest rate swaps are those on various Money Market Instruments. In Indian markets, the benchmark most commonly used is MIBOR.

In view of the fund manager interest rates are expected to move up due to certain negative events which are expected to occur at a specified future date. In such cases the scheme can enter into a paid position (FRA) at a specified date in the future where the scheme will pay a fixed rate for a specified maturity and receive the floating rate of interest at a specified future date. This is illustrated below.

#### Example 1: Use of FRA

The fund Manager believes in 3 months time the interest rates will be higher and decides to enter into an FRA agreement 3x9 to protect the portfolio return. Say the manager wants to hedge 10% of the portfolio which is for the notional amount of Rs 2 crore where the bank agrees to pay 6% fixed, in case the 6 month OIS rate is greater than 6% the bank will pay the difference to the portfolio manager 3 months hence for 6 months. Say 3 months hence the OIS rate for six months is 6.50%.

This like IRS is cash settled and the bank at the end of three months will pay the portfolio manager the following  $(6.50-6.00) \times 181 \times 200,000,00 / (365 \times 100 + 6.50 \times 181) = \text{Rs } 48040.55$  for six months.

The Plans of the fund are in cash, and the view of the fund manager is interest rates are expected to move down due to certain positive events which are expected to occur at a specified future date. In such cases the plans can enter into a received position (FRA) at a specified date in the future where the plans will receive a fixed rate for a specified maturity and pay the floating rate of interest at a specified future date. This is illustrated below.

#### Example 2: Use of FRA

The fund Manager believes in 3 months time the interest rates will be lower and decides to enter into an FRA agreement 3x9 to protect the portfolio return. Say the manager wants to hedge 10% of the portfolio which is for the notional amount of Rs 2 crore where the bank agrees to pay 6% fixed, in case the 6 month OIS rate is less than 6% the bank will pay the difference to the portfolio manager 3 months hence for 6 months. Say 3 months hence the OIS rate for six months is 5.50%.

This like IRS is cash settled and the bank at the end of three months will pay the portfolio manager the following  $(6.00-5.50) \times 181 \times 200,000,00 / (365 \times 100 + 5.50 \times 181) = \text{Rs } 48272.76$  for six months.

#### Exposure to Derivatives

In case of Tata Life Sciences & Technology Fund, Tata Equity P/E Fund, Tata Dividend Yield Fund, the scheme will have a maximum derivative net position of 50% of the net assets of the scheme. The limits on equity derivatives exposure per scrip / instrument and derivative positions are given below:

Sr. No.	Derivative	Action	Description	Limit
1	Index Futures	Buy	Buy futures against cash to protect against rising market	To the extent of cash / equivalents in the portfolio. Max limit (50%) of portfolio
2	Index Futures	Sell	Hedging of portfolio against expected market down turn	Up to (100%) of equity portion of the scheme or (50%) of the net assets of the scheme whichever is lower
3	Index Futures – Call	Buy	Buy index calls against cash (existing / expected to protect against rising market)	To the extent of cash/equivalents in the portfolio. Max. limit (50%) of portfolio
4	Index Options – Call	Sell	Covered Call Sale-against existing portfolio	Up to (100%) of equity portion of the scheme or (50%) of the net assets of the scheme whichever is lower
5	Index Options – Put	Buy	Buy index puts to hedge existing portfolio	Up to (100%) of equity portion of the scheme or (50%) of the net assets of the scheme whichever is lower
6	Index Options – Put	Sell	Covered Put Sale-Possible top sell index puts against existing / expected cash	To the extent of cash/equivalents in the portfolio. Max. limit (50%) of portfolio;
7	Stock Futures	Buy	Buy against cash to protect against rising share prices	To the extent of cash/equivalents in the portfolio. Max. limit (50%) of portfolio; per scrip limit (10%) of the net asset of the scheme
8	Stock Futures	Sell	Sell against existing stock – Hedging against downside on existing stock in the face of expected volatility in the price	To the extent of the particular scrip holding in the portfolio; Max. limit (50%) of portfolio; per scrip limit (100%) of the holding
9	Stock Options – Call	Buy	Buy against cash to protect against rising share prices	To the extent of cash/equivalents in the portfolio. Max. limit (50%) of portfolio; per scrip limit (10%)
10	Stock Options – Call	Sell	Sell against existing stock	To the extent of the particular scrip holding in the portfolio; Max. limit 50% of portfolio; per scrip limit (100%) of the holding
11	Stock Options – Put	Buy	Purchase against existing stock. Hedging against downside on existing stock in the face of expected volatility in the stock price	To the extent of the particular scrip holding in the portfolio; Max. limit (50%) of portfolio; per scrip limit (100%) of the holding
12	Stock Options – Put	Sell	Covered Put Sale against cash	To the extent of cash/equivalents in the portfolio. Max. limit (50%) of portfolio; per scrip limit (10%) of the net assets of the scheme

The per-scrip limit disclosed above is as a % of the holding in the scrip and not as a % of the portfolio of the Scheme.

Note: With effect From October 01, 2010, the above derivative exposure limits shall be subject to following Exposure Limits (to be applicable for all 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.*

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

As per SEBI circulars DNP/DCir-29/2005 dated September 14, 2005, circular No. DNP/DCIR-30/2006 dated January 20, 2006 and SEBI/ DNP/DCir-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**

<b>Position limit for Index Options and Index Futures contracts</b>	
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.

<b>Additional position limit for hedging</b>	
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.

<b>Position limit for Stock Options and Stock Futures contracts</b>	
For stocks having applicable market-wise position limit (MWPL) of Rs. 500 crore or more	The combined futures and options position limit shall be 20% of applicable MWPL or Rs. 300 crores, whichever is lower and within which stock futures position cannot exceed 10% of applicable MWPL or Rs. 150 crores, whichever is lower.
For stocks having applicable market-wise position limit (MWPL) less than Rs. 500 crore	The combined futures and options position limit would be 20% of applicable MWPL and futures position cannot exceed 20% of applicable MWPL or Rs. 50 crore which ever is lower.

**Position limit for each scheme of a Mutual Fund**

The scheme-wise position limit requirements shall be:

1. 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)

2. This position limits shall be applicable on the combined position in all derivative contracts on an underlying stock at a Stock Exchange.
3. 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.

#### **Risks associated with Derivatives**

- 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 specialised 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".

#### **Investment in Overseas Financial Assets (Applicable for Tata Equity P/E Fund, Tata Life Sciences & Technology Fund, Tata Dividend Yield Fund)**

In accordance with the RBI policy announced in October 1997 and the guidelines of the SEBI on overseas Investments, it is the Asset Management Company's belief that overseas markets offer new investment and portfolio diversification opportunities into multi-market and multi-currency products. The scheme shall invest in overseas financial assets including GDRs/ ADRs of Indian Companies, Securities issued by Governments of the G7 nations, etc. which in the judgment of the Asset Management Company is eligible for investment as part of the scheme's portfolio and is consistent with the investment strategy. The investment in such overseas Financial Assets shall not exceed the limit as may be imposed by SEBI/ RBI from time to time and shall be within the investment pattern as disclosed in the clause "Investment pattern and Risk Profile. The investment shall also take into consideration the country rating assigned by credit rating agencies of international repute such as Standard and Poor or Moody etc. as investment grade. For potential risks, please refer to the clause on "Investment Risks" under Risk Factors. However, to manage risks associated with foreign currency and interest rate exposure, the Fund may use derivatives for efficient portfolio management including hedging and in accordance with conditions as may be stipulated by the Regulations / Reserve Bank of India.

**Investment Limit for Foreign Securities:** SEBI vide its circular no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No2/122577/08 dated April 08, 2008 has increased the aggregate ceiling for the mutual fund industry to invest in following securities Up to US \$ 7 billion, and within this limit of US \$ 7 billion, individual Mutual Fund can make overseas investments in following securities to a maximum of US \$ 300 million:

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

Mutual Funds are also permitted to invest in overseas Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) cumulatively upto US\$ 1 billion with a sub – ceiling of US \$ 50 million for individual Mutual Fund.

In line with the investment objective and in accordance with guidelines issued by SEBI vide circular No SEBI/IMD/CIR NO. 7/104753/2007 dated September 26, 2006, the Scheme may invest in the securities as mentioned in the forgoing para and such other securities as may be permitted by SEBI/RBI from time to time which in the judgment of the Asset Management Company is eligible for investment as part of the scheme's portfolio and is consistent with the investment strategy of the Scheme.

The investment in such Overseas Financial Assets shall not exceed the limit as may be imposed by SEBI/ RBI from time to time.

AMC believes that overseas securities offer new investment and portfolio diversification opportunities into multi-market and multicurrency products. However, such investments also entail additional risks. The Fund may, where necessary, appoint other intermediaries of repute as advisors, sub-managers, or sub custodians for managing and administering such investments. The appointment of such intermediaries shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements, if any, of SEBI.

To the extent that the assets of the Scheme will be invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the Indian Rupee equivalent of the net assets may be adversely affected by changes in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian rupee. The repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls or political circumstances or any other restriction applicable to it. To manage risk associated with foreign currency and interest rate exposure and for efficient portfolio management, the fund may use derivatives such as cross currency swaps etc. The use of derivatives would be in accordance with the prevailing regulations.

Portfolio of overseas / foreign securities shall be managed by a dedicated Fund Manager, while selecting the securities the Fund Manager may rely on the inputs received from internal research or research conducted by external agencies in various geographies. The fund may also appoint overseas investment advisors / managers to advise / manage portfolio of foreign securities.

### **Securities Lending by the Mutual Fund**

**Subject to the SEBI Regulations as applicable from time to time the Fund may, if the Trustee permits, engage in Stock Lending.** Stock Lending means the lending of securities to another person or entity for a fixed period of time at a negotiated compensation in order to enhance returns of the scheme portfolio. The securities lent will be returned by the borrower on the expiry of the stipulated period. The AMC will adhere to the following strict internal limits should it engage in Stock Lending.

Not more than 25% of the net assets of the scheme can generally be deployed in stock lending and not more than 5% of the scheme can be deployed in Stock lending to any single counterparty. Collateral would always be obtained by the approved intermediary. Collateral value would always be more than the value of the security lent. Collateral can be in form of cash, bank guarantee, and government securities, as may be agreed upon with the approved intermediary, and would also be subject to a mark to market valuation on a daily basis.

#### **Example:**

A fund has a Non Convertible Debenture (NCD) of a company which it would wish to hold for a long period of time as a core holding in the portfolio as per the fund manager's plan. In that case the investors would be benefited only to the extent of the rise in the value of the NCD, from time to time if any, on the exchange. If the fund is enabled to lend the said security to a borrower who would be wanting to take advantage of the market fluctuations in its price, the borrower would return the security to the lender (scheme) at a stipulated time or on demand for a negotiated compensation. The fund's unitholders can enhance their returns to the extent of the compensation it will earn for lending the same. An adequate security or collateral will have to be maintained by the intermediary. This should always be higher than the cost of the security. Thus it is in the interest of the investors that returns can be enhanced by way of stock lending rather than hold the security only for capital appreciation potential.

Thus the scenario under which the fund would participate in stock lending would be:

1. There is a holding of security e.g. 5000 units of NCD's of XYZ Ltd in the fund which the fund manager wants to be the core holding of the scheme for approximately 6 to 12 months.
2. There is a borrower (not mutual fund) for the security, (who has taken a short position in the market and needs XYZ Ltd NCD to settle it) who is willing to put up a proper collateral for the same.(In all cases higher than the price of the script).
3. The borrower is represented by a proper recognized intermediary.
4. The agreement is to return the security or the amount so negotiated at a particular period of time or on demand.

Then the security will be lent by the fund and the unitholders would benefit from the additional compensation earned for lending, apart from the capital appreciation which also happens in that stock. Thus, to summarize, stock lending would be done by the scheme only in the following circumstances:

- a) If permitted by trustees and the extent SEBI regulations in that regard, from time to time.
- b) If such activity generates additional returns for the scheme and helps to enhance the scheme returns.
- c) If considering the above and other factors all considered in totality, such activity is in the interest of unitholders in the scheme.

#### **Securities Lending Risks**

It may be noted that this activity would have the inherent probability of collateral value drastically falling in times of strong downward market trends, rendering the value of collateral inadequate until such time as that diminution in value is replenished by additional security. It is also possible that the borrowing party and/or the approved intermediary may suddenly suffer severe business setback and become unable to honour its commitments. This, along with a simultaneous fall in value of collateral would render potential loss to the Scheme. Besides, there is also temporary illiquidity of the securities that are lent out and the scheme will not be able to sell such lent out securities until they are returned.

#### **Investment in Securitized Debt**

The schemes shall invest in Securitized Debt as specified under the asset allocation pattern of the respective scheme. Inherently, securitized debt is a riskier instrument as compared to similar debt instruments, as shown by the risk factors for securitized debt. The fund manager would therefore use great caution / discretion whilst dealing in such paper he would use it only in situation where the securitized debt is giving a marginally better return for a similarly profiled debt instrument or conversely, if a securitized debt instrument and a debt instrument are giving the same yield but the debt instrument is rated one notch lower in rating profile. It would be endeavored to ensure that the over all risk profile of the portfolio does not get materially concentrated in securitized debt and usage is only to get a better yield if the risk profile of the portfolio is not affected too adversely.

#### **Investment by the Scheme and the Asset Management Company**

According to the Clause 4 of Schedule 7 read with Regulation 44(1), of the SEBI (MF) Regulations, 1996, the scheme may invest in another scheme/plan/fund under the management of TAML or any other mutual fund. However, the AMC shall not be entitled to charge any management fees on the corpus (to the extent invested in other schemes) of the scheme. The aggregate inter-scheme investments made by all schemes/plans/funds 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.

TAML (the AMC) may invest in the scheme(s)/plan(s)/fund(s), either in the initial issue or on an ongoing basis, 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 24(3) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations, 1996.

**The investment policies mentioned in this SID are in conformity with the provisions of various constitutional documents viz. MOA/ AOA of the TAML/Trustee Company, IMA and the Trust Deed. Moneys collected under these Schemes shall be invested only in transferable securities.**

## E. THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

### Scheme Specific Investment Strategies

#### **Tata Life Sciences & Technology Fund:**

The investments would be primarily in equities of a select group of Companies in Life Sciences and Technology Sectors comprising of Engineering, Telecommunications, Space, Pharmaceuticals, Information Technology, Electronic and Electricals, Agrochemicals, Fertilizers, Fast Moving Consumer Goods and various other Allied Industries, etc.

These sectors are envisaged to have strong growth drivers, benefitting from the overall economic growth and therefore as strong candidates for investment focus. Brief description of some of the above mentioned sectors are:

#### **Pharmaceutical Sector:**

The domestic pharmaceutical sector is attractively poised on account of multiple growth drivers. Domestic formulation market is expected to grow at healthy pace over a medium term. Increasing proportion of life style diseases, improving affordability and launch of newer products including licensed drugs from MNC's would lead to the expansion of domestic market. Further, huge growth potential exists in rural and semi-urban markets on account of improving access to medical facilities. Amendments to the Indian Patent Act have provided much needed comfort to the MNC pharmaceutical companies to consider launching their patented drugs in India.

Evolving demographic profile of developed countries has resulted in significant increase in their healthcare costs which, in turn is leading to increasing acceptance of generic drugs in such markets. Many Indian companies, having demonstrated their ability to manufacture and market world class generic products in developed markets, stand to gain immensely from such evolving opportunities. Further, recent trends point towards increasing consolidation in global generics pharmaceutical industry which can significantly benefit Indian generics players.

Shrinking pipeline of potential blockbusters, competition from generic players and increasing R&D costs have started putting immense pressure on innovator pharmaceutical companies to bring efficiencies in their drug discovery efforts. As a result, today global pharmaceutical companies have started considering outsourcing/partnerships as an important element of their strategy. Indian companies with their proven chemistry skills and low cost advantage stand to significantly gain from such evolving opportunities in Contract Research and Manufacturing Services(CRAMS)

#### **Agrochemical Sector:**

Agrochemical sector involves application of biotechnology and other innovations to crop protection and agriculture. Indian agriculture productivity is one of the lowest in the world and modern crop protection techniques can vastly improve yields.

It is estimated that India loses approximately 18% of the crop yield valued at Rs. 900 bn due to pest attack each year. The per hectare consumption of pesticide is low in India at 381 grams when compared to world average of 500 grams indicating the growth potential for the sector. In addition the existing pesticides are beginning to loose effectiveness, as pests grow resistant to them, opening up a vast potential for new chemicals to be introduced driving revenue growth of larger organized industry players. In India it is insecticides, which currently account for about 67% of the crop protection segment, whereas globally herbicides and fungicides account for a much larger share of the market. Therefore, herbicides and fungicides are expected to show good growth in India. Seeds produced using latest technology can vastly improve productivity and yields of the available land resource. This segment has a large potential as farmers recognize the benefits of using seeds which have been researched and tested. Also with the various irrigation projects under way, the total land under irrigation would increase leading to greater use of agrochemicals.

#### **FMCG Sector:**

Rapid GDP growth and urbanization is driving awareness and demand for Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) products like tooth pastes, shampoos, skin creams, soaps, packaged foods etc. Emergence of rural India as a demand driver in the economy is also driving growth of these products (helped by increasing price realization on agricultural produce, government support and development of ancillary activities). The sachet culture is driving growth at the lowest levels of the income pyramid, bringing a significant portion of revenues for companies operating in the sector. These secular trends will all contribute to robust revenue and profit increases in the near future.

Apart from this many companies have restructured their operations - third party sourcing, brand building, establishing their presence in rural markets, introducing high growth products from its parents portfolio (especially in MNC's) and achieving economies of scale – and these have made companies cost effective and improved margins which has directly affected their bottom-line.

The FMCG sector has shown consistent revenue and profit increase even in the worst recessionary conditions. Therefore, this sector has gained favour for investment as a defensive play in troubled economic conditions, as well as for its healthy growth when the economy is in an expansionary mode.

#### **Information Technology Sector:**

Major Indian IT vendors have utilized the recession during 2008-09 caused by global financial turmoil to make the organizations more flexible and lean in cost structure. These organizations have become more aggressive in improving their sales capabilities by recruiting quality sales personnel. Indian IT companies reported very strong growth in FY-11 after flattish growth in the previous financial year. The trend continues in H1-FY12 with large Indian IT companies continuing to win incremental market share of large and transformational IT outsourcing deals often replacing incumbents like CapGemini, Accenture, HP etc. Though the European sovereign debt issue looms large on the horizon, larger numbers of clients are becoming more open to look at outsourcing & off-shoring to derive cost savings as well as productivity gains. This augurs very well for Indian IT outsourcers and even mid-size companies are started getting larger deals. Attrition and salary increases which spiked after demand shock of 2010-11 are settling down and coming under control now. Indian rupee also depreciated massively by almost 13% YTD and should help the companies on margin management even as pricing increases are not coming through. Rigorous focus on cost savings and productivity gains by western corporate shall result in more outsourcing work for IT companies along with continuous market share gains from incumbents over medium to long-term.

#### **Fund Allocation Strategy:**

Sectoral allocation will depend on the growth prospects of the individual sectors from time to time and their over all valuations. However not more than 50% of the funds will be invested in any one sector at any given point in time. The Asset Management Company fund manager will have the flexibility to alter weightage of a sector depending upon the prospects of each sector and regularly booking profits and realising capital gains by appropriate turnover of the portfolio.

A representative list of investible stocks in the above sector(s) is given below. It may be noted that the Asset Management Company, may keeping in view the market outlook, individual company performance, market capitalisation and other relevant factors, may add/delete the names of

companies, to the list of below companies. Similarly, the Asset Management Company may at any time during the scheme's period decide to include companies in other segments which form part of the above sector(s).

The funds available under this Scheme will be invested primarily in equity capital, cumulative convertible preference capital, non voting capital, warrants, debt securities convertible into or carrying the right to acquire equity capital by both established as well as emerging growth companies. It is expected that around 80% of funds raised under this Scheme will be invested in equity and equity related instruments. Investment may also be made in partly convertible issues of debentures and bonds including those issued on rights basis. The balance upto 20% of the Scheme's investment may be in debt securities such as non convertible portion of Convertible Debentures (Khokas), Non Convertible Debentures, Securitised Debt, Secured Premium Notes, Zero Interest Bonds, Deep Discount Bonds, Floating Rates Bonds/Notes and Government securities and money market instrument like call Deposit, Commercial paper certificate of Deposit, short term deposit, Treasury Bills and Corporates, Government - State or Central, Public Sector Undertakings. Such government securities may include securities which are:

- Supported by the ability to borrow from the Treasury;  
Supported only by sovereign guarantee or of the State Government; or
- Supported by Government of India / State Government in some other way.

This is for providing ongoing liquidity & preservation on capital in a bear market.

However the above weightages of debt & equity may be changed exceptional circumstances, depending on market conditions, by taking approval of the Trustee Company. The main aim of such steps will be to protect the interests of the unitholders.

The above investment policies are in conformity with the provisions of various constitutional documents viz. MOA/AOA of the TAML/ Trustee Company, IMA and the Trust Deed.

The Scheme will emphasise well managed, high quality companies with above average growth prospects that can be purchased at a reasonable price. Typically these companies will be highly competitive, with a large and growing market share. In the case of the smaller companies, they will generally hold a niche position in a rapidly growing sector of the economy. In many cases, this will involve the company playing a leading role in the development of new technologies and products. In selecting specific stocks in various sector(s) the Asset Management Company will consider and evaluate amongst various criteria network, consistent growth, strong cash flows, high return on capital etc.

Investment in fixed income securities (wherever possible) will be mainly in securities listed as investment grade by a recognised authority like The Credit Rating and Information Services of India Limited (CRISIL). Investment Information and Credit Rating Agency of India Limited (IICRA). Credit Analysis and Research Limited (CARE). In case of investment in debt instruments that are rated, specific approval of the Board will be taken.

The Scheme will purchase securities in the public offerings and rights issues, as well as those traded in the secondary markets. On occasions, if deemed appropriate, the Scheme will invest in securities sold directly by the issuer, or acquired in a negotiated transaction. The moneys collected under this scheme shall be invested only in transferable securities.

Around 20% of funds available under this Scheme may be invested in privately placed equities/ debentures, securitised debt and other unquoted equity / debt instrument. At no time would more than 1% of the total portfolio be invested in any singly unlisted company. These securities of unlisted companies purchased by the Scheme would have a clearly defined exit route either by way of Listing / Transfer to any entity other than the issuer except when on redemption (if securities are acquired directly from the issuer).

For the possible impact on liquidity of the Scheme, which might be experienced due to investment of around 20% in privately placed debentures, securitised debt and other unquoted / equity debt instruments, please refer to the clause "Terms of Issue & ongoing price for redemption/repurchase, minimum balance to be maintained" & also to the clause on "Liquidity & Settlement Risk" under item - Risk Factors. The moneys collected under this Scheme shall be invested only in transferable securities in the money market or in the capital market or in privately placed debentures or securitised debts or in Government securities.

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 Scheme may invest not more than 25% of the net assets in listed securities of Group companies.

Apart from this, the scheme may also invest small portion of its corpus in following securities:

- Money Market Instruments like Call Deposit, Commercial Paper, Certificate of Deposit, short term Deposit, Treasury Bills and short term debt instruments etc. issued by various Corporates, Government - State or Central, Public Sector Undertakings,
- Non convertible portion of Convertible Debentures (Khokas), Non Convertible Debentures,
- Securitised Debt (asset backed securities excluding mortgage backed securities), Secured Premium Notes,
- Zero Interest Bonds, Deep Discount Bonds, Floating Rate Bonds/Notes,
- Government Securities.

#### **Trading in Derivatives**

Subject to SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996, the Scheme may use techniques and instruments such as trading in derivative instruments to hedge the risk of fluctuations in the value of the investment portfolio. The Scheme shall enter into derivative transactions for the purpose of hedging and portfolio balancing. In accordance with the guidelines issued by the SEBI, exposure to derivative instruments will be restricted to 50% of the assets of the scheme.

#### **Tata Equity P/E Fund:**

The Tata Equity P/E Fund would seek to identify undervalued companies in the market, and predominantly invest in companies whose rolling P/E is lesser than that of the BSE SENSEX (these companies may or may not be a part of the BSE SENSEX). The Fund could also invest in equity shares of other companies and in debt and money market instruments to the extent of 30% of the net assets.

The scheme seeks to identify under valued companies and under normal circumstances at least 70% of the net assets would be invested in shares which have a rolling P/E ratio based on the past four quarterly earnings for individual companies as compared with the rolling P/E of the BSE SENSEX based on past four quarterly earnings of the BSE SENSEX stocks. Sometimes the P/E ratio is also referred as the "P/E multiple",



because it could be an indication of how much investors may be willing to pay per rupee of earnings. A company with a high P/E ratio may have to eventually live up to the high expectations of the investors by substantially increasing its earnings, failing which its stock price could drop. It may be useful to compare the P/E ratios of companies in the same industry, or to the market in general, or against the company's own historical P/E.

The rolling P/E of the last completed quarter is considered for the company as well as for the BSE SENSEX. The rolling P/E is used, and not the forward P/E, as forward P/E is based on estimates of future profits, and is therefore uncertain. The Fund would invest in stocks which are a part of the BSE SENSEX as well as in those which are not a part of the BSE SENSEX. There could also be companies which are poised for a sharp turnaround or a substantial improvement in profitability wherein the rolling EPS (and therefore the rolling P/E) may not be truly representative of the company's valuations. The Fund may also invest in such companies (whose rolling P/E may be higher than that of the BSE SENSEX), but such investments would be restricted to 30% of the net assets / funds available.

Since the P/E ratio is only one of the factors involved in the evaluation of a company's investment-worthiness, investment decisions cannot be based on this ratio alone. Other parameters such as management competitiveness, business competitiveness, growth prospects, etc would also be considered. However, all other factors remaining favourable, investment would be made only if the rolling P/E of the scrip is less than the rolling P/E of the BSE SENSEX at the time of investment. In the case of an initial public offering of equity shares of a company (i.e. there is no traded price available), the book-building price or the issue price would be considered in lieu of the traded price for the purposes of computation of the P/E ratio of the company.

#### **Tata Dividend Yield Fund:**

The fund manager will invest primarily in equity shares that have a high dividend yield. Dividend Yield will be considered as high if it is greater than the Dividend Yield of the BSE SENSEX last released / published by BSE. Dividend Yield released / published by the BSE is available on its website: [www.bseindia.com](http://www.bseindia.com).

High Dividend Yield can be defined as the Yield or returns by way of dividend ( that is the total Rs. Dividend per share declared for the previous accounting year ) which an equity share gives as compared with the market price of the share at the time of investment. A high dividend yielding share is one which gives a higher dividend yield than that of the BSE SENSEX (last published). e.g Price of a scrip : Rs 50/- and Dividend Declared : 40% (i.e. Rs 4/- on face value Rs 10/-) (Total dividend, including interim if any, declared during the last accounting year). Hence the dividend yield of the scrip is : 8% ( 4 / 50 \*100).

Supposing the dividend yield of the BSE SENSEX as on date of purchase of the above scrip is 5%, since the Dividend Yield of the scrip is more than that of the BSE SENSEX i.e 8%, the same will be considered as a high dividend yield stock. (Other scrip selection criteria would only be applicable once the initial dividend yield criteria is fulfilled). Historically high dividend yielding stocks provide greater degree of protection in a falling market. At the same time, it provides good possibilities of capital appreciation in reviving market, resulting in good capital gains. Re rating for such stocks is always a possibility due to its low price to adjusted book value ratio and its low market capitalization. Investment in high dividend stocks targets to achieve better yield than what is available in interest bearing securities, but avoiding the undue exposure to the volatile stock markets. It is a general belief that high dividend paying companies are rich in cash generations from its business. At the same time high dividend yield indicates underpricing for the stock inspite of its cash generation. This can unlock potential growth for the stock prices.

Since the high dividend yield is only one of the factors involved in the evaluation of a company's investment-worthiness, investment decisions cannot be based on high dividend yield alone. Other parameters such as management competitiveness, business competitiveness, growth prospects, etc would also be considered. However, all other factors remaining favourable, investment would be made primarily in high dividend stocks as mentioned above. Under normal circumstances atleast 70% of the scheme's assets would be invested in high dividend yield stocks. The Fund could also invest in equity shares of other companies i.e other than high dividend stocks to the extent of 30% of the net assets.

Further the scheme may also invest in not exceeding 30% of the scheme's assets in debt instruments such as non convertible portion of Convertible Debentures (Khokas), Non Convertible Debentures, Securitised Debt, Secured Premium Notes, Zero Interest Bonds, Deep Discount Bonds, Floating Rates Bonds/Notes and Government securities and Money Market Instrument like Call Deposit, Repos, Commercial Paper, Certificate of Deposit, Treasury Bills etc. This is for providing ongoing liquidity & preservation of capital in a bear market.

#### **Tata Capital Builder Fund:**

The Scheme will invest primarily in equity / equity related instruments in large, mid or small caps fund segments. The scheme may also invest in debt instruments such as non-convertible portion of Convertible Debentures (Khokas), Non Convertible Debentures, Securitised Debt, Secured Premium Notes, Zero Interest Bonds, Deep Discount Bonds, Floating Rate Bonds / Notes, Government securities and Money Market Instrument like, Repos, Commercial Paper, Certificate of Deposit, Treasury Bills, etc. for providing ongoing liquidity & preservation of capital in a bear market.

However the weightages of debt & equity may be changed in exceptional circumstances, depending on market conditions, after taking approval of the Trustee Company. The main aim of such steps will be to protect the interests of the unitholders. The above investment policies are in conformity with the provisions of various constitutional documents viz. MOA/AOA of the TAML/ Trustee Company, IMA and the Trust Deed.

The Scheme will purchase securities in the public offerings and rights issues, as well as those traded in the secondary markets. On occasions, if deemed appropriate, the Scheme will invest in securities sold directly by the issuer, or acquired in a negotiated transaction or issued by way of private placement. The moneys collected under this scheme shall be invested only in transferable securities.

#### **Tata Contra Fund:**

The investment strategy for Tata Contra Fund is a strategy of contrarian investing. As the name implies, this seeks to identify and invest in stocks of fundamentally sound companies that are trading at below their intrinsic value because they are out of favor or have been overlooked by investors. Stocks tend to outperform during boom periods of economic recovery, potential growth have fallen out of favor in the marketplace and are considered bargain-priced compared with book value, replacement value or liquidation value. This lower price may reflect investor reaction to recent news flows, such as disappointing earnings, negative publicity or legal problems, all of which may raise doubts about the company's long-term prospects. The group also may include stocks of new companies that have not been recognized by investors.

While investing in stocks of companies across the range of market capitalisation, the Scheme will follow a bottom up approach to identify the universe of companies. Bottom up approach de-emphasizes the relative significance of economic and market cycles, focusing instead on the analysis of individual stocks.

Of the universe so defined, the Scheme's stock picking will broadly be guided by the following criteria: The companies which,

- a) Are fundamentally sound and have long term growth potential, and
- b) Have attractive valuations, which is the difference between the estimated intrinsic value of the business and its current market price.

While estimating the intrinsic value of a company, some or all of the following factors will be considered:

The future growth potential of the company, acquisition values of similar companies in comparable times, its range of products and services, its competitive position in the industry, strength of its management, its financials, etc.

The attractive valuation could be a result of an early identification of positive fundamental changes in the underlying company, such as significant cost cutting, launch of new products, expanding distribution network, consolidation in the industry, etc.

The scheme may also invest in debt instruments such as non convertible portion of Convertible Debentures (Khokas), Non Convertible Debentures, Securitised Debt, Secured Premium Notes, Zero Interest Bonds, Deep Discount Bonds, Floating Rate Bonds / Notes, Government securities and Money Market Instrument like Call Deposit, Repos, Commercial Paper, Certificate of Deposit, Treasury Bills, etc. for providing ongoing liquidity & preservation of capital in a bear market.

However the weightages of debt & equity may be changed exceptional circumstances, depending on market conditions, by taking approval of the Trustee Company. The main aim of such steps will be to protect the interests of the unitholders. The above investment policies are in conformity with the provisions of various constitutional documents viz. MOA/AOA of the TAML/ Trustee Company, IMA and the Trust Deed.

The Scheme will purchase securities in the public offerings and rights issues, as well as those traded in the secondary markets. On occasions, if deemed appropriate, the Scheme will invest in securities sold directly by the issuer, or acquired in a negotiated transaction or issued by way of private placement. The moneys collected under this scheme shall be invested only in transferable securities.

### Investment Strategies common to all the schemes

#### Investment Strategy and Risk Management:

The Scheme would invest in companies based on various criteria including sound professional management, track record, industry scenario, growth prospectus, liquidity of the securities, etc. The Scheme will emphasise on well managed, good quality companies with above average growth prospectus whose securities can be purchased at a good yield and whose debt securities are concerned investments (wherever possible) will be mainly in securities listed as investments grade by a recognised authority like The Credit Rating and Information Services of India Limited (CRISIL), ICRA Limited (formerly, Investment Information and Credit Rating Agency of India Limited), Credit Analysis and Research Limited (CARE) etc. In case of investments in debt instruments that are not rated, specific approval of the Board will be taken except in case of Government Securities being sovereign bonds. However, in case of investment in unrated securities prior board approval is not necessary if investment is within the parameters as stipulated by the board.

Any change in the asset allocation affecting the investment profile of the scheme shall be effected only in accordance with the provisions of sub-regulation 15A of regulations 18 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996.

#### Risk mitigation measures for equity investments:

Investment in equity has an inherent market risk which can not 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 back up, 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. Exposure to minimum 'X' number of stocks / sectors in a portfolio.

*Further, with respect to investments in overseas securities, apart from other risks, there is an inherent risk of currency fluctuation which can not be mitigated. However, the fund will strive to minimize such risk by hedging in the FOREX market as and when permitted.*

#### Risk Mitigation measures for Debt and related Investments:

Type of Risk	Measures to mitigate risk
Liquidity Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus on good quality paper at the time of portfolio construction</li> <li>• Portfolio exposure spread over various maturity buckets to inline with maturity of a scheme.</li> </ul>
Credit Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In house dedicated team for credit appraisal</li> <li>• Issuer wise exposure limit</li> <li>• Rating grade wise exposure limit</li> <li>• Independent rating of scheme portfolio by recognized rating agency.</li> <li>• Periodical portfolio review by the Board of AMC</li> </ul>
Interest Rate Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close watch on the market events</li> <li>• Active duration management</li> <li>• Cap on Average Portfolio maturity depending upon the scheme objective and strategy</li> <li>• Portfolio exposure spread over various maturities</li> </ul>
Regulatory Risk	Online monitoring of various exposure limits by the Front Office System also as a back up, manual control are implemented.

### **Portfolio Turnover**

#### **For Tata Life Sciences & Technology Fund, Tata Equity P/E Fund, Tata Dividend Yield Fund & Tata Contra Fund**

The Scheme is open-ended schemes. It is expected that there may 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 significantly affect the brokerage and transaction costs. This will exclude the turnover caused on account of :

- investing the initial subscription,
- subscriptions and redemption undertaken by the unit holders.

The AMC will endeavor to balance the increased cost on account of higher portfolio turnover with the benefits derived there from. 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 AMC's view on a scrip, etc.

#### **For Tata Capital Builder Fund**

The portfolio turnover is expected to be between 50% and 100%. The AMC will endeavour to optimise portfolio turnover to optimise risk adjusted return keeping in mind the cost associated with it. 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 change in AMC's view on a scrip etc. However, the AMC will take advantage of the opportunities that present themselves from time to time because of the inefficiencies in the securities markets.

#### **Disclosures with respect to investments in Securitized debt:**

Investment in securitized debt / pass through certificates (PTCs) is subject to following considerations:

- 1) Comprehensive credit assessment of the structure before investment. This includes originator's credit organization standards, track record on asset quality, more specifically its track record in respect of the asset class that is being securitized and also the performance of the pools securitized by the originator in the past.
- 2) No investment shall be made in instrument rated below AA (+/- or equivalent) or unrated instruments. Prior approval of Trustees is must for any exception.
- 3) Investment only in senior instruments and no investments are allowed in subordinate PTCs.
- 4) The securitized paper may pertain to a single asset class e.g. car loan or commercial vehicle loans or a combination of different asset classes i.e. car loans, two wheeler loans and commercial vehicle loans. Investment focus is towards diversification in the asset pool in terms of geography, underlying collateral.

Although there is no specific guidelines with respect to minimum period for which the originator had held the loans in its books, appropriateness of the seasoning (the period for which the originator had held the loans in its books) and also the loan to value and installment to income profile of the pool are important parameters for making investment decision.

Apart from the above, risk assessment process includes examination of the credit enhancement offered under the present PTC structure, utilization of credit enhancement in the previous securitization structure of the originator and the trends in credit enhancement utilization of securitization transactions of similar asset classes of other originators.

Risk assessment and monitoring of investment in Securitized Debt is done by a team comprising of Credit Analyst, Head of Fixed Income.

There is clear cut segregation of duties and responsibilities with respect to Investment function and Sales function. Investment decisions are being taken independently based on the above mentioned parameters and investment by the originator in the scheme is based on their own evaluation of the scheme vis a vis their investment objectives.

## **F. FUNDAMENTAL ATTRIBUTES**

Following are the Fundamental Attributes of the schemes, in terms of Regulation 18 (15A) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996:

### **(i) Type of a scheme**

<b>Tata Life Sciences &amp; Technology Fund</b>	<b>Tata Equity P/E Fund</b>	<b>Tata Dividend Yield Fund</b>	<b>Tata Capital Builder Fund</b>	<b>Tata Contra Fund</b>
An Open Ended Equity Scheme	An Open Ended Equity Scheme	An open Ended Equity Scheme.	An Open Ended Equity Scheme.	An Open Ended Equity Scheme.

**(ii) Investment Objective**

Scheme	Investment Objective
<b>Tata Life Sciences &amp; Technology Fund</b>	The investment objective of the Scheme will be to provide income distribution and /or medium to long term capital gains while at all times emphasising the importance of capital appreciation.
<b>Tata Equity P/E Fund</b>	The investment objective of the Scheme is to provide reasonable and regular income and/or possible capital appreciation to its Unitholder.
<b>Tata Dividend Yield Fund</b>	The investment objective of the scheme is to provide income distribution and / or medium to long term capital gains by investing predominantly in high dividend yield stocks.
<b>Tata Capital Builder Fund</b>	The investment objective of the scheme is to generate capital appreciation by investing predominantly in equity and equity related instruments of companies across large, mid and small market capitalization.
<b>Tata Contra Fund</b>	The investment objective of the Scheme is to provide income distribution and / or medium to long term capital gains while at all times emphasizing the importance of capital appreciation. However there is no assurance that the investment objective of the scheme will be achieved. Contrarian investing refers to buying into fundamentally sound scrips that have been overlooked by the market (for reasons of short term trend) and waiting for the market to give these stocks their real value in course of time.

**Investment Pattern and Risk Profile:**

Under normal circumstances, funds of the Scheme, shall (after providing for all ongoing expenses) generally be invested / the indicative asset allocation shall be as follows considering the objective of the Scheme(s):

Scheme	Asset Allocation Pattern and Risk Profile				
<b>Tata Life Sciences &amp; Technology Fund</b>	<b>Instruments</b>	<b>Indicative allocations (% of total assets)</b>			<b>Risk Profile</b>
		<b>Minimum Upto</b>	<b>Likely Around</b>	<b>Maximum Upto</b>	<b>High/Medium/Low</b>
	Equity & Equity Related Instruments (Listed)	-	80	100	High
	Debt and Debt related instruments (Listed/Unlisted/Securitized*)	-	15	20	Low to Medium
	Money Market Instruments	-	5	100	Low to Medium / Sovereign
	* Investment by the scheme in securitized debt will not normally exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme. The scheme net assets will have a maximum derivative net position of 50% of the net assets of the scheme. Investment in derivative instruments may be done for hedging and Portfolio balancing.				
<b>Tata Equity P/E Fund</b>	<b>Instruments</b>	<b>Indicative allocations (% of total assets)</b>		<b>Risk Profile</b>	
		<b>Minimum Upto</b>	<b>Maximum Upto</b>	<b>High/Medium/Low</b>	
	Equity and Equity related – Companies whose rolling P/E at the time of investment is lower than the rolling P/E of the BSE SENSEX	70	100	High	
	Equity and equity related – other companies	0	30	High	
	Debt* (including money market instruments)	0	20	Low to medium	
	* Investment by the scheme in securitized debt will not normally exceed 50% of debt and money market instruments. Investments in derivative instruments may be done for hedging and Portfolio balancing. The scheme will have a maximum derivative net position of 50% of the net assets of the scheme.				
<b>Tata Dividend Yield Fund</b>	<b>Instruments</b>	<b>Indicative allocations (% of total assets)</b>		<b>Risk Profile</b>	
		<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>High/Medium/Low</b>	
	High Dividend Yield Equity and Equity related instruments	70	100	High	
	Other Equity and equity related instruments	0	30	High	
	Debt* (including money market instruments)				
		0	30	Low to Medium	
	* Investment by the scheme in securitized debt will not normally exceed 50% of the net assets of the scheme. Investments in derivative instruments may be done for hedging and Portfolio balancing. The scheme will have a maximum derivative net position of 50% of the net assets of the scheme.				

Scheme	Asset Allocation Pattern and Risk Profile			
Tata Capital Builder Fund	Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)**		Risk Profile
		Minimum Upto	Maximum Upto	High/Medium/Low
	Equity and equity related Instruments	70	100	High
	Debt and Money Market Instruments*	0	30	Low to Medium
<p>** At the time of Investment.</p> <p>* Investment by the scheme in securitised debt, will not normally exceed 20% of net assets of the scheme.</p> <p>Investments in derivative instruments may be used in the manner and to the extent permissible under SEBI Regulations. The scheme may use derivatives upto the maximum limit permitted under SEBI Regulations from time to time.</p> <p>No investments will be made in foreign securitised debt.</p>				
Tata Contra Fund	Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)		Risk Profile
		Minimum Upto	Maximum Upto	High/Medium/Low
	Equity & Equity Related Instruments	70	100	High
	Debt, Money Market and Securitized Debt Instruments*	0	30	Low to Medium
<p>* Investment by the scheme in securitised debt will not normally exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme.</p> <p>Investments in derivative instruments may be done for trading as well as hedging and Portfolio balancing. The scheme may use derivatives upto the maximum limit permitted under SEBI Regulations from time to time.</p> <p>No investments will be made in foreign securitised debt.</p>				

The AMC may from time to time for a short term period on defensive consideration invest upto 100% of the funds available in money market instruments, the primary motive being to protect the Net Asset Value of the Scheme and protect unitholders interests as also to earn reasonable returns on liquid funds maintained for redemption/repurchase of units.

### (iii) Terms of Issue

Repurchase/ Resale is at Net Asset Value (NAV) related prices with repurchase/ resale loads as applicable (within limits) as specified under SEBI Regulations 1996, the repurchase price shall not be lower than 93% of the NAV, the sale price will not be higher than 107% of the NAV and further that the difference between the sale and repurchase price shall not exceed 7% calculated on the sale price.

Listing is not envisaged as the Schemes are open-ended Schemes, with the Fund providing for sales and repurchase on a continuous basis. However AMC is providing an option to investors to hold units in demat mode.

Maximum recurring expenses on the first Rs 100 Crores 2.50%, Next Rs.300 crores 2.25%, Next Rs.300 crores 2.00% ,Excess over Rs.700 crores 1.75%.

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

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

### G. SCHEME BENCHMARK

Tata Life Sciences & Technology Fund	Tata Equity P/E Fund	Tata Dividend Yield Fund	Tata Capital Builder Fund	Tata Contra Fund
S&P CNX 500	BSE SENSEX	S&P CNX 500	BSE SENSEX	S&P CNX 500

The composition of the aforesaid benchmarks is such that, they are most suited for comparing performance of the respective Scheme / plans. The Trustees may change the benchmark in future if a benchmark better suited to the investment objective of the scheme is available.

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"The Product (s) are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by India Index Services & Products Limited ("IISL") or Standard and Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P"). Neither IISL nor S&P makes any representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the Product(s) or

any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Product(s) particularly or the ability of the S&P CNX 500 Index to track general stock market performance in India. The relationship of S&P and IISL to (Name of Licensee) is only in respect of the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of their Index which is determined, composed and calculated by IISL without regard to the (Name of Licensee) or the Product(s). Neither S&P nor IISL has any obligation to take the needs of the (Name of Licensee) or the owners of the Product(s) into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the S&P CNX Nifty Index. Neither S&P nor IISL is responsible for or has participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of the Product(s) to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Product(s) is to be converted into cash. Neither IISL nor S&P has any obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Product(s)".

"S&P and IISL do not guarantee the accuracy and/or the completeness of the S&P CNX 500 Index or any data included therein and they shall have no liability for any errors, omissions, or interruptions therein. Neither S&P nor IISL makes any warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by (Name of Licensee), owners of the Product(s), or any other person or entity from the use of the S&P CNX 500 Index or any data included therein. IISL and S&P make no express or implied warranties, and expressly disclaim all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to the Index or any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, IISL and S&P expressly disclaim any and all liability for any damages or losses arising out of or related to the Product(s), including any and all direct, special, punitive, indirect, or consequential damages (including lost profits), even if notified of the possibility of such damages".

#### H. Fund Manager

Name	Age	Qualification	Total Experience	Other Schemes Under His Management	Experience (Assignments held during last 10 years)
Bhupinder Sethi*	41	BE,MBA	16 Years	TEF,TLSTF,TEQPEF,TDYF,TCF	February 2000 to December 2002 – Fund Manager at Dundee Mutual Funds, sponsored by Dundee Bancorp Inc., Canada – Reporting to the President. September 2003 to February 2005 – As Vice President Investments at Jacob Ballas Capital India, subsidiary of Excellfin Pte. Limited, Singapore and Investment Advisor to the New York Life International India Fund – Reporting to the Managing Director. March 2005 to date – with Tata Asset Management Ltd. Currently as Co-Head Equities he is the Fund Manager of certain equity schemes of Tata Mutual Fund - Reporting to the President & C.E.O.
Pradeep Gokhale**	45	B.Com, CA, CFA	21Years	TCBF,TTSF,TGF, TMCF,TTAF1	Tata Asset Management Ltd - From September 2004 to date, joined as Deputy General Manager – Investment. Currently as Head – Research / Fund Manager – Reporting to the Co-Head Equities.  Credit Analysis and Research Ltd – From April 1995 to September 2004 as Deputy General Manger.

\* For Tata Life Sciences & Technology Fund, Tata Equity P/E Fund, Tata Dividend Yield Fund, Tata Contra Fund.

\*\* For Tata Capital Builder Fund

TEF: Tata Ethical Fund, TLSTF- Tata Life Sciences & Technology Fund, TEQPEF- Tata Equity P/E Fund, TDYF- Tata Dividend Yield Fund, TCF- Tata Contra Fund, TCBF – Tata Capital Builder Fund, TTSF-Tata Tax Savings Fund, TGF- Tata Growth Fund, TMCF- Tata Mid Cap Fund, TTAF1- Tata Tax Advantage Fund 1.

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

1. A mutual fund scheme shall not invest more than 15% of its NAV in debt instruments issued by a single issuer which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency authorised to carry out such activity under the Act. Such investment limit may be extended to 20% of the NAV of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees and the Board of Asset Management Company.

Provided that such limit shall not be applicable for investments in government securities.

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

- 1A. 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.

- 1B. No mutual fund scheme shall invest more than thirty percent of its net assets in money market instruments of an issuer:

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

Debentures irrespective of any residual maturity period (above or below 1 year) shall attract the investment restrictions as applicable for debt instruments as specified under clause 1, 1A and 1B above.

2. No Mutual Fund under all its Schemes should own more than 10% of the Companies paid-up capital carrying voting rights.

3. 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.

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

Provided that this clause shall not apply to any fund of funds scheme.

5. 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 Board:

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

6. Every 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.

7. 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 such Guidelines as may be specified by the Board."

8. No mutual fund scheme shall 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 of the schemes.

- 9A) No scheme of a mutual fund shall make any investment in any fund of fund scheme.

9. No Mutual Fund Schemes shall invest more than 10% of its NAV in the equity shares or equity related instruments of any Company including units/securities of Venture Capital Funds.

Provided that, the limit of 10 per cent shall not be applicable for investments in case of index fund or sector or industry specific scheme.

10. A Mutual Fund shall not invest more than 5% of its NAV in unlisted equity shares or equity related instruments including units/securities of Venture Capital Funds in case of open ended schemes and 10% of its NAV in case of close ended scheme.

11. A fund of funds scheme shall be subject to the following investment restrictions:

- a) A fund of funds scheme shall not invest in any other fund or funds scheme;
- b) A fund of funds scheme shall not invest its assets other than in schemes of mutual funds, except to the extent of funds required for meeting the liquidity requirements for the purpose of repurchases or redemptions, as disclosed in the scheme information document of fund of funds 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, TAML 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 TAML, and amended from time to time, to ensure appropriate diversification / security for the Fund. The Trustee Company / TAML 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.

**J. PERFORMANCE OF THE SCHEME (As on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2011)**

Performance Period	Scheme Return (%)	Benchmark Return (%)	Additional Benchmark Return(%)	Value of Investment (Rs.10000 invested at the beginning of each year & since inception)		
			<b>S&amp;P CNX Nifty</b>	<b>Scheme: Tata Life Sciences &amp; Technology Fund</b>	<b>S&amp;P CNX 500</b>	<b>S&amp;P CNX Nifty</b>
<b>Since Inception(02-July-1999)</b>	17.67	13.85	12.26	73473	49016	41268
<b>2008-2009</b>	68.74	34.66	29.65	16874	13466	12965
<b>2009-2010</b>	16.91	19.58	18.61	11691	11958	11861
<b>2010-2011</b>	-7.70	-19.22	-18.02	9230	8078	8198
				<b>Scheme: Tata Equity P/E Fund</b>	<b>BSE Sensex</b>	
<b>Since Inception(29-Jun-2004)</b>	21.87	18.36	NA	42017	33986	NA
<b>2008-2009</b>	46.14	33.17	NA	14614	13317	NA
<b>2009-2010</b>	27.30	17.18	NA	12730	11718	NA
<b>2010-2011</b>	-17.00	-18.01	NA	8300	8199	NA
			<b>S&amp;P CNX Nifty</b>	<b>Scheme: Tata Dividend Yield Fund</b>	<b>S&amp;P CNX 500</b>	<b>S&amp;P CNX Nifty</b>
<b>Since Inception(22-Nov-2004)</b>	18.05	14.32	15.20	31202	25031	26387
<b>2008-2009</b>	40.68	34.66	29.65	14068	13466	12965
<b>2009-2010</b>	42.13	19.58	18.61	14213	11958	11861
<b>2010-2011</b>	-10.62	-19.22	-18.02	8938	8078	8198
				<b>Scheme: Tata Capital Builder Fund (Rs)</b>	<b>BSE Sensex(Rs)</b>	<b>Additional Benchmark (Rs)</b>
<b>Since Inception(14-Sept-2006)</b>	5.80	6.50	NA	13294	13742	NA
<b>2008-2009</b>	26.62	33.17	NA	12662	13317	NA
<b>2009-2010</b>	25.27	17.18	NA	12527	11718	NA
<b>2010-2011</b>	-18.60	-18.01	NA	8140	8199	NA
			<b>S&amp;P CNX Nifty</b>	<b>Scheme: Tata Contra Fund</b>	<b>S&amp;P CNX 500</b>	<b>S&amp;P CNX Nifty</b>
<b>Since Inception(14-Nov-2005)</b>	8.82	10.37	11.85	16438	17863	19319
<b>2008-2009</b>	41.62	34.66	29.65	14162	13466	12965
<b>2009-2010</b>	28.96	19.58	18.61	12896	11958	11861
<b>2010-2011</b>	-12.25	-19.22	-18.02	8775	8078	8198

Since Inception return is compounded annualized return (CAGR) & other period returns (September to September) are absolute return.  
**Past performance of the scheme may or may not be sustained in future.** Returns are given for growth option.

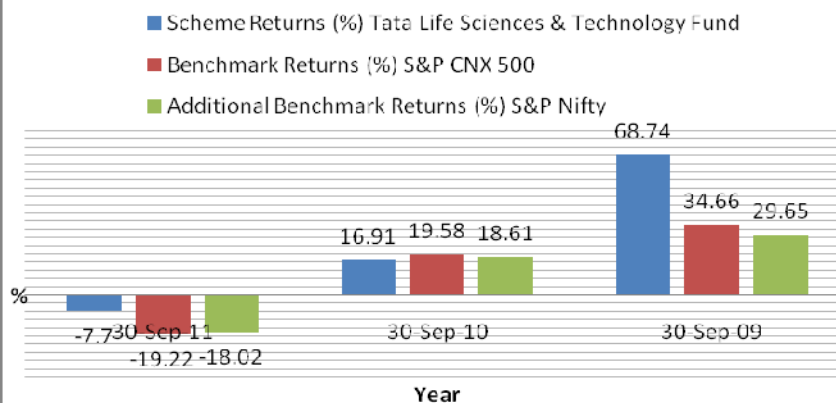


**Absolute Returns for the Last 3 Years (As on September 30' 2011)**

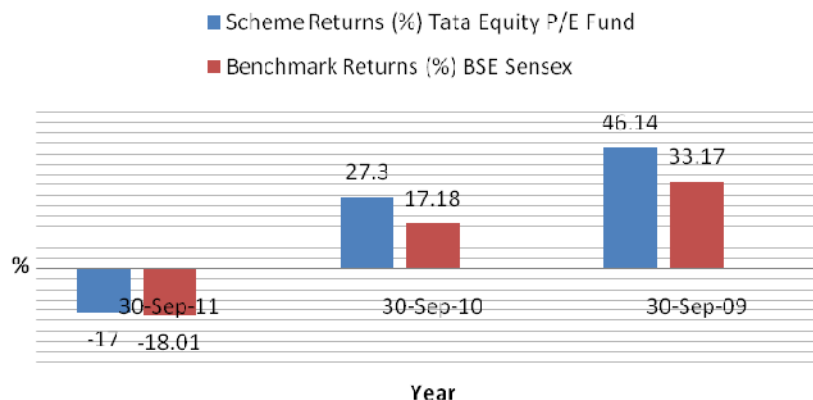
Year to Year	Scheme Returns (%)	Benchmark Returns (%)	Additional Benchmark Returns (%)
	<b>Tata Life Sciences &amp; Technology Fund</b>	<b>S&amp;P CNX 500</b>	<b>S&amp;P Nifty</b>
30-Sept-2011	-7.70	-19.22	-18.02
30-Sept-2010	16.91	19.58	18.61
30-Sept-2009	68.74	34.66	29.65
	<b>Tata Equity P/E Fund</b>	<b>BSE Sensex</b>	<b>NA</b>
30-Sept-2011	-17.00	-18.01	
30-Sept-2010	27.30	17.18	
30-Sept-2009	46.14	33.17	
	<b>Tata Dividend Yield Fund</b>	<b>S&amp;P CNX 500</b>	<b>S&amp;P Nifty</b>
30-Sept-2011	-10.62	-19.22	-18.02
30-Sept-2010	42.13	19.58	18.61
30-Sept-2009	40.68	34.66	29.65
	<b>Tata Capital Builder Fund</b>	<b>BSE Sensex</b>	<b>NA</b>
30-Sept-2011	-18.60	-18.01	
30-Sept-2010	25.27	17.18	
30-Sept-2009	26.62	33.17	
	<b>Tata Contra Fund</b>	<b>S&amp;P CNX 500</b>	<b>S&amp;P Nifty</b>
30-Sept-2011	-12.25	-19.22	-18.02
30-Sept-2010	28.96	19.58	18.61
30-Sept-2009	41.62	34.66	29.65

**Past performance of the scheme may or may not be sustained in future.** Returns are given for growth option.

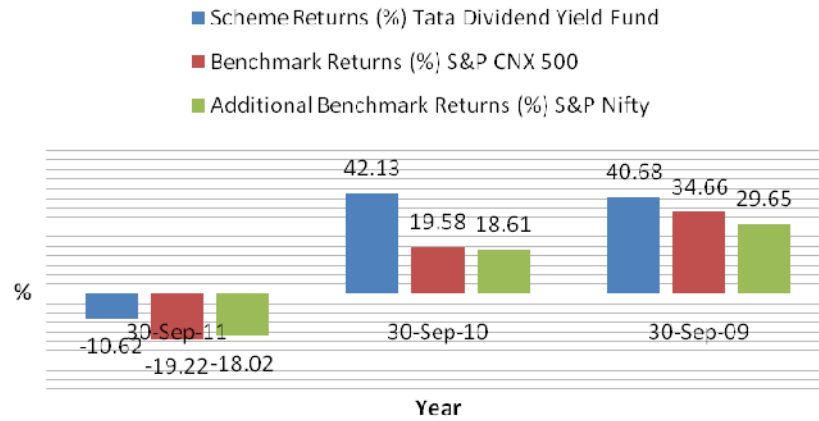
### Tata Life Sciences & Technology Fund



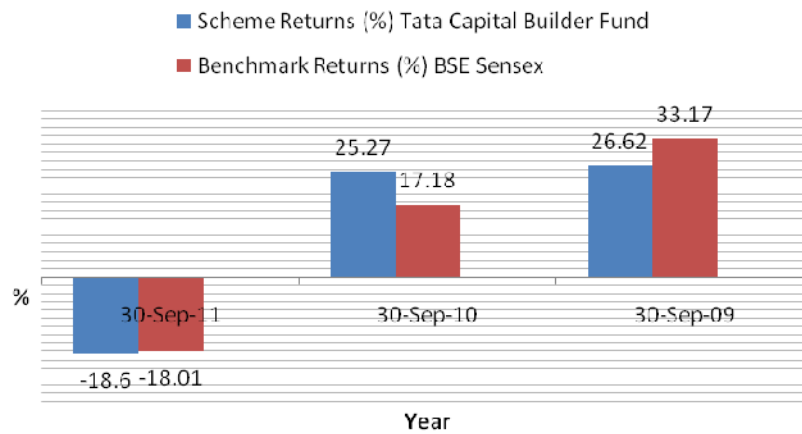
### Tata Equity P/E Fund



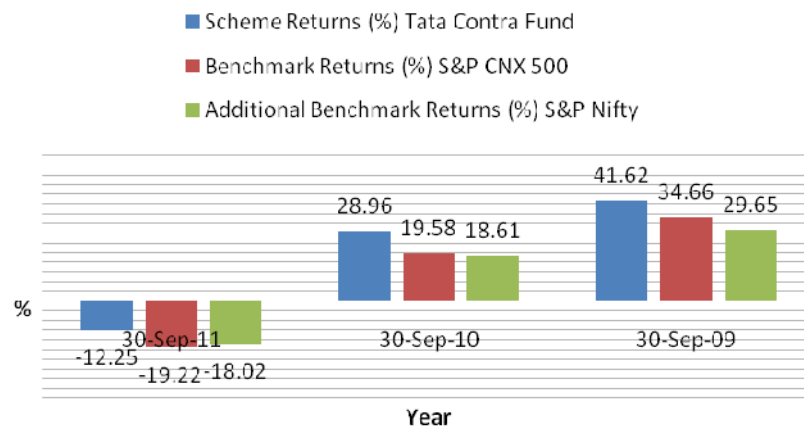
## Tata Dividend Yield Fund



## Tata Capital Builder Fund



## Tata Contra Fund



**Scheme Performance as on 30th September'2011: Other Schemes managed by Pradeep Gokhale**

Scheme Name	September 30,2010 to September 30,2011		September 30,2009 to September 30,2010		September 30,2008 to September 30,2009		Since Inception	
	Absolute Returns in Rs.	Returns (%)	Absolute Returns in Rs.	Returns (%)	Absolute Returns in Rs.	Returns (%)	CAGR Returns in Rs.	Returns (%)
<b>Tata Tax Savings Fund (Inception date 31-03-96)</b>	8892	-11.08	12442	24.42	12858	28.58	181275	20.54
<b>Scheme Benchmark (BSE Sensex)</b>	8199	-18.01	11718	17.18	13317	33.17	48873	10.77
<b>Tata Tax Advantage Fund1 (Inception date 16-03-06)</b>	8955	-10.45	12940	29.40	13060	30.60	15330	8.01
<b>Scheme Benchmark (BSE Sensex)</b>	8199	-18.01	11718	17.18	13317	33.17	15125	7.75
<b>Tata Growth Fund (Inception Date 01-07-94)</b>	8514	-14.86	12704	27.04	13635	36.35	48380	9.56
<b>Scheme Benchmark (CNX Midcap Index)</b>	7741	-22.59	13651	36.51	13727	37.27	NA	NA
<b>Additional Benchmark (S&amp;P CNX Nifty)</b>	8198	-18.02	11861	18.61	12965	29.65	39168	8.23
<b>Tata Mid Cap Fund (Inception date 29-06-05)</b>	8378	-16.22	12320	23.20	13401	34.01	15921	7.71
<b>Scheme Benchmark (CNX Midcap Index)</b>	7741	-22.59	13651	36.51	13727	37.27	23057	14.28
<b>Additional Benchmark (S&amp;P CNX Nifty)</b>	8198	-18.02	11861	18.61	12965	29.65	22555	13.88

Past performance of the scheme may or may not be sustained in future. Returns for Tata Growth Fund are given for dividend option and all other schemes are given for growth option.

**Scheme Performance as on 30th September'2011: Other Schemes managed by Bhupinder Sethi**

Scheme Name	September 30,2010 to September 30,2011		September 30,2009 to September 30,2010		September 30,2008 to September 30,2009		Since Inception	
	Absolute Returns in Rs.	Returns (%)	Absolute Returns in Rs.	Returns (%)	Absolute Returns in Rs.	Returns (%)	CAGR Returns in Rs.	Returns (%)
<b>Tata Ethical Fund</b>	8767	-12.33	13065	30.65	13691	36.91	113617	17.14
<b>Scheme Benchmark (S&amp;P CNX 500 Shariah)</b>	8482	-15.18	11536	15.36	12983	29.83	NA	NA
<b>Additional Benchmark (S&amp;P CNX Nifty)</b>	8198	-18.02	11861	18.61	12965	29.65	45560	10.38

Past performance of the scheme may or may not be sustained in future. Returns are given for growth option.

### III. UNITS AND OFFER

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

#### A. ONGOING OFFER DETAILS

<p>Ongoing Offer Period This is the date from which the scheme reopened for subscriptions/redemptions after the closure of the NFO period.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="563 245 721 342">Tata Life Sciences &amp; Technology Fund</td> <td data-bbox="721 245 1409 342">Tata Life Sciences &amp; Technology Fund was launched as an open ended growth scheme on 7<sup>th</sup> June, 1999. The units are now offered at NAV based price.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="563 342 721 470">Tata Equity P/E Fund</td> <td data-bbox="721 342 1409 470">Tata Equity P/E Fund was launched as an open ended equity scheme on 17<sup>th</sup> May, 2004. W.e.f 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2004 the scheme is open for ongoing sales and redemption. The units are now offered at NAV based price.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="563 470 721 598">Tata Dividend Yield Fund</td> <td data-bbox="721 470 1409 598">Tata Dividend Yield Fund was launched as an open ended equity scheme on 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2004. W.e.f 25<sup>th</sup> November, 2004 the scheme is open for ongoing sales and redemption. The units are now offered at NAV based price.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="563 598 721 814">Tata Capital Builder Fund</td> <td data-bbox="721 598 1409 814">The fund was launched as a close ended Equity Scheme on 18<sup>th</sup> July, 2006. The duration of this scheme was 3 years from the date of allotment. The scheme with effect from 15<sup>th</sup> September, 2009, have become open ended and is offered at NAV based price. An exit option at NAV, without exit load had been given to all the unitholders who did not agree to this conversion from close ended to open ended scheme based on NAV prevailing on the day on which such redemption request were received vide SEBI Circular no. MFD/CIRNO22/2311/03 dated 30<sup>th</sup> January, 2003. The units are now offered at NAV based price.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="563 814 721 911">Tata Contra Fund</td> <td data-bbox="721 814 1409 911">Tata Contra Fund was launched as an open ended equity scheme on 26<sup>th</sup> September, 2005. w.e.f 24<sup>th</sup> November, 2005 the scheme was open for ongoing sales. The units are now offered at NAV based price.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Being existing open ended schemes, subscription / redemption a facility is provided on all business days.</p>	Tata Life Sciences & Technology Fund	Tata Life Sciences & Technology Fund was launched as an open ended growth scheme on 7 <sup>th</sup> June, 1999. The units are now offered at NAV based price.	Tata Equity P/E Fund	Tata Equity P/E Fund was launched as an open ended equity scheme on 17 <sup>th</sup> May, 2004. W.e.f 30 <sup>th</sup> June, 2004 the scheme is open for ongoing sales and redemption. The units are now offered at NAV based price.	Tata Dividend Yield Fund	Tata Dividend Yield Fund was launched as an open ended equity scheme on 28 <sup>th</sup> September, 2004. W.e.f 25 <sup>th</sup> November, 2004 the scheme is open for ongoing sales and redemption. The units are now offered at NAV based price.	Tata Capital Builder Fund	The fund was launched as a close ended Equity Scheme on 18 <sup>th</sup> July, 2006. The duration of this scheme was 3 years from the date of allotment. The scheme with effect from 15 <sup>th</sup> September, 2009, have become open ended and is offered at NAV based price. An exit option at NAV, without exit load had been given to all the unitholders who did not agree to this conversion from close ended to open ended scheme based on NAV prevailing on the day on which such redemption request were received vide SEBI Circular no. MFD/CIRNO22/2311/03 dated 30 <sup>th</sup> January, 2003. The units are now offered at NAV based price.	Tata Contra Fund	Tata Contra Fund was launched as an open ended equity scheme on 26 <sup>th</sup> September, 2005. w.e.f 24 <sup>th</sup> November, 2005 the scheme was open for ongoing sales. The units are now offered at NAV based price.
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<p>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>  <math>Rs. 10 * (1 - 0.02) = Rs. 9.80</math></p>	<p>At the applicable NAV subject to prevailing exit load, if any.</p> <p>The Fund shall ensure that the Redemption Price is not lower than 93% of the NAV and the Purchase Price is not higher than 107% of the NAV, provided that the difference between the Redemption Price and Purchase Price of the Units shall not exceed the permissible limit of 7% of the Purchase Price, as provided for under the Regulations.</p> <p>The Trustee Company may however, from time to time review and modify the repurchase load for each choice of investment. The Units if partially repurchased would be subtracted from the Unit balance of that Unitholder on "First In First Out" basis i.e. the Units that were offered / allotted first would be the first to be repurchased. In case amount is withdrawn, the same will be converted into Units at the applicable Repurchase price / NAV related price and the number of Units so arrived at will be subtracted from the Unit balance of that Unitholder on "First In First Out" basis. The repurchase would be permitted to the extent of credit balance in the Unitholder's account.</p> <p>The repurchase cheque will be issued in the name of the first unitholder. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will ensure that the repurchase cheques are despatched within ten business days from the date of processing the repurchase request on repurchase day. In the event of partial repurchase, the Fund shall despatch the revised Account Statement by suitable mode as decided by AMC from time to time, for the balance number of Units still being held by the Unitholder along with the repurchase cheque. Credit balances in the account of a Non- Resident Unitholder on maturity or otherwise, (where RBI final approval and any other approval (if any required) has been obtained) may be repurchased by the Fund by such Unitholder in accordance with the procedure described above and also subject to any procedures laid down by RBI and any other agency. Such repurchase proceeds will be paid by means of a Rupee cheque payable to the NRE/ NRO account of the Unitholder or subject to RBI procedures and approvals, such payment in Indian Rupees will be converted into US Dollars or into any other currency, as may be permitted by RBI, at the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of remittance and will be despatched at the applicants' risk, or at the request of the applicants' will be credited to their NRE/ NRO Accounts, details of which are to be furnished in the space provided for this purpose in the Repurchase Form. The Fund will not be liable for any delays or for any loss on account of exchange fluctuations, while converting the rupee amount in US Dollar or any other currency. The Fund (if required) may also make arrangements to obtain RBI approvals on a case-by-case basis</p>										

	on behalf of the Unitholder, subject to the Unitholder providing the Fund with the necessary documents required.
<p>Cut off timing for subscriptions / redemptions and switches</p> <p>This is the time before which your application (complete in all respects) should reach the official points of acceptance.</p>	<p>In respect of valid purchase applications (alongwith the necessary documents and a local cheque or a demand draft payable at par at the place where the application is being submitted) / redemption application accepted at a designated collection centre upto 3 p.m. on a business day by the Mutual Fund, the closing NAV of such day will be applicable.</p> <p>In respect of valid purchase applications (alongwith the necessary documents and a local cheque or a demand draft payable at par at the place where the application is being submitted) / redemption application accepted at a designated collection centre after 3 pm on a business day, the NAV of next business day will be applicable.</p> <p>Outstation cheques/demand drafts will not be accepted.</p> <p><b>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.</b></p>
Where can the applications for redemption / subscription and switches be submitted?	The details of official points of acceptance etc. are provided on the back cover page.
Minimum amount for redemption, purchase and switches	<p><b><u>Tata Life Sciences &amp; Technology Fund</u></b></p> <p>The repurchase / switches request can be made for a minimum of Rs. 500/- / 50 units or in multiples of Rs. 500/- / 50 units thereafter or for all the Units.</p> <p><b>Minimum Amount for Purchase / switch in:</b>  Dividend Option: Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.  Growth Option: Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.  For additional investment Rs. 1,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/-.</p> <p>Currently there is no minimum amount requirement in case unitholder is opting for an all units switch</p> <p><b><u>Tata Equity P/E Fund</u></b></p> <p><b>Minimum Amount for Purchase</b>  Dividend Option: Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.  Growth Option: Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.  For additional investment Rs. 1,000/- and multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter</p> <p>The repurchase request can be made for a minimum of Rs. 1000/- / 100 units or in multiples of Rs. 1000/- / 100 units thereafter or for all the Units.</p> <p>Currently there is no minimum amount requirement in case unitholder is opting for an all units switch.</p> <p><b><u>Tata Dividend Yield Fund</u></b></p> <p><b>Minimum Amount for Purchase</b>  Dividend Option: Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.  Growth Option: Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.  For additional investment Rs. 1,000/- and multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter</p> <p>The repurchase request can be made for a minimum of Rs. 1000/- / 100 units or in multiples of Rs. 1000/- / 100 units thereafter or for all the Units.</p> <p>Currently there is no minimum amount requirement in case unitholder is opting for an all units switch.</p> <p><b><u>Tata Capital Builder Fund</u></b></p> <p><b>Minimum Amount for Purchase</b>  Dividend Option: Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.  Growth Option: Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.  For additional investment Rs. 1,000/- and multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.</p> <p>The repurchase / switches request can be made for a minimum of Rs. 1000/- / 100 units or in multiples of Re. 1/- / 1 unit thereafter or for all the Units.</p> <p>Currently there is no minimum amount requirement in case unitholder is opting for an all units switch.</p> <p><b><u>Tata Contra Fund</u></b></p> <p>The repurchase / switches request can be made for a minimum of Rs. 1000/- / 100 units or in multiples of Rs. 1000/- / 100 units thereafter or for all the Units.</p> <p><b>Minimum Amount for Purchase / switch in:</b>  Dividend Option: Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.  Growth Option: Rs. 5,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter.  For additional investment Rs. 1,000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/-.</p>

	Currently there is no minimum amount requirement in case unitholder is opting for an all units switch
Maximum amount for redemption and switch-outs	<p>(a) The repurchase would be permitted to the extent of credit balance in the Unit holder's account.</p> <p>(b) In case of receipt of the repurchase requests (including repurchase requests carried forward in accordance with this clause) in excess of 15% of the outstanding units at the beginning of any repurchase day, the AMC reserves the right to carry forward excess units, on a prorate basis, to the next repurchase day and such excess units shall be processed at the applicable NAV of next repurchase day. However AMC reserves the right to accept Repurchase Request in Rupees also.</p>
Minimum balance to be maintained and consequences of non maintenance.	<p><b>The Fund may mandatorily redeem all the Units of any Unitholder:</b></p> <p>(A) If the value of the account falls below the minimum Account balance of 500 Units, due to normal repurchase / switch and the Unitholder fails to invest sufficient funds to bring the value of the account upto the minimum level within 30 days after a written intimation in this regard is sent by the Fund to that Unitholder; or</p> <p>(B) Where the Units are held by a Unitholder in breach of any regulations.</p> <p>(C) The repurchase would be permitted to the extent of credit balance in the Unitholder's account.</p>
Special Products available	<p><b>a) Systematic Investment Plan (SIP)</b></p> <p>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 scheme 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.</p> <p>"SIP facility is available subject to terms and conditions. Please refer to the SIP Enrolment form for terms and conditions before enrolment."</p> <p><b>b) Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP)</b></p> <p>This facility available to the unitholders of the scheme 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 Scheme 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>"SWP facility is available subject to terms and conditions. Please refer to the SWP Enrolment form for terms and conditions before enrolment."</p> <p><b>c) Systematic Transfer Plan (STP)</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>"STP facility is available subject to terms and conditions. Please refer to the STP Enrolment form for terms and conditions before enrolment."</p>

Accounts Statements	<p><b>Consolidated Accounts Statements:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 On acceptance of the application for subscription, an allotment confirmation specifying the number of units allotted by way of email and/or SMS within 5 Business Days from the date of receipt of transaction request will be sent to the Unit holders registered e-mail address and/or mobile number.</li> <li>2 A consolidated account statement (CAS) for each calendar month to the investor(s) in whose folio(s) transaction(s) across all mutual funds has/have taken place during the month on or before 10th of the succeeding month shall be sent by email (wherever investor has provided email id) or physical account statement where investor has not provided email id.</li> <li>3 For the purpose of sending CAS, common investors across mutual funds shall be identified by their Permanent Account Number (PAN).</li> <li>4 In case of a specific request is received from the investors, the AMC/Fund will provide the physical account statement to the investors.</li> <li>5 In the event the folio has more than one registered holder, the first named Unit holder shall receive the CAS/account statement.</li> <li>6 The CAS will not be received by the investors for the folio(s) not updated with PAN details. The Unit holders are therefore requested to ensure that the folio(s) are updated with their PAN. Such investors will get monthly account statement from Tata Mutual Fund in respect of transactions carried out in the schemes of Tata Mutual Fund during the month.</li> </ol> <p>Further, the CAS detailing holding across all schemes of all mutual funds at the end of every six months (i.e. September/ March), shall be sent by mail/e-mail on or before 10th day of succeeding month, to all such Unit holders in whose folios no transaction has taken place during that period. The half yearly consolidated account statement will be sent by e-mail to the Unit holders whose e-mail address is available, unless a specific request is made to receive in physical.</p> <p>The statement of holding of the beneficiary account holder for units held in demat will be sent by the respective DPs periodically.</p>
Dividend	The dividend warrants shall be dispatched to the unitholders within 30 days of the date of declaration of the dividend.
Redemption	<p>The redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be dispatched to the unitholders within 10 working days from the date of acceptance of redemption or repurchase request.</p> <p>The redemption cheque will be issued in the name of the first unitholder.</p>
Delay in payment of redemption / repurchase proceeds	The Asset Management Company shall be liable to pay interest to the unitholders at such rate as may be specified by SEBI for the period of such delay (presently @ 15% per annum).
Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose of units being offered.	<p>Any addition/ deletion of name from the folio of the unitholder is deemed as transfer of units. But the Units of the Scheme are not transferable. In view of the same, additions/ deletion of names will not be allowed under any folio of the Scheme.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>However, it may be noted that the restriction on transfer of units as mentioned above shall not be applicable to units held in dematerialized mode and thus such units are transferable, as clarified by SEBI vide its circular no. CIR / IMD / DF / 10/ 2010 dated August 18, 2010.</p> <p>Please refer SAI for the procedure of transmission &amp; pledging.</p>

Bank Account Details

It shall be mandatory for the Unitholders to mention their bank account numbers in their 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.

**Change of Bank Mandate:** In order to protect the interest of Unit holders from fraudulent encashment of redemption / dividend cheques, SEBI has made it mandatory for investors to provide their bank details viz. name of bank, branch, address, account type and number, etc. to the Mutual Fund.

Applications without complete bank details shall be rejected. The Asset Management Company will not be responsible for any loss arising out of fraudulent encashment of cheques / warrants and / or any delay / loss in transit.

Unitholders are free to change their bank details registered with the Mutual Fund subject to adherence with the following procedure: Tata Mutual Fund(TMF) has decided to substitute the process for Change of Bank Mandate(COB) in the 'Bank Details' clause.

**Documents required for Change of Bank Mandate (COB )**

1. Transaction slip/Request letter from investor

And

2. Cancelled original cheque for New Bank Mandate

And

3. Document proof of existing Bank Mandate presently registered in the TMF folio: (Any one of the following)

- Cancelled original cheque having account no. and name of the first holder on it.

Or

- Original Bank Statement. True copy can be accepted if original is brought to the branch for verification.

Or

- True copy of Bank Passbook, if the original Passbook is brought to branch for verification.

Or

- In case of closed Bank account, letter from Bank on letter head, duly stamped confirming closure of the account.

In the event of a request for change in bank account information being invalid / incomplete / not satisfactory in respect of signature mismatch/document insufficiency/not meeting any requirements more specifically as indicated in clauses above, the request for such change will not be processed. Redemptions / dividend payments, if any, will be processed and the last registered bank account information will be used for such payments to Unitholders. Unitholders may note that requests for change in bank details shall be submitted atleast 10 business days prior to date of redemption / dividend payment. In event of insufficient prior notice for change in the Bank account mandate, the redemption / dividend payment, if any will be processed using last registered bank account Tata Mutual Fund shall not be responsible for any consequence arising out of such action.

Unit holders are advised to provide their contact details like telephone numbers, mobile numbers and email IDs to Tata Mutual Fund in writing.

**Restriction on Acceptance of Third Party Cheques:** 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 Restriction on acceptance of Third party cheques, Tata Asset Management Ltd has decided henceforth not to accept subscriptions with Third-Party cheques except as provided in the aforesaid & subsequent circular. For details kindly refer Statement of Additional Information (SAI).



<p>Who can invest</p> <p>This is an indicative list and you are requested to consult your financial advisor to ascertain whether the scheme is suitable to your risk profile.</p>	<p><b>(1) Eligibility for Application</b></p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Parents, or other lawful Guardians on behalf of Minors.</li> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• 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 &amp; Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996).</li> <li>• Asset Management Company (AMC); (in accordance with Regulation 24(3) of the Securities &amp; Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996).</li> <li>• Partnership firms, in the name of the partners.</li> <li>• Hindu Undivided families (HUF) in the sole name of the Karta.</li> <li>• Financial and Investment Institutions/ Banks.</li> <li>• Army/ Navy / Air Force, para military Units and other eligible institutions.</li> <li>• Religious and Charitable Trusts provided these are allowed to invest as per statute and their by-laws.</li> <li>• Non-resident Indians/ persons of Indian origin residing abroad (NRIs) on a full repatriation basis.</li> <li>• Foreign Institutional Investors registered with SEBI (FIIs).</li> <li>• International Multilateral Agencies approved by the Government of India.</li> </ul> <p><b>(2) Applicants who cannot Invest.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs) shall not be allowed to invest in the scheme. These would be firms &amp; societies which are held directly or indirectly but ultimately to the extent of atleast 60% by NRIs &amp; trusts in which atleast 60% of the beneficial interest is similarly held irrevocably by such persons (OCBs).</li> </ul> <p>The Fund reserves the right to include / exclude new / existing categories of investors to invest in the scheme from time to time, subject to SEBI Regulations and other than prevailing statutory regulations, if any.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>How to Apply</p>	<p>Please refer to the Scheme Additional Information and Application form for the instructions.</p>
<p>Dividend Policy</p>	<p><b><u>Tata Life Sciences &amp; Technology Fund</u></b></p> <p>The income / profits received / earned would be accumulated by the Fund as capital accretion, aimed at achieving medium to long term and also short term capital growth and reflected in the NAV. In the alternative and as may be decided by the Trustee Company along with the Asset Management Company, the profits received / earned and so retained and reinvested may be distributed as Income at appropriate rates (after providing for all relevant ongoing expenses, etc.) and at appropriate intervals as may be decided to the unitholders who hold the units on the record date of declaration of the Income. The Income Distribution warrants shall be despatched within 30</p>

days of the declaration of the Income. Guided by the philosophy of value-oriented returns, the Trustee Company may periodically capitalise net earnings of the Scheme (including interest income and realised gains and losses on the Securities) by way of allotment/credit of bonus Units to the Unitholders Accounts, the intent being to protect the Net Asset Value of the Scheme and Unitholders' interests.

The Fund does not assure any targeted annual return / income or 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 of Units."

**Dividend Reinvestment Option :**

Unitholders under this Option also have the facility of reinvestment of the income so declared, if so desired. Income Distribution Warrants will not be despatched to such Unitholders. The income declared would be reinvested in the Scheme on the immediately following ex-dividend date.

**Dividend Sweep Facility**

Under this facility investor can opt for reinvestment of dividend into any other scheme of Tata Mutual Fund. This facility is available only for those investors who have opted for dividend reinvestment facility. This facility is not available to those investors who have opted for dividend payout facility. Under this facility, the net dividend 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 dividend, subject to the terms of the schemes. 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 dividend. AMC reserves the right to modify or withdraw this facility without prior notice.

**Default Option:**

Investor should appropriately tick the 'option' (dividend or growth) in the application form while investing in the schemes. If option is not indicated by the investor, then by default it will be treated as 'growth option'. Further, if investor chooses 'dividend option' then they should also indicate the sub-option (dividend payout or dividend re-investment) under the 'dividend option' otherwise it will, by default, be treated as 'dividend re-investment' option.

**Tata Equity P/E Fund**

In case of Growth Option the income / profits received / earned would be accumulated by the Fund as capital accretion, aimed at achieving medium to long term and also short term capital growth as reflected in the NAV. In case of Dividend Option the profits received / earned and so retained and reinvested may be distributed as Income, to the unitholders who hold the units on the record date of declaration of the Income, at appropriate rates (after providing for all relevant ongoing expenses, etc.) and at appropriate intervals as may be decided by the AMC and/or Trustee Company. The Income distribution warrants shall be despatched within 30 days of the declaration of the Income. Guided by the philosophy of value-oriented returns, the Trustee Company may periodically capitalise net earnings of the Scheme (including interest income and realised gains on the Securities) by way of allotment/credit of bonus Units to the Unitholders Accounts in either option.

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 of Units."

**Dividend Reinvestment Option :**

Unitholders under this Option also have the facility of reinvestment of the income so declared, if so desired. Income Distribution Warrants will not be despatched to such Unitholders. The income declared would be reinvested in the Scheme on the immediately following ex-dividend date.

**Dividend Sweep Facility**

Under this facility investor can opt for reinvestment of dividend into 'Tata Floater Fund – Growth Option'. Under this facility, the net dividend amount (i.e. net of statutory levy / taxes if any) will be automatically invested on the ex dividend date into 'Tata Floater Fund – Growth Option' at the applicable NAV of said scheme & accordingly equivalent units will be allotted in lieu of dividend, subject to the terms of the said schemes. The minimum investment amount requirement is not applicable for this facility. No entry load or exit load will be levied on the units issued in lieu of dividend. AMC reserves the right to modify or withdraw this facility without prior notice.

**Default Option:**

Investor should appropriately tick the 'option' (i.e. Growth Option or Dividend Trigger Option A or Dividend Trigger Option B) in the application form while investing in the schemes. If option is not indicated by the investor, then by default it will be allotted under 'Dividend Trigger Option B'. Further, if investor chooses 'Dividend Trigger Option – A or B' then they should also indicate the sub-option (i.e. dividend payout or dividend re-investment or dividend sweep\*) otherwise it will, by default, be treated as 'dividend sweep\*'.  
\*The Existing Dividend Option of the scheme has been split into two different options i.e. Dividend Trigger Option A (Trigger A) and Dividend Trigger Option B (Trigger B) w.e.f. October 01, 2009. Under Trigger A, the Fund will initiate the declaration of dividend in the current calendar quarter when there is an appreciation in NAV, from the lowest NAV during the immediate preceding calendar quarter by 5%.

In case of Trigger B, the Fund will initiate the declaration of dividend in the current calendar quarter when there is an appreciation in NAV, from the lowest NAV during the immediate preceding calendar quarter by 10%.

The salient features of Dividend Triggers are as under:

**Dividend Triggers** – The Fund intends to declare dividends as and when there is an appreciation in the NAV of the options by pre-defined trigger level i.e. 5% (Dividend Trigger Option A) and 10% (Dividend Trigger Option B) in a calendar quarter from the lowest NAV during the immediate preceding calendar quarter. Record date for dividend will be announced within five working days from the date of the occurrence of trigger. Maximum only one dividend will be declared in one calendar quarter. The quantum of dividend shall be decided by the Trustees and will be subject to availability of distributable surplus.

#### **Tata Capital Builder Fund**

In case of Growth Option the income / profits received / earned would be accumulated by the Fund as capital accretion, aimed at achieving medium to long term and also short term capital growth as reflected in the NAV. In case of Dividend Option the profits received / earned and so retained and reinvested may be distributed as Income at appropriate rates (after providing for all relevant ongoing expenses, etc.) and at appropriate intervals as may be decided by the AMC and/or Trustee Company will be distributed to the unitholders who hold the units on the record date of declaration of the Income. The Income distribution warrants shall be despatched within 30 days of the declaration of the Income. Guided by the philosophy of value-oriented returns, the Trustee Company may periodically capitalise net earnings of the Scheme (including interest income and realised gains on the Securities) by way of allotment/credit of bonus Units to the Unitholders Accounts in either option.

The Fund reserves a right to modify the periodicity and manner of payout of such dividend as they deem fit without giving any further notice to unitholders.

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 of Units.”

#### **Dividend Reinvestment Option**

Unitholders under this Option also have the facility of reinvestment of the income so declared, if so desired. Income Distribution Warrants will not be despatched to such Unitholders. The income declared would be reinvested in the Scheme on the immediately following ex-dividend date.

#### **Dividend Sweep Facility**

Under this facility investor can opt for reinvestment of dividend into any other scheme of Tata Mutual Fund. This facility is available only for those investors who have opted for dividend reinvestment facility. This facility is not available to those investors who have opted for dividend payout facility. Under this facility, the net dividend 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 dividend, subject to the terms of the schemes. 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 dividend. AMC reserves the right to modify or withdraw this facility without prior notice.

#### **Default Option:**

Investor should appropriately tick the ‘option’ (dividend or growth) in the application form while investing in the schemes. If option is not indicated by the investor, then by default it will be treated as ‘growth option’. Further, if investor chooses ‘dividend option’ then they should also indicate the sub-option (dividend payout or dividend re-investment) under the ‘dividend option’ otherwise it will, by default, be treated as ‘dividend re-investment’ option.

#### **Tata Contra Fund**

In case of Growth Option the income / profits received / earned would be accumulated by the Fund as capital accretion, aimed at achieving medium to long term and also short term capital growth as reflected in the NAV. In case of Dividend Option the profits received / earned and so retained and reinvested may be distributed as Income at appropriate rates (after providing for all relevant ongoing expenses, etc.) and at appropriate intervals as may be decided by the AMC and/or Trustee Company to the unitholders who hold the units on the record date of declaration of the Income. The Income distribution warrants shall be despatched within 30 days of the declaration of the Income. Guided by the philosophy of value-oriented returns, the Trustee Company may periodically capitalise net earnings of the Scheme (including interest income and realised gains on the Securities) by way of allotment/credit of bonus Units to the Unitholders Accounts in either option. The Fund reserves a right modify the periodicity and manner of payout of such dividend as they deem fit without giving any further notice to unitholders.

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 of Units.”

#### **Dividend Reinvestment Option :**

Unitholders under this Option also have the facility of reinvestment of the income so declared, if so desired. Income Distribution Warrants will not be despatched to such Unitholders. The income declared would be reinvested in the Scheme on the immediately following ex-dividend date.

	<p><b>Dividend Sweep Facility</b> Under this facility investor can opt for reinvestment of dividend into any other scheme of Tata Mutual Fund. This facility is available only for those investors who have opted for dividend reinvestment facility. This facility is not available to those investors who have opted for dividend payout facility. Under this facility, the net dividend 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 &amp; accordingly equivalent units will be allotted in lieu of dividend, subject to the terms of the schemes. 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 dividend. AMC reserves the right to modify or withdraw this facility without prior notice.</p> <p>Dividend Sweep facility is not available in those plans where dividend distribution/declaration frequency is daily.</p> <p><b>Default Option:</b> Investor should appropriately tick the 'option' (dividend or growth) in the application form while investing in the schemes. If option is not indicated by the investor, then by default it will be treated as 'growth option'. Further, if investor chooses 'dividend option' then they should also indicate the sub-option (dividend payout or dividend re-investment) under the 'dividend option' otherwise it will, by default, be treated as 'dividend re-investment' option.</p>
Facility for purchasing of the units of the scheme through order routing platform on BSE and NSE	<p>The scheme is 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 &amp; NSE.</p> <p><b>Please refer SAI for further details.</b></p>
Option to hold units in dematerialized (demat) form	<p>Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/9/2011 dated May 19,2011, Mutual Fund shall provide an option to investors to hold units in demat mode. Hence investors opting for allotment of units in demat form shall mention demat account details in the application form. Demat facility is available for all schemes of Tata Mutual Fund except for subscription by way of Systematic investment Plan and for Plan/Options where dividend distribution frequency is less than one month.</p>

## B. PERIODIC DISCLOSURES

<p><b>Net Asset Value</b></p> <p>This is the value per unit of the scheme on a particular day. You can ascertain the value of your investments by multiplying the NAV with your unit balance.</p>	<p>The Mutual Fund shall declare the Net asset value of the scheme on every business day on AMFI's website <a href="http://www.amfiindia.com">www.amfiindia.com</a> by 9.00 pm and also on the AMC's website i.e. <a href="http://www.tatamutualfund.com">www.tatamutualfund.com</a>.</p> <p><b>NAV Information</b> The Scheme's NAV will be available on all Business Days at the Authorised Investor Service Centers. The Fund will endeavour to publish the Scheme's NAV on all business days in atleast 2 daily newspapers (along with repurchase price). 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.</p> <p>The spread between the sale and repurchase price will be in accordance with Regulation 49(3) of the Securities &amp; Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. Accordingly, the repurchase price shall not be lower than 93% of the NAV while the sale price shall not be higher than 107% of the NAV and further that the difference between the sale and repurchase price shall not exceed 7% calculated on the Sale price.</p>
<p><b>Half yearly Disclosures: Portfolio / Financial Results</b></p> <p>This is a list of securities where the corpus of the scheme is currently invested. The market value of these investments is also stated in portfolio disclosures.</p>	<p>The Fund shall before the expiry of one month from the close of each half year, that is as on March 31 and September 30, publish its unaudited financial results in one English daily newspaper having all India circulation and in a newspaper published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the Fund is situated and update the same on AMC's website at <a href="http://www.tatamutualfund.com">www.tatamutualfund.com</a> within 30 days in format prescribed in terms of SEBI's circular dated April 20, 2001 and on AMFI's website at <a href="http://www.amfiindia.com">www.amfiindia.com</a> within 30 days from the close of each half year, in the prescribed formats.</p> <p>Further the Fund shall also disclose the half-yearly scheme portfolios on its web site at <a href="http://www.tatamutualfund.com">www.tatamutualfund.com</a> and on AMFI web site (<a href="http://www.amfiindia.com">www.amfiindia.com</a>) in the prescribed format before the expiry of one month from the close of each half year.</p> <p>The mutual fund may opt to send the portfolio to all unit holders in lieu of the advertisement.</p>
<b>Half Yearly Results</b>	<p>The mutual fund and Asset Management Company shall before the expiry of one month from the close of each half year that is on 31st March and on 30<sup>th</sup> September, publish its unaudited financial results in one national English daily newspaper and in a regional newspaper published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the mutual fund is situated.</p>
<b>Annual Report</b>	<p>Annual report or Abridged Summary will be available on AMC's website <a href="http://www.tatamutualfund.com">www.tatamutualfund.com</a> and sent by way of email link to the investor's registered email address or Physical copies (If investor's email address is not registered), not later than four months after the close of each financial year (March 31).The unit holders may request for a physical copy of scheme annual reports or abridged summary by writing to the Asset Management Company/Investor Service Centre/Registrar &amp; Transfer</p>

	<b>Agents.</b> The full text of the Annual Report will be available for inspection at the office of the Fund.
Disclosure of Derivatives	The fund shall disclose the details of derivative transaction undertaken by the scheme in various periodic reports in prescribed formats as specified by SEBI vide Circular No. Cir / IMD / DF / 11 /2010.
Associate Transactions	Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI).
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 centers. Name of the Investor Relations Officer: Ms. Kashmira Kalwachwala Address: Tata Asset Management Ltd., 9 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Mafatlal Centre, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 21 Tel: (022) 66578282 Email address: kiran@tataamc.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 schemes.

#### Tax Treatment for Investments made in Tata Life Sciences & Technology Fund, Tata Equity P/E Fund, Tata Dividend Yield Fund, Tata Capital Builder Fund, Tata Contra Fund:

As per the Explanation to Section 115T of Income Tax Act 1961, an equity oriented fund is defined as a fund whose investible funds are invested in equity shares of domestic companies to the extent of more than 65% of the total proceeds of such fund. The percentage of equity share holding of the fund shall be computed with reference to the annual average of the monthly average of the opening and closing figures.

Following is a tax treatment for income arising from investment in the scheme:

	Resident Investors	Mutual Fund
	Rate of Tax	
<b>Tax on Dividend Distributed</b>	Nil	Nil
<b>Capital Gains:</b>		
Long Term	Nil	NA
Short Term	15%	NA

The above mentioned Tax rates shall be increased by applicable Surcharge @ 5%, Education Cess @ 2% and Secondary and Higher Education Cess @ 1%. The surcharge and Cess applicability varies with the category of investors. These Schemes will also attract Securities Transaction Tax (STT) at applicable rates.

#### 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	Rates	Payable by
Purchase of a unit of an equity oriented fund, where – The transaction of such purchase is entered into in a recognized stock exchange; and The contract for the purchase of such unit is settled by the actual delivery or transfer of such unit.	0.125%	Purchaser
Sale of a unit of an equity oriented fund, where - The transaction of such sale is entered into in a recognised stock exchange; and The contract for the sale of such unit is settled by the actual delivery or transfer of such unit.	0.125%	Seller
Sale of a unit of an equity oriented fund, where - The transaction of such sale is entered into in a recognised stock exchange; and The contract for the sale of such unit is settled otherwise than by the actual delivery or transfer of such unit.	0.025%	Seller
Sale of unit of an equity oriented fund to the Mutual Fund	0.25%	Seller

The Fund is responsible for collecting the STT from every person who sells the Unit to it at the rate of 0.25%. 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.

**Please Note** - If any tax liability arising post redemption on account of change in tax treatment with respect to Dividend Distribution Tax/Capital Gain Tax, by the tax authorities, shall be solely borne by the investors and not by the AMC or Trustee Company.

**Kindly refer SAI for further details on Taxation.**

## C. COMPUTATION OF NAV

Net Asset Value ("NAV") of the Units shall be determined daily as of the close of each Business Day on which the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) is open for trading.

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.

\* Please refer Para V. of SAI on 'Investment valuation norms for securities & other assets' for details.

## IV. FEES AND EXPENSES

### A. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO) EXPENSES

**Tata Life Sciences & Technology Fund** – The Scheme was launched on 7<sup>th</sup> June, 1999. During the new fund offer period i.e. from 7<sup>th</sup> June, 1999 to 30<sup>th</sup> June, 1999 the new fund offer expenses were 5.65% of the resources raised.

**Tata Equity P/E Fund** - This scheme was launched on 17<sup>th</sup> May, 2004. All new fund offer expenses were borne by the scheme and has been amortized over the period of five years.

**Tata Dividend Yield Fund** – The scheme was launched on 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2004. All new fund offer expenses were borne by the scheme and have been amortized over the period of five years.

**Tata Capital Builder Fund** – The scheme was launched on 18<sup>th</sup> July, 2006 as 3 years close ended equity scheme. The scheme with effect from 15<sup>th</sup> September, 2009 has become open ended and there are no outstanding unamortized expenses.

**Tata Contra Fund** - Tata Contra Fund is a Scheme of Tata Mutual Fund launched on 26<sup>th</sup> September, 2005. During the New Fund Offer Period i.e. from 26<sup>th</sup> September, 2005 to 25<sup>th</sup> October, 2005, the new fund offer expenses were born by the scheme.

Please note that being existing schemes, provision of NFO expenses are not applicable for these schemes.

### B. ANNUAL SCHEME RECURRING EXPENSES

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

The AMC has estimated following percentage of the daily average net assets of the scheme will be charged to the scheme as expenses. For the actual current expenses being charged, the investor should refer to the website of the mutual fund.

Particulars	TLSTF,TEQPEF,TDYF,TCBF,TCF
Investment Management & Advisory Fee	1.25
Custodial Fees	0.18
Registrar & Transfer Agent Fees including cost related to providing accounts statement, dividend / redemption cheques / warrants etc.	0.25
Marketing & Selling Expenses including Agents Commission and statutory advertisement	0.57
Brokerage & Transaction Cost pertaining to the distribution of units	0.10
Audit Fees / Fees and expenses of trustees	0.06
Costs related to investor communications	0.06
Costs of fund transfer from location to location	0.03
Other Expenses	0.00
<b>Total Recurring Expenses</b>	<b>2.50</b>

These estimates have been made in good faith as per the information available to the Investment Manager based on past experience and are subject to change inter-se. Types of expenses charged shall be as per the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.

The above list of expenses is illustrative only and may include such other expenses as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time.

Investment Management fees charged by TAML shall be 1.25% of the daily average net assets for net assets upto Rs. 100 crores and 1.00% of the daily average net assets on the balance amount above Rs. 100 crores. This fee shall be in conformity with SEBI Regulations & shall be payable at a frequency as agreed between the AMC and Trustees from time to time. TAML shall not charge any fees on its investment in Units of the Funds/Schemes/Plans in TMF or any other Mutual Fund.

The recurring expenses of the Schemes including management fee shall be as per the limits prescribed under Sub-Regulations (6) of Regulations 52 of the Regulations and shall not exceed the limits prescribed thereunder.

As per the Regulations, the maximum recurring expenses that can be charged to the Scheme shall be subject to a percentage limit of daily average net assets as in the table below:

First Rs. 100 crore	Next Rs. 300 crore	Next Rs. 300 crore	Over Rs. 700 crore
2.50%	2.25%	2.00%	1.75%

The above is the maximum limit under Regulation 52 (6) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. The Fund will strive to reduce the level of these expenses so as to keep them well within the maximum limits allowed by SEBI and any expenditure in excess of the above limits shall be borne by Tata Asset Management Limited and/or Tata Trustee Company Limited. Besides only those expenses as given above under the clause "Annual Scheme Recurring Expenses" shall be charged to 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. This amount is used by the AMC to pay commissions to the distributor and to take care of other marketing and selling expenses. Load amounts are variable and are subject to change from time to time. For the current applicable structure, please refer to the website of the AMC ([www.tatamutualfund.com](http://www.tatamutualfund.com)) or may call at (1800-209-0101) or your distributor.

Scheme	Load chargeable (as %age of Applicable NAV) For SIP and Non-SIP transactions	
	Entry Load	Exit Load
<b>Tata Life Sciences &amp; Technology Fund</b>	Nil	1% of the applicable NAV if redeemed on or before expiry of 365 days from the date of allotment.
<b>Tata Equity P/E Fund</b>	Nil	1% of the applicable NAV if redeemed on or before expiry of 365 days from the date of allotment.
<b>Tata Dividend Yield Fund</b>	Nil	1% of the applicable NAV if redeemed on or before expiry of 365 days from the date of allotment.
<b>Tata Capital Builder Fund</b>	Nil	1% of the applicable NAV if redeemed on or before expiry of 365 days from the date of allotment.
<b>Tata Contra Fund</b>	Nil	1% of the applicable NAV if redeemed on or before expiry of 365 days from the date of allotment.

No entry Load will be charged on investment made by a Fund of Funds Scheme.

Bonus units and units issued on reinvestment of dividends shall not be subject to entry and exit load.

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 Systematic Investment Plan(s), 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 first 3/4 successful installments.
8. There shall be no transaction charge on transactions other than purchases/ subscriptions relating to fresh/additional purchase.

In case distributor has chosen 'Opt Out' of charging the transaction charge, no transaction charge would be deducted from transactions registered.

All loads including Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (CDSC) for the Scheme shall be maintained in a separate account and may be utilised towards meeting the selling and distribution expenses. Any surplus in this account may be credited to the scheme, whenever felt appropriate by the AMC.

As per SEBI circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 4/ 168230/09 dated June 30, 2009 the exit load or Corporate Deferred Sales Charge (CDSC) charged to the investor, a maximum of 1% of the redemption proceeds shall be maintained in a separate account which shall be used by the AMC to pay commissions to the distributor and take care of other marketing and selling expenses Any balance shall be credited to the scheme immediately. This circular will be applicable w.e.f. August 01, 2009.

The AMC reserves the right to change/modify exit / switchover load (including zero load), depending upon the circumstances prevailing at any given time. However any change in the load structure will be applicable on prospective investment only. The AMC may charge an exit load for switch of units from one plan/option to another plan/option within the Scheme and/or any other scheme of TMF depending upon the circumstances prevailing at any given time. The switchover load may be different for different plans/options and the switchover load may be different from the entry and /or exit load charged for sale and/or repurchase units. The load charged could also be different for different options in the plans of the Scheme at the same time and different as regards the amount/tenor of investment, etc.

As per SEBI circular dated May 23, 2008, the mutual fund 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:

- 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 same can be attached to all Scheme Information Documents and Key information memoranda already in stock.
- The investor is requested to check the prevailing load structure of the scheme before investing. For any change in load structure arrangement may be made to display the addendum in the Scheme Information Document in the form of a notice in all the investor service centers and distributor/ brokers' office.
- The introduction of the exit load/ CDSC along with the details may be stamped in the acknowledgement slip issued to the investors on submission of the application form and may also be disclosed in the statement of accounts issued after the introduction of such load/CDSC.
- A public notice shall be given in respect of such changed in one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation as well as in a newspaper publishes in the language of region where the Head office of Mutual Fund is situated.

## **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 contains the details of penalties, pending litigation, and action taken by SEBI and other regulatory and Govt. Agencies.

1. All disclosures regarding penalties and action(s) taken against foreign Sponsor(s) may be limited to the jurisdiction of the country where the principal activities (in terms of income / revenue) of the Sponsor(s) are carried out or where the headquarters of the Sponsor(s) is situated. Further, only top 10 monetary penalties during the last three years shall be disclosed. - NIL
2. In case of Indian Sponsor(s), details of all monetary penalties imposed and/ or action taken during the last three years or pending with any financial regulatory body or governmental authority, against Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company; for irregularities or for violations in the financial services sector, or for defaults with respect to share holders or debenture holders and depositors, or for economic offences, or for violation of securities law. Details of settlement, if any, arrived at with the aforesaid authorities during the last three years shall also be disclosed. - NIL
3. Details of all enforcement actions taken by SEBI in the last three years and/ or pending with SEBI for the violation of SEBI Act, 1992 and Rules and Regulations framed there under including debarment and/ or suspension and/ or cancellation and/ or imposition of monetary penalty/adjudication/enquiry proceedings, if any, to which the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company and/ or any of the directors and/ or key personnel (especially the fund managers) of the AMC and Trustee Company were/ are a party. The details of the violation shall also be disclosed. - NIL
4. Any pending material civil or criminal litigation incidental to the business of the Mutual Fund to which the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company and/ or any of the directors and/ or key personnel are a party should also be disclosed separately.  
  

“SEBI has filed a writ petition before the Bombay High Court seeking direction to the Additional Metropolitan Magistrate (the Magistrate) to expedite the case in a criminal complaint (for alleged insider trading) initiated by them earlier against Hindustan Lever Ltd. (HLL) and its five Executive Directors who held such office in March 1996. Thereafter, the Magistrate has taken cognizance of SEBI's complaint and has directed the issue of summons to HLL and the five Executive Directors Mr. S. M. Datta, a director of the Tata Trustee Company Limited, was one of the five Executive Directors of HLL who are being proceeded against.”
5. Any deficiency in the systems and operations of the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees/Trustee Company which SEBI has specifically advised to be disclosed in the SID, or which has been notified by any other regulatory agency, shall be disclosed. - NIL

The 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 Schemes covered under this Scheme Information Document were approved by the Trustee Company on following dates

Scheme	Tata Life Sciences & Technology Fund	Tata Equity P/E Fund	Tata Dividend Yield Fund	Tata Capital Builder Fund	Tata Contra Fund
Date of Approval	25 <sup>th</sup> February, 1999	24 <sup>th</sup> November, 2003	12 <sup>th</sup> July, 2004	14 <sup>th</sup> January, 2005	10 <sup>th</sup> June, 2005

By order  
Board of Directors  
**Tata Asset Management Limited**

Place: Mumbai

Date: 23<sup>rd</sup> November, 2011

**Sanjay Sachdev**  
President & CEO

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**WEST ZONE:** **Mumbai:** Tata Asset Management Ltd., Mulla House, Ground Floor, 51, M.G. Road, Near Flora Fountain, Mumbai - 400 001. Tel.: 022-66315191/92/93, Fax: 022- 66315194. **Borivali:** Ground Floor, Shop No. 8, Victor Park, Behind Indryani Saree Shop, Chandarvarkar Road, Borivali (West), Mumbai - 400 092. Tel.: 022-65278852. **Ahmedabad:** 402, 'Megha House', Mithakhali - Law Garden Road, Netaji Marg, Ahmedabad - 380 006. Tel.: 079- 6541 8989/ 6544 7799. Fax: 079-2646 6080. **Pune:** Tata Asset Management Ltd., Office No 33, 3rd Floor, Yashwant, Opp Lane No. 9, Prabhat Road, Pune – 411 004 Tel: (020) 41204949, Fax: (020) 4120 4953. **Surat:** Ground Floor G - 18 ITC Building Near Majura Gate Ring Road, Surat - 395002. **Vadodara:** 202- 203 Madhav Complex, RC Dutt Road, GEB Circle, Alkapuri, Vadodara - 390 007. Tel.: 0265-6641888/2356114, Fax: 0265-6641999. **Rajkot:** Arhant Plaza, 201, 2nd Floor, Subhas Road, Near Moti Taki, Rajkot - 360001. Tel.: 0281-6624848/6544949. **Indore:** G-25, City Centre, 507 M.G. Road, Indore - 452 001. Tel.: 0731-4201806, Fax 0731-4201807. **Bhopal:** Tata Asset Management Ltd., MF-12, Block-A, Mansarovar Complex, Near Habibganj Railway Station, Bhopal - 462 016. Tel.: 0755- 4229379 / 4273914 / 2574198. **Nashik:** 5, Samridhi Residency, Opp Hotel City Pride, Tilakwadi, Nashik - 422 002. Tel.: 0253-6605138 / 0253-6510315, Fax: 0253-2579098. **Goa:** Tata Asset Management Ltd, FO-4, 1st Floor, Indraprastha, Above Dena Bank, Dr Shirgaonkar Road, Panjim. Goa-403001. Tel.: 0832 - 6451135/36/2422135, Fax: 0832-2422135. **Jabalpur:** TATA Asset Management Ltd., Office No. 4, 1178, Napier Town, Home Sciences College Road, Jabalpur - 482 001 (M.P.). Tel.: 0761-4074263. **Nagpur:** "Mile Stone", 1st Floor, Near Lokmat Square, Wardha Road, Ramdaspath, Nagpur - 440 010, Tel.: 0712-650 2885 / 663 0425.

**EAST ZONE:** **Bhubaneswar:** Janpath Tower, Room-208, 2nd Flr, Ashok Nagar, Bhubaneswar - 751009. Tel.: 0674-2533818. **Dhanbad:** 4th flr, Room No-409, Shriram Plaza, Bank More, Dhanbad - 826 001. Tel.: 9234302478/0326-2300304. **Durgapur:** Nazrul Sarani Central Park, Near Durgapur Cinema Hall, Beside IDBI ATM, City Centre, Durgapur - 713 216. Tel.: 0343 - 6454797 / 2544463. **Guwahati:** 109, 1st Flr, Orion Tower, Christian Basti, G S Road, Guwahati - 781 005 (Assam). Tel.: 0361-2343084. **Kolkata:** 1st Floor, Kankaria Estate, 6 Little Russel Street, Kolkata - 700 071. Tel.: 033-66053300/01/02/3319. Fax: 033-22881535. **Jamshedpur:** C/o Mithila Motors Ltd, 1st Floor, Bistupur, Jamshedpur - 831 001. Tel.: 0657-2756021/22/23/30. **Raipur:** 331 & 332, 3rd Flr, Lalganga Shopping Mall, G E Road, Raipur - 492 001 (Chhattisgarh). Tel.: 0771-2543354. **Ranchi:** 2nd floor, Shop no. 23 A, A.C. Market, G.E.L. Church Complex, Main road, Ranchi - 834 001 (Jharkhand). Tel.: 0651-2330704/2330226. **Patna:** 605, 6th Flr, Ashiana Hariniwas, New Dak Bunglow Chowk, Patna - 800 001. Tel.: 0612-2206497. **Bhilai:** Shop No.145, Ground Floor, Chauhan Estate, Near HDFC Bank, Bhilai - 490 001. Tel.: 0788-2295625. **Siliguri:** Lower Ground Floor, Nanak Complex, Sevoke Road, Siliguri - 734 00 Tel.: 0353 2522275.

**NORTH ZONE:** **Agra:** Ground Floor, Block - 44/G-108, Sanjay Complex, Sanjay Place, Agra - 282 002. Tel.: - 0562-2525195. **Allahabad:** 43/1, S P Marg, 1st Floor, Opp. MAK Tower, Civil Lines, Allahabad (UP) - 211 001. Tel. :- 0532-6451122. **Amritsar:** Mezzanine floor, S.C.O – 25, B Block, District Shopping Complex, Ranjit Avenue, Amritsar – 143 001. Tel.: 98140 82808. **Chandigarh:** Cabin No.3-4-5, 1st Floor, Meeting Point, SCO - 487/488, Sector- 35C, Chandigarh - 160 022. Tel.: 0172 - 5087322 /6450322/2605320, Fax: 0172 - 2603770. **Dehradun:** Shop No. 19, Ground Floor, Shree Radha Palace, 78, Rajpur Road, Dehradun-248001, Uttarakhand. Tel.: 0135-6450877. **Jaipur:** 233, 2nd Floor, Ganpati Plaza, M1 Road, Jaipur - 302 001. Tel: 0141 - 2389387 Fax: 0141 - 5105178. **Kanpur:** 4th floor, Office no. 412 - 413, KAN Chambers, 14 / 113, Civil Lines, Kanpur - 208 001. Tel.: 0512 - 2306066, Fax: 0512 - 2306065. **Delhi:** 7th Floor, No. E - H, Vandana building, 11, Tolstoy Marg, Connaught Place, New Delhi 110 001. Tel.: 011-66324111/102/103/104/105, Fax: 011-66303202. **Lucknow:** Office No.2, Saran Chambers-I, 1st Floor, 5, Park Road, Lucknow - 226 001. Tel.: 0522-6452432/4001731, Fax: 0522-2235386. **Ludhiana:** Cabin No. 201, 2nd. Floor, SCO 18, Opp Ludhiana Stock Exchange, Feroze Gandhi Market, Ludhiana - 141 001. Tel.: 0161 - 5089667/6503366, Fax: 0161-2413498. **Moradabad:** Tata Asset Management Ltd., Ground floor, Near Hotel Rajmahal, Civil Lines, Moradabad – 244 001, Tel.: 0591 - 2410667, 6535002. **Jodhpur:** Jaya Enclave, 79/4, Opp IDBI Bank, 1st A Road, Sardarpura, Jodhpur - 342 001. Tel.: 0291-6450555/2631257, Fax: 0291-2631257. **Udaipur:** Office No - 4, 2nd Floor, Madhav Appartment, Opp GPO, Chetak Circle, Udaipur - 313 001. Tel.: 0294 - 6450979/ 2429371, Fax: 0294-2429371. **Varanasi :** D-64/127, C-H Arihant Complex, Sigra, Varanasi - 221010 Tel. : 0542 - 6544655. **Jalandhar :** 2nd Floor, Above ING Vyasya Bank, Namdev Chowk, Jalandhar 144 001 Tel.: 0181-5001024/25.

**SOUTH ZONE:** **Bangalore:** Unit 3A, 4th Floor, Sobha Alexander, 16/2-6, Commisariat Road, Bangalore - 560 025. Tel.: 080-66561313 / 65335986 / 65335987, Fax: 080-25580512. **Calicut:** C-8 & 9, Friends Commercial Complex, Near Federal Towers, Arayadathu Palam, Mavoor Road, Calicut - 673016. Tel.: 0495-6450508. **Chennai:** TATA Asset Management Ltd, Riaz Garden, 3rd Floor, No:29, Kodambakkam High Road, Near Palmgrove Hotel, Nungambakkam, Chennai - 600 034. Tel.: 044-64541868/69/78, 64541863/64. Fax: 044-43546313. **Cochin:** 2nd Floor, Ajay Vihar, JOS Junction, M. G. Road, Cochin - 682 016. Tel.: 0484 - 2377580, 6467813/14/15/16. Fax: 0484 - 237 7581. **Coimbatore:** 551 A, 1st Floor, West Lokamaniya Street, Near CAMS, R. S. Puram, Coimbatore - 641 002. Tel.: 0422 - 6502133/44, 4365635, Fax: 2546585. **Hyderabad:** 2nd floor, Room 211, Babu Khan Mall, Opp Kala Niketan, Somaji Guda, Hyderabad - 500082 Tel : 65361237 / 65961238 / 65598290. **Hubli:** 15 & 16, 2nd floor, Eureka Junction, Travellers Bangalow Road, Above ICICI Bank, Hubli - 580 029. Tel.: 0836-6450342 Fax: 4251510. **Kottayam:** C S I Ascension Square, Collectorate P. O., Kottayam - 686 002. Tel.: 9447559230. **Mangalore:** Tata Asset Management Ltd., Essel Towers, 1st Floor, Bunts Hostel Circle, Above UTI Bank, Mangalore - 575 003. Tel.: 0824-6450308. **Madurai:** A - 1st Floor, A.R. Plaza, No:16/17, North Veli Street, Madurai-625001. Tel.: 0452-6454330 Fax: 0452-4246315. **Mysore:** 847, 1st Floor, New Kantharaja Urs Road, Above New Krishna Sweets & Bakery, Kuvempu Nagar, Mysore - 570 023. Tel.: 0821-6450470 Fax: 4246676. **Salem:** Raj Towers, Ground Floor, No: 4, Brindavan Road, Fairlands, Salem - 636 016. Tel.: 0427-6451653 Fax: 4042028. **Thiruvananthapuram:** Krishna Tower, 4th Floor, Sasthamangalam, Trivandrum - 695 010 Tel.: 0471-6535431/2319139. **Trichy:** No.60/3, 'Krishna', 2nd Floor, Sastri Main Road, Tennur, Trichy - 620 017. Tel.: 0431-6455060. **Thrissur:** 4th Floor, Pathayappura buildings, Round South, Thrissur - 680 001. Tel.: 0487-6451286. **Vijaywada:** 5th Floor, KONA Heights, Opp. All India Radio, M. G. Road, Vijaywada - 520 010. Tel.: 0866-6532621. **Vishakapatnam:** Door No. 47-15-14 & 15, Shop No: 102-B, Ground Floor, VRC Complex, Opp. TSR Complex, Beside Andhra Bank, Visakhapatnam - 530 016. Tel.: 0891 - 6451883 Fax: 0891-2503292.