KEY INFORMATION MEMORANDUM





(An Open Ended Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund)

(SCHEME CODE - TATA/O/H/BAF/18/07/0031)

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*:

- Capital Appreciation along with generation of income over medium to long term period.
- Predominant investment in equity and equity related instruments as well as in debt and money market instruments

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





It may be noted that risk-o-meter specified above is based on internal assessment. The same shall be updated as per provision no. 17.4.1.i of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Fund dated 27.06.2024, on Product labelling in mutual fund schemes on ongoing basis.

Units were offered at Rs. 10/- each for cash during the New Fund Offer & Continuous offer for units at NAV based prices, subject to applicable load.

New Fund Offer Opened On09.01.2019New Fund Offer Closed On23.01.2019Scheme Re-opened On01.02.2019

Name of Mutual Fund

Tata Mutual Fund

1903, B-Wing, Parinee Crescenzo, G-Block, BKC, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051

Name of Trustee Company

Tata Trustee Co. Pvt. Ltd.

1903, B-Wing, Parinee Crescenzo, G-Block, BKC, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051 CIN: U65991-MH-1995-PTC-087722

Name of Asset Management Company

Tata Asset Management Pvt. Ltd.

1903, B-Wing, Parinee Crescenzo, G-Block, BKC, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051 CIN: U65990-MH-1994-PTC-077090

This Key Information Memorandum (KIM) sets forth the information, which a prospective investor ought to know before investing. For further details of the scheme/Mutual Fund, due diligence certificate by the AMC, Key Personnel, investors' rights & services, risk factors, penalties & pending litigations etc. investors should, before investment, refer to the Scheme Information Document and Statement of Additional Information available free of cost at any of the Investor Service Centres or distributors or from the website www.tatamutualfund.com

The Scheme particulars have been prepared in accordance with Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996, as amended till date, and filed with Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The units being offered for public subscription have not been approved or disapproved by SEBI, nor has SEBI certified the accuracy or adequacy of this KIM.

This Key Information Memorandum is dated 30 May 2025

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Scheme is to provide capital appreciation and income distribution to the investors by using equity derivatives strategies, arbitrage opportunities and pure equity investments.

However, there is no assurance or guarantee that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved. The scheme does not assure or guarantee any returns..

ASSET ALLOCATION PATTERN OF THE SCHEME

Under normal circumstances, the asset allocation of the Scheme will be as follows:

Instruments	Indicative allocations	
	(% of total assets)	
	Minimum	Maximum
Equity and Equity related instruments and Equity Derivatives #	65	100
Debt (including money market instruments, securitized debt & units of debt and liquid category schemes) & Cash	0	35
REITs & InvITs @	0	10

Indicative Table (Actual instrument / percentages may vary subject to applicable SEBI circulars):

Sr. No.	Type of Instrument	Percentage of Exposure	SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Fund dated June 27, 2024 Reference
1	Securities Lending	Not more than 25% of the net assets of the scheme & Not more than 5% of the net assets of the scheme will be deployed with any single intermediary.	Provision no. 12.11
2	Equity Derivatives for non-hedging Purposes	Unhedged equity exposure shall be limited to upto 80% of the portfolio value. Unhedged equity exposure means exposure to equity shares alone without a corresponding equity derivative exposure.	Provision no. 12.25
3	Securitized Debt	Upto 35% (as per the indicative asset allocation pattern)	Provision no. 12.15
4	Overseas Securities	Will not invest	Provision no. 12.19
5	@ ReITS and InVITS	No mutual fund under all its schemes shall own more than 10% of units issued by a single issuer of REIT and InvIT A mutual fund scheme shall not invest - a) more than 10% of its NAV in the units of REIT and InvIT; and b) more than 5% of its NAV in the units of REIT and InvIT issued by a single issuer	Provision no. 12.21 & clause no. 13 of Seventh Schedule of SEBI (MF) Regulation, 1996.
6	AT1 and AT2 Bonds	Will not invest	Provision no. 12.2
7	Any other instrument a) Credit Default Swaps (CDS) b) Equity linked debentures. c) Repo / reverse repo in corporate debt securities	Will not invest	Provision no. 12.18

The margin money requirement for the purposes of derivative exposure may be held in the form of Term Deposit.

The Scheme will comply with all the applicable circulars issued by SEBI as regard to derivatives viz. provision no. 5.2, 7.5, 7.6, 12.25, of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Fund dated June 27, 2024 and Clause 6 of Seventh

Schedule . Investment in derivatives/futures/options may be done for trading, hedging and portfolio balancing. The scheme may write call options under covered call strategy

The cumulative gross exposure through equities, debt securities, REITs & InvITs and derivatives shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme. Cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days may be treated as not creating any exposure. Cash Equivalent shall consist Government Securities, T-Bills & Repo on Government Securities

The scheme may engage in Short Selling. Short Selling means selling of a stock that the seller does not own at the time of trade. Naked short selling is not allowed in India. All investors are required to honour their obligation of delivering the securities at the time of settlement. The Securities Lending and Borrowing mechanism of stock exchanges allow short sellers to borrow securities for making delivery. Short selling can be done by borrowing the stock through Clearing Corporation/Clearing House of a stock exchanges which are registered as Approved Intermediaries (Als).

Considering the inherent characteristics of the Scheme, equity positions would have to built-up gradually and also sold off gradually. This would necessarily entail having large cash position before the portfolio is fully invested and during periods when equity positions are being sold off to book profits/losses or to meet redemption needs.

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

It may be noted that no prior intimation/indication would be given to investors when the composition/asset allocation pattern under the scheme undergo changes within the permitted band as indicated above or for changes due to defensive positioning of the portfolio with a view to protect the interest of the unit holders on a temporary basis. The investors/unit holders can ascertain details of asset allocation of the scheme as on the last date of each month on AMC's website at www.tatamutualfund.com that will display the asset allocation of the scheme as on the given day.

Change in Investment Pattern / Portfolio Rebalancing

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(s) objective and Regulations as amended from time to time, the intent being to protect the Net Asset Value of the scheme and unitholders' interests. In case of deviation due to passive breaches, the AMC will achieve a normal asset allocation pattern in a maximum period of 30 business days. In case deviation in investment pattern in not rebalanced within the period indicated above then justification in writing for such delay including details of efforts undertaken to rebalance of portfolio shall be placed before the investment committee. The Investment Committee if so desires, can extend the timelines upto sixty (60) business days from the date of mandated completion of rebalancing period.

In case the portfolio of schemes is not rebalanced within the aforementioned mandated plus extended timelines, AMCs shall:

- not be permitted to launch any new scheme till the time the portfolio is rebalanced.
- ii. not to levy exit load, if any, on the investors exiting the scheme

Credit Evaluation Process for the investments in Debt Securities:

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

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

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

performance of company through economic cycle, promoters' background, other group companies.

o Macro-Economic Environment: Economic cycle. Credit cycle

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

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

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

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

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

The investment strategy would be aimed at meeting the investment objective of the Scheme. The fund manager will invest into opportunities available across the market capitalization. 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 emphasize on well managed, good quality companies with above average growth prospects.

The Scheme will use derivatives to hedge the downside risk of the portfolio. The derivatives may also be used for generating returns through arbitrage opportunities. The Scheme may take a call on the hedge ratio after weighing various factors including but not limited to, the following:

- 1) The earnings growth of the stock
- 2) The quantitative valuation parameters in the historical as well global context
- a. P/E Ratio
- b. P/ BV Ratio
- c. Price / Earnings Growth Ratio
- d. Price / Free Cash Flow
- e. Price / Cash EPS
- 3) Expected Fund Flow
- 4) Market Sentiment and outlook

The Scheme will seek to reduce volatility of returns by actively using derivatives as hedge. The derivatives may also be used for generating returns through arbitrage opportunities. This may make the Scheme forgo some upside but shall protect downside.

Trading in Derivatives by the Scheme

Subject to SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996, the Scheme(s) 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 in the para on asset allocation pattern of the 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.

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Writing of call options under covered call strategy

The scheme may write call options under covered call strategy subject to conditions specified by SEBI which includes the following:

- Call option writing under a cover call strategy is allowed for constituent stocks of NIFTY 50 and BSE SENSEX.
- 2) The total notional value (taking into account strike price as well as premium value) of call options written by a scheme shall not exceed 15% of the total market value of equity shares held in that scheme.
- The total number of shares underlying the call options written shall not exceed 30% of the unencumbered shares of a particular company held in the scheme. The unencumbered shares in a scheme shall mean shares that are not part of Securities Lending and Borrowing Mechanism (SLBM), margin or any other kind of encumbrance.
- 4) In no case, the scheme shall write a call option without holding the underlying equity shares. A call option can be written only on shares which are not hedged using other derivative contracts.
- 5) The total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received must not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme.
- The call option written shall be marked to market daily and the respective gains or losses factored into the daily NAV of the respective scheme(s) until the position is closed or expired

Benefit of Writing of Call Option Under a Cover Call Strategy

- Holders with Long term view on the stock can write options and reduce the portfolio costs.
- Writing can also act as a good alternative for playing relative outperformance for stocks held in portfolios within same sector.
- Stocks held in the portfolio can be effectively hedged in extreme volatility in the market

Illustration

For example, if the scheme buy a stock A at Rs.900, receive a Rs.100 option premium from writing a Rs.1050 strike price call of stock A, then it can maintain the stock position as long as the stock price stays below Rs.1150 at expiry. If the stock price moves above Rs.1150, the scheme may have to give delivery of long position to meet obligation of call writing. The scheme can only profit if stock price remains below Rs.1150 on expiry.

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

Futures:

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

Example:

Index Future	
Assume, 1-month Nifty Future price on day 1:	18000
Scheme Buys	100 Future Contracts
(1 lot =Nominal Value equivalent to 20 units of the underly	ving index)
Scenario 1	
On the date of Settlement, the future price (closing spot price of the index)	18500
Profit for the scheme (18200-18000) *100*20	1000000
Scenario 2	
On the date of Settlement, the future price (closing spot price of the index)	17900
Loss for the scheme (18000-17900) *100*20	-200000

Risks associated with Future Contracts: Investments in index futures face the same risk as the investments in a portfolio of shares representing an index. The extent of loss is the same as in the underlying stocks. The risk of loss in trading futures contracts can be substantial, because of the low margin deposits required, the extremely high degree of leverage involved in futures pricing and the potential high volatility of the futures markets. Additional risks could be on account of illiquidity and potential mispricing of the futures.

Options:

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

Example

Example:	
Call Option	
Say, Scheme buys 1 lot of Nifty Index	20 Units
Spot price	18000
Strike price	18100
Premium	100
Total amount paid as premium (Rs.) (100X20)	Rs.2000
Scenario 1: Nifty Index goes up (i.e Spot)	18250
Scheme has reversed the position before expiry of the contract	
Current Premium at the time of reversal	200
Net Gain Rs. (200-100)	100
Total gain on 1 lot of Nifty (20 units) Rs.(20x100)	Rs.2000
Scheme has reversed the position (i.e Nifty Option) at expiry	
Nifty Spot on expiry	18275
Premium Paid(Rs.)	100
Exercise price	18100
Receivables on Exercise (18275-18100)	175
Total gain (Rs.) (175 -100) *20	Rs.1500
Scenario 2: Nifty index moves to the level below 18100	
Scheme does not gain anything but the loss to the scheme (limited to the actual premium paid)	Rs. 100
Put Option	
Say, Scheme buys 1 lot of Nifty Index	20 Units
Spot Price	18000
Strike Price	17900
Premium (per lot)	100
Total Amount Paid by the Scheme (20*100)	2000
Scenario 1: Nifty Index goes down	
Scheme has reversed the position before expiry of the contract	
Nifty Spot	17750

Total Alloulit Falu by the Scheme (20 100)	2000
Scenario 1: Nifty Index goes down	
Scheme has reversed the position before expiry of the contract	
Nifty Spot	17750
Current Premium at the time of reversal (from reverse trade)	150 per lot
Premium Received (Rs.)(100*20)	3000
Premium Paid	2000
Total Gain on 1 lot of Nifty (Rs.) (20x50)	Rs.1000
Scheme has reversed the position at expiry	
Nifty Spot	17500
Exercise Price	17900
Profit per lot	400
Total Gain Rs. (400*20)	Rs.8000
Scenario 2: Nifty Index Stays over the Strike price of 18300	

If spot price of index goes up or stays around the exercise price i.e 17900 then in such scenario the premium paid of Rs.2000 shall be the maximum loss to the scheme.

Risks associated with Option Contracts: The option contracts give a person the right but not an obligation to buy or sell. The risk is potential mispricing and exposure to options can limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

Example of Other Derivative Strategies:

Cash Futures Arbitrage Strategy

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

Buying the stock in cash market and selling the futures results in a hedge where the fund portfolio has locked in a spread and is not affected by the price movements in the spot and futures markets. The arbitrage position can be continued till expiry of the futures contracts. The futures contracts are

settled based on the last half an hour's weighted average trade of the cash market. There is a convergence between the cash market and the futures market on expiry and this convergence results in the portfolio being able to generate the arbitrage return locked in earlier. However, the position may even be closed earlier in the event of the price differential being realized before expiry or better opportunities being available in other stocks / indexes. The strategy is attractive if this price differential (post all costs) is higher than the investor's cost-of capital.

Objective of the Strategy

The objective of the strategy is to lock-in the arbitrage gains.

Risk Associated with this Strategy

Lack of opportunity available in the market.

The risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.

Execution Risk: The prices which are seen on the screen need not be the same at which execution will take place.

Illustration of a Cash Futures Arbitrage Strategy: -

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

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

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

Settlement price of futures = closing spot price = Rs 2000

Gain on stock is 100*(2000-1000) = Rs 100,000

Loss on futures is 100*(1100-2000) = Rs - 90,000

Net gain is 100,000 - 90,000 = Rs 10,000

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

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

Settlement price of futures = closing spot price = Rs 500

Loss on stock is 100*(500-1000) = Rs - 50,000

Gain on futures is 100*(1100-500) = Rs 60,000

Net gain is 60,000 - 50,000 = Rs 10,000

Unwinding the position:

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

The market goes up and at some point of time during the month (before expiry) the stock trades at Rs 1200 and the futures trades at Rs 1190 then we unwind the position:

Buy back the futures at Rs 1190: loss incurred is (1100-1190)*100 = Rs - 9.000

Sell the stock at Rs 1200: gain realized: (1200-1000)*100 = Rs 20,000

Net gain is 20,000 - 9,000 = Rs 11,000

Rolling over the futures:

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

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

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

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

Sector and Market Index Derivative Strategies

The Scheme may decide to hedge a sector index against the market and generate returns out of the out performance of the sector against the market. Based on the relative valuations of banking sector, the scheme buys 100 units of Bank Nifty Futures at Rs. 12000 and sells 100 units of Nifty 50 futures at Rs. 12000.

 If the markets go up, with Bank Nifty Futures at Rs. 12600 and Nifty 50 Futures at Rs. 12300

Profit/(loss) on Bank Nifty Futures = Rs. 60,000

Profit/(loss) on Nifty 50 Futures = (Rs. 30,000)

Net Profit/(loss) = Rs. 30,000.

If the overall markets go down, with Bank Nifty Futures at Rs. 11850 and Nifty 50 Futures at Rs. 11600

Profit/(loss) on Bank Nifty Futures = (Rs. 15,000)

Profit/(loss) on Nifty 50 Futures = Rs. 40,000

Net Profit/(loss) = Rs. 25,000

Objective of the Strategy

The objective of the strategy is to earn low volatility consistent returns.

Risk Associated with this Strategy

Lack of opportunity available in the market.

The risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.

Execution Risk: The prices which are seen on the screen need not be the same at which execution will take place

Pair Trades

Fund managers will create and review pairs of stocks that are correlated. Long-short positions can be taken in such pairs when one of stocks moves out of its historical trading range with respect to the other stock and the fund manager expects the pair to revert to the trading range.

Illustration: Consider hypothetical stocks A and B. The two have a historical price ratio of 2, that is the price of A tends to be twice the price of B.

On a given trading day the price could be as follows:

Stock A - 125

Stock B - 50

Hence the ratio between the stocks based on the above prices is 120/50 = 2.4. The same is higher than the historical mean of 2 as mentioned earlier.

If the fund manager feels that the pair will revert to the mean of 2, it can take a position where it can go long on Stock B in either cash or futures market, and correspondingly go short on Stock A in the futures market.

To take a position of Rs 10,000 on each side, it would involve:

Sell Short Stock A - 80 shares

Go Long Stock B - 200 shares

Assuming the pair revert to the ratio of 2 as follows Stock A – 150 Stock B – 75 Then the scheme will lose 80*(150 - 125) = 2000 on its short position on Stock A, but will gain 200*(75-50) = 5000 on its long position on Stock B for a net gain of Rs 3000 on its position.

Note that the above gains are independent of the direction taken by the share and depend on only the price ratio. Hence the strategy is market neutral.

Pair strategy can also be used for a basket of stocks rather than a single stock. The pair in such a scenario can be either a single stock against a basket of stocks or one basket of stocks against another basket of stocks. Except for the number of stocks, all other aspects of the trade remain similar to the single stock pair scenario as described above.

Objective of the Strategy

The objective of the strategy is to lock-in the arbitrage gains.

Risk Associated with this Strategy

Lack of opportunity available in the market.

Execution Risk: The prices which are seen on the screen need not be the same at which execution will take place

The above examples are the indicative strategies. Depending upon the market outlook/opportunities available, more strategies could be developed and utilized to fulfil the objective of the scheme. 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(IRS): An Interest Rate Swap is an agreement whereby two parties agree to exchange periodic interest payments. The amount of interest payments exchanged is based on some predetermined principal, called notional principal amount. The amount each counterparty pays to the other upon periodic interest rate multiplied by the notional principal amount. The only amount that is exchanged between the parties is the interest payment, not the notional principal amount.

Example: Use of IRS

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

Example A: Use of IRS

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

1. Say Notional Amount: Rs. 2 crores

2. Benchmark: NSE MIBOR

3. Tenor: 91 Days

4. Fixed Rate: 9.90%5. At the end of 91 days;

6. The Scheme pays: fixed rates for 91 days is 9.90%

7. TMF receives: compounded call rate at 10.25% for 91 days.

In practice, however the difference of the two amounts is settled. Here the Scheme receives Rs. 2,00,00,000 x 0.35% x91 / 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.

. Say Notional Amount: Rs. 2 crores

2. Benchmark: NSE MIBOR

Tenor: 91 Days
 Fixed Rate: 10.25%
 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. In short, in a FRA , interest rate is fixed now for a future 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.

This is illustrated below:

Assume that on March 21, 2023, the 30-day commercial paper (CP) rate is 7.75% and the Scheme has an investment in a CP of face value Rs. 50 crores, which is going to mature on April 20, 2023. If the interest rates are likely to remain stable or decline after April 20, 2023, and if the fund manager, who wants to re-deploy the maturity proceeds for 1 more month, does not want to take the risk of interest rates going down, he can then enter into a following forward rate agreement (FRA) say as on April 20, 2023:

He can receive 1 X 2 FRA on April 20, 2023 at 7.75% (FRA rate for 1-month lending in 2 months' time) on the notional amount of Rs.50 crores, with a reference rate of 30 day CP benchmark. If the CP benchmark on the settlement date i.e. April 20, 2023 falls to 7.50%, then the Scheme receives the difference 7.75 - 7.50 i.e. 25 basis points on the notional amount Rs. 50 crores for 1 month. The maturity proceeds are then reinvested at say 7.50% (close to the benchmark). The scheme, however, would have locked in the rate prevailing on April 20, 2023 (7.75%) as it would have received 25 basis points more as settlement amount from FRA. Thus the fund manager can use FRA to mitigate the reinvestment risk.

In this example, if the rates move up by 25 basis points to 8% on the settlement date (April 20, 2023), the Scheme loses 25 basis points but since the reinvestment will then happen at 8%, effective returns for the Scheme is unchanged at 7.75%, which is the prevailing rate on April 20, 2023.

Risks associated with Forward Rate Contracts:

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

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

(Portfolio Modified Duration*Market Value of the Portfolio)

(Futures Modified Duration*Futures Price/PAR)

The above derivative exposure limits shall be subject to following Exposure Limits (to be applicable for the schemes) as specified Provision

no. 12.25.11.1 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Fund dated June 27, 2024:

- The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme. However, the exposure on account of the call option written under the covered call strategy shall not be considered as cumulative exposure of 100% of the net assets of the scheme
- 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.
- 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.
 - 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.
- Exposure due to derivative positions taken for hedging purposes in excess of the underlying position against which the hedging position has been taken, shall be treated under the limits mentioned in point 1.

Definition of Exposure in case of Derivative Positions:

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

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

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

As per provision no. 5.2, 7.5, 7.6, 12.25, of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Fund dated June 27, 2024 Mutual Funds are allowed to trade in derivatives Mutual Funds can trade in index futures, index options, stock options and stock futures contracts. Earlier Mutual Funds were only allowed to use derivatives for hedging and portfolio balancing.

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

Position Limits for Mutual Fund and its scheme

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

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

Additional position limit for hedging

In addition to the position limits as mentioned above, Mutual Funds may take exposure in equity index derivatives subject to the following limits:

Short positions in index derivatives (short futures, short calls and long puts) shall not exceed (in notional value) the Mutual Fund's holding of stocks.

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

Position limit for Stock Options and Stock Futures contracts

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

This limit would be applicable on aggregate open positions in all futures and all option contracts on a particular underlying stock.

Position limit for each scheme of a Mutual Fund

The scheme-wise position limit requirements shall be:

- For stock option and stock futures contracts, the gross open position across all derivative contracts on a particular underlying stock of a scheme of a mutual fund shall not exceed the higher of:
 - 1% of the free float market capitalization (in terms of number of shares). Or
 - 5% of the open interest in the derivative contracts on a particular underlying stock (in terms of number of contracts)
- 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.

Position Limits for Interest Rate Future Contracts:

Scheme Level: The gross open positions across all contracts shall not exceed 3 % of the total open interest or INR 200 crores- whichever is higher.

Mutual Fund: The gross open positions across all contracts shall not exceed 10 % of the total open interest or INR 600 crores- whichever is higher.

However, due to pandemic situation exists, the stock limit and margin requirement will be subject to regulatory measures taken by regulators from time to time.

For detailed derivative strategies, kindly refer SAI.

Portfolio Turnover Policy:

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

For detailed derivative strategies, kindly refer SAI.

RISK PROFILE OF THE SCHEME

Mutual Fund Units involve investment risks including the possible loss of principal. Please read the SID carefully for details on risk factors before investment. Scheme specific Risk Factors are summarized below:

Scheme Specific Risk Factors:

Investment Risks

The price of securities may go up or down depending on a variety of factors and hence investors may note that AMC/Fund Manager's investment decisions may not be always profitable. Although it is intended to generate capital appreciation and maximize the returns by actively investing in equity securities and utilising debt and money market instruments as a defensive investment strategy. The price of securities 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 Fund's investment objective will be attained or that the Fund may not be in a position to maintain the indicated percentage of investment pattern under exceptional

 $[\]ensuremath{^{**}}$ This limit would be applicable on open positions in all futures contracts on a particular underlying index.

circumstances. There is no guarantee the investment $\!\!\!/$ dis-investment decision will result into profit.

The fund may use techniques and instruments for efficient portfolio management and to attempt to hedge or reduce the risk. However these techniques and instruments if imperfectly used have the risk of the fund 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 / plan'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 Fund's assets segregated to cover its obligations.

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 AMC. While at all times the AMC will endeavour that excessive holding/investment in certain securities of industries, sectors, etc. by the Scheme(s) are 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.

Regulatory Risk

The value of the securities may be affected by uncertainties such as changes in government policies, changes in taxation and other developments in the laws and regulations.

Risk associated with To Be Listed Securities

Securities which are not quoted or in process of listing on the stock exchanges are inherently liquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to the investors, including the put options. The liquidity and valuation of the scheme's investments due to its holdings of to be listed securities may be affected if they have to be sold prior to the target date of disinvestment.

Risk associated with Short Selling

The Scheme may enter into short selling transactions, subject to SEBI and RBI Regulations. Short-selling is the sale of shares that the seller does not own at the time of trading. Instead, he borrows it from someone who already owns it. Later, the short seller buys back the stock he shorted and returns the stock to close out the borrowing. If the price of the stock has fallen, he can buy the stock back for less than he received for selling it and profits from it (the difference between higher short sale price and the lower purchase price). However, Short positions carry the risk of losing money and these losses may grow theoretically unlimited if the stock price increases without limit and shall result into major losses in the portfolio. For example, if dealer/fund manager short 1000 shares at Rs.650 each hoping to make a profit but the share price increase to Rs.900, portfolio will end up losing Rs.250,000 (1000*250).

Securities Lending by the Mutual Fund

The Scheme may participate in securities lending and borrowing scheme in accordance with Securities Lending Scheme, 1997, Regulation 44 (4) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations ,1996, provision no. 12.11 of SEBI Master on Mutual Fund circular no MFD/CIR/01/047/99 dated June 27, 2024, framework for short selling and borrowing and lending of securities notified in, provision no. 12.11.2.1.a of SEBI Master circular on Mutual Fund dated June 27, 2024. The Scheme shall also follow other relevant regulations /guidelines issued by stock exchange(s) from time to time. The Scheme shall participate in Securities Borrowing and Lending only with the SEBI approved intermediaries.

Securities Lending means the lending of securities to SEBI approved intermediaries for a tenure of 1 to 12 months 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 Securities Lending

Not more than 25% of the net assets of the Scheme can be deployed in stock lending. 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 scheme has a security 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 security, from time to time if any, on the exchange. If the scheme is enabled to lend the said security to a borrower who would be wanting to take advantage ofthe market fluctuations in its price, the borrower would return the security to the lender (fund) at a stipulated time or on demand for a negotiated compensation. The scheme'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 scheme would participate in stock lending would be:

- There is a holding of security e.g. of XYZ Ltd in the scheme which the fund manager wants to be the core holding of the fund for approximately 6 to 12 months.
- There is a borrower (not mutual fund) for the security, (who has taken a short position in the market and needs the said security of XYZ Ltd 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 scheme 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 schemeonly in the following circumstances:

- a) If permitted by trustees and the extent SEBI regulations in that regard, from time to time.
- 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 will also be temporary illiquidity of the securities that are lent out and the Scheme(s) will not be able to sell such lent out securities until they are returned.

Risks associated with investing in debt securities

- Investments in money market instruments would involve a moderate credit risk i.e. risk of an issuer's liability to meet the principal payments. Additionally, money market securities, while fairly liquid, lack a welldeveloped secondary market, which may restrict the selling ability of the Scheme and may lead to the Scheme incurring losses till the security is finally sold.
- Money market instruments are also subject to price volatility due to factors such as changes in interest rates (when interest rates in the market rise, the value of a portfolio of money market instruments can be expected to decline), general levels of market liquidity, market perception of credit worthiness of the issuer of such instruments and risks associated with settlement of transactions and re-investment of intermediate cash flows. The NAV of the Scheme's Units, to the extent that the Scheme is invested in money market instruments, will consequently be affected by the aforesaid factors. The AMC endeavours to manage such risk by the use of in house credit analysis.
- Investments in different types of securities are subject to different levels and kinds of risk. Accordingly, the Scheme's risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investment pattern. E.g. investments in corporate bonds carry a higher level of risk than investments in Government Securities Further, even among corporate bonds, bonds which have a higher rating are comparatively less risky than bonds which have a lower rating.
- Interest rate/price risk: As with all debt securities, changes in interest
 rates may affect the NAV of the Scheme since the price of a fixed income
 instrument falls when the interest rates move up and vice versa. The
 effect is more prominent when the duration of the instrument is higher.

Hence the NAV movement of the Scheme consisting of predominantly fixed income securities is likely to have inverse correlation with the movement in interest rates. In case of a floating rate instrument, this risk is lower as a result of periodic reset of the coupon. During the life of floating rate security or a swap, the underlying benchmark index may become less active and may not capture the actual movement in the interest rates or at times the benchmark may cease to exist. These types of events may result in loss of value in the portfolio.

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

- in the Scheme's portfolio, due to the absence of a well developed and liquid secondary market for debt securities, may result at times in potential losses to such Scheme in the event of a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the portfolio of the Scheme.
- Market risk: Lower rated or unrated securities are more likely to react
 to developments affecting the market and the credit risk than the highly
 rated securities which react primarily to movements in the general level
 of interest rates. Lower rated or unrated securities also tend to be more
 sensitive to economic conditions than higher rated securities.
- In addition to the factors that affect the values of securities, the NAV of Units of the Scheme will fluctuate with the movement in the broader fixed income market, money market and derivatives market and may be influenced by factors influencing such markets in general including but not limited to economic conditions, changes in interest rates, price and volume volatility in the bond and stock markets, changes in taxation, currency exchange rates, foreign investments, political, economic or other developments and closure of the stock exchanges.
- Investments in different types of securities are subject to different levels and kinds of risk. Accordingly, the Scheme's risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investment pattern. E.g. investments in corporate bonds carry a higher level of risk than investments in Government securities. Further, even among corporate bonds, bonds which have a higher rating are comparatively less risky than bonds which have a lower rating.

Securitized Debt:

Securitized Debt such as Mortgage Backed Securities ("MBS") or Asset Backed Securities ("ABS") is a financial instrument (bond) whose interest and principal payments are backed by an underlying cash flow from another asset. Asset Securitization is a process whereby commercial or consumer credits are packaged and sold in the form of financial instruments. A typical process of asset securitization involves sale of specific receivables to a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) set up in the form of a trust or a company.

The SPV in turn issues financial instruments (promissory notes, participation certificates or other debt instruments) also referred to as "Securitized Debt" to the investors evidencing the beneficial ownership of the investors in the receivables. The financial instruments are rated by an independent credit rating agency.

Risks Associated with Securitized Debt

Risk due to prepayment: In case of securitized debt, changes in market interest rates and pre-payments may not change the absolute amount of receivables for the investors but may have an impact on the reinvestment of the periodic cash flows that an investor receives on securitized papers. In the event of pre-payment of the underlying debt, investors may be exposed to changes in tenor and yield.

Liquidity Risk: Presently, despite recent legal developments permitting the listing of securitized debt instruments, the secondary market for securitized debt in India is not very liquid. Even if a more liquid market develops in the future, secondary transactions in such instruments may be at a discount to initial issue price due to changes in the interest rate structure.

Limited Recourse and Credit Risk: Certificates issued on investment in securitized debt represent a beneficial interest in the underlying receivables and there is no obligation on the issuer, seller or the originator in that regard. Defaults on the underlying loan can adversely affect the pay outs to the investors and thereby, adversely affect the NAV of the Scheme. While it is possible to repossess and sell the underlying asset, various factors can delay or prevent repossession and the price obtained on sale of such assets may be low.

Bankruptcy Risk: If the originator of securitized debt instruments in which the Scheme invests is subject to bankruptcy proceedings and the court in such proceedings concludes that the sale of the assets from originator to the trust was not a 'true sale', then the Scheme could experience losses or delays in the payments due. Normally, care is taken in structuring the securitization transaction so as to minimize the risk of the sale to the trust not being construed as a 'true sale'.

Risk of Co-mingling: Servicers in a securitization transaction normally deposit all payments received from the obligors into a collection account. However, there could be a time gap between collection by a servicer and depositing the same into the collection account. In this interim period, collections from the loan agreements by the servicer may not be segregated from other funds of the servicer. If the Servicer fails to remit such funds due to investors, investors in the Scheme may be exposed to a potential loss.

Risk Controls for Securitized Debt

 Risk profile of securitized debt vis a vis risk appetite of the scheme:

Securitized Debt is a financial instrument (bond) whose interest and principal payments are backed by an underlying cash flow from another asset. In line with the investment strategy of the Scheme and considering that there would be no intermediate redemption pressures for the Fund Manager, the Scheme may take exposure to rated Securitized Debt with

the intent to enhance portfolio yield without compromising on credit quality.

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

The evaluation parameters of the originators are as under:

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

Track record

We ensure that there is adequate past track record of the Originator before selection of the pool including a detailed look at the number of issuances in past, track record of issuances, experience of issuance team, etc. We also look at the credit profile of the Originator for its own debt. We normally invest only if the Originator's credit rating is at least 'AA' (+/- or equivalent) or above by a credit rating agency recognized by SEBI.

Willingness to pay

As the securitized structure has underlying collateral structure, depending on the asset class, historical NPA trend and other pool / loan characteristics, a credit enhancement in the form of cash collateral, such as fixed deposit, bank guarantee etc. is obtained, as a risk mitigation measure.

Ability to pay

This assessment is based on a detailed financial risk assessment.

A traditional SWOT analysis is used for identifying company specific financial risks. One of the most important factors for assessment is the quality of management based on its past track record and feedback from market participants. In order to assess financial risk a broad assessment of the issuer's financial statements is undertaken to review its ability to undergo stress on cash flows and asset quality.

Business risk assessment, wherein following factors are considered:

- Outlook for the economy (domestic and global)
- Outlook for the industry
- Company specific factors

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

Typically we would avoid investing in securitization transaction (without specific risk mitigant strategies / additional cash/security collaterals/guarantees) if we have concerns on the following issues regarding the originator / underlying issuer:

- High default track record/ frequent alteration of redemption conditions / covenants
- High leverage ratios both on a standalone basis as well on a fated level/ group level. This is very important in case of single borrower loan sell down
- Higher proportion of re-schedulement of underlying assets of the pool or loan
- · Higher proportion of overdue assets of the pool or the underlying loan
- · Poor reputation in market
- · Insufficient track record of servicing of the pool or the loan

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

Risk Mitigation Strategies

Investments in securitized debt will be done based on the assessment of the originator which is carried out by the Fixed Income team based on the in-house research capabilities as well as the inputs from the independent credit rating agencies.

In order to mitigate the risk at the issuer/originator level, the Fixed Income team will consider various factors which will include:

- · size and reach of the originator
- · the infrastructure and follow-up mechanism
- · quality of information disseminated by the issuer/originator; and
- · the Credit enhancement for different type of issuer/originator
- the originator's track record in that line of business

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

Majority of securitized debt investments shall be in asset backed pools wherein the underlying assets could be Medium and Heavy Commercial Vehicles, Light Commercial Vehicles (LCV), Cars, and Construction Equipment, Mortgages etc.

The Fund Manager will invest in securitized debt which are rated 'AA' (+/- or equivalent) or above by a credit rating agency recognized by SEBI. While the risks mentioned above cannot be eliminated completely, they may be minimized by considering the diversification of the underlying assets as well as credit and liquidity enhancements.

Table 1: illustrates the framework that will be applied while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction:

Characteristics/ Type of Pool	Mortgage Loan	Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment	CAR	2 wheelers	Micro Finance Pools	Personal Loans	Single Sell Downs	Others
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	Up to 120 months	Up to 60 months	Up to 60 months	Up to 60 months	Up to 12 months	Up to 36 months	Case by case basis	Any other class of securitized
Collateral margin (including cash ,guarantees, excess interest spread , subordinate tranche)	In excess of 3%	In excess of 5%	In excess of 5%	In excess of 5%	In excess of 10%	In excess of 10%	Case by case basis	debt would be evaluated on a case by case basis
Average Loan to Value Ratio	95% or lower	100% or lower*	95% or lower	95% or lower	Unsecured	unsecured	Case by case basis	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Average seasoning of the Pool	Minimum 3 months	Minimum 6 months	Minimum 6 months	Minimum 6 months	Minimum 1 month	Minimum 2 months	Case by case basis	
Maximum single exposure range	5%	5%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	Case by case basis	
Average single exposure range %	<5%	<5%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	Case by case basis	

* LTV based on chasis value

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

In addition to the framework as per the table above, we also take into account following factors, which are analyzed to ensure diversification of risk and measures identified for less diversified investments:

- Size of the loan: The size of each loan is generally analyzed on a sample basis and an analysis of the static pool of the originator is undertaken to ensure that the same matches with the static pool characteristics. It also indicates whether there is high reliance on very small ticket size borrower which could result in delayed and expensive recoveries.
- Average original maturity of the pool: The analysis of average maturity
 of the pool is undertaken to evaluate whether the tenor of the loans are
 generally in line with the average loans in the respective industry and
 repayment capacity of the borrower.
- Default rate distribution: The Fixed Income team generally ensures that all the contracts in the pool are current to ensure zero default rate distribution.
- Geographical Distribution: The analysis of geographical distribution of the pool is undertaken to ensure prevention of concentration risk.
- Risk Trenching: Typically, we avoid investing in Securitized debt in the form of sub ordinate tranche, without specific risk mitigant strategies / additional cash / security collaterals/ guarantees, etc.
- Credit enhancement facility credit enhancement facilities in the form of cash collateral, such as fixed deposits, bank guarantee etc. could be

obtained as a risk mitigation measure.

- Liquid facility these parameters will be evaluated based on the asset class as mentioned in the table above
- Structure of the pool of underlying assets The structure of the pool of underlying assets would be either single asset class or combination of various asset classes as mentioned in the table above. We could add new asset class depending upon the securitization structure and changes in market acceptability of asset classes Investment in the Single Loan Securitization would be done based on the assessment of credit risk associated with the underlying borrower as well as the originator. The Fixed Income team will adhere internal credit process and perform a detailed review of the underlying borrower prior to making investments.

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

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

Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized

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

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

An investment by the scheme in any security is done after detailed analysis by the Fixed Income team and in accordance with the investment objectives and the asset allocation pattern of a scheme. All investments are made on an arm's length basis without consideration of any investments (existing/potential) in the schemes made by any party related/involved in the transaction. The robust credit process ensures that there is no conflict of interests when a scheme invests in securitized debt of an originator and the originator in turn makes investments in that particular scheme. Normally the issuer who is securitizing instrument is in need of money and is unlikely to have long term surplus to invest in mutual fund scheme.

Furthermore, 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.

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

The risk assessment process for securitized debt, as detailed in the preceding paragraphs, is same as any other credit. The investments in securitized debt are done after appropriate research by credit analyst. The ratings are monitored for any movement.

The resources for and mechanisms of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investment in securitized debt are as follows:

- Fixed Income Team Risk assessment and monitoring of investment in Securitized Debt is done by credit team.
- Ratings are monitored for any movement Based on the cash-flow report and analyst view, periodic review of utilization of credit enhancement shall be conducted and ratings shall be monitored accordingly.
- Wherever the schemes portfolio is disclosed, the AMC may give a comprehensive disclosure of Securitized debt instruments held in line with SEBI requirement.

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

Risks associated with investing in derivatives

- The Scheme will invest in derivative products in accordance with and to the extent permitted under the Regulations and by RBI. Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but of the derivative itself. Trading in derivatives carries a high degree of risk although they are traded at a relatively small amount of margin which provides the possibility of great profit or loss in comparison with the principal investment amount. Thus, derivatives are highly leveraged instruments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Scheme.
- Derivative products are leverage instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investors. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the Fund Manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the Fund Manager involved

- uncertainty and decision of Fund Manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the Fund Manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies.
- Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. Derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative add to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price of securities being hedged and interest rate movements correctly. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.
- The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments".
- The derivatives market in India is nascent and does not have the volumes that may be seen in other developed markets, which may result in volatility to the values.
- The Scheme(s) may face execution risk, whereby the rates seen on the screen may not be the rate at which the ultimate execution of the derivative transaction takes place.
- The Scheme(s) may find it difficult or impossible to execute derivative transactions in certain circumstances. For example, when there are insufficient bids or suspension of trading due to price limit or circuit breakers, the Scheme(s) may face a liquidity issue.
- Investments in index futures face the same risk as the investments in a
 portfolio of shares representing an index. The extent of loss is the same
 as in the underlying stocks.
- The Scheme bears a risk that it may not be able to correctly forecast future market trends or the value of assets, indices or other financial or economic factors in establishing derivative positions for the Scheme.
- There is the possibility that a loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counter party") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. The counter party may default on a transaction before settlement and therefore, the Scheme(s) are compelled to negotiate with another counterparty at the then prevailing (possibly unfavourable) market price.
- The risk of loss in trading futures contracts can be substantial, because
 of the low margin deposits required, the extremely high degree of
 leverage involved in futures pricing and the potential high volatility of
 the futures markets.
- Where derivatives are used for hedging, such use may involve a basic risk where the instrument used as a hedge does not match the movement in the instrument/underlying asset being hedged. The risk may be inter-related also e.g. interest rate movements can affect equity prices, which could influence specific issuer/industry assets.

Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.

Trading through mutual fund trading platforms of BSE and/ or NSE $\,$

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

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

Risks Associated with Investments in REITs and InvITS:

- Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to factors impacting the underlying assets. AMC/Fund Manager's will do the necessary due diligence, but actual market movements may be at variance with the anticipated trends.
- Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the Scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk.
- Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.
- Regulatory/Legal Risk: REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, rights of unit holders such as right to information etc. may differ from existing capital market asset classes under Indian Law

Risk of Writing of Call Option Under a Cover Call Strategy

Under a delivery settlement a call writer will have to part with the physical holding of security which was originally intended for long term holding

Risks associated with Segregated Portfolio

Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.

Security comprises of segregated portfolio may not realise any value.

Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV

Risk associated with potential change in Tax structure

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

PLANS AND OPTIONS

The Scheme has the following Plans across a common portfolio:

Regular Plan (For applications routed through Distributors):

- 1. Growth
- 2. Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option (IDCW)

Direct Plan (For applications not routed through Distributors):

- 1. Growth
- 2. Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option (IDCW)

Default Option

If Growth or Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option is not mentioned: Growth

Default Sub-Option: Reinvestment of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal Option (IDCW- Reinvestment)

Income Distribution option has sub-options of Payout of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal Option (IDCW-Payout), Reinvestment of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal Option (IDCW- Reinvestment). & Transfer of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal Option (IDCW-Transfer).

The IDCW- payout for amount of Rs 100/- or less will be compulsorily reinvested in the same sub-option at ex-dividend NAV.

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

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

Default Plan:

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

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

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

APPLICABLE NAV (after the scheme opens for subscriptions and redemptions)

Applicable NAV for Subscription / Switch-in: Cut Off Timing 3.00 pm

Particulars	Applicable NAV
Valid applications received (time-stamped) upto 3.00 p.m. and where the funds for the entire amount are available for utilization before the cut-off time i.e. credited to the bank account of the scheme before the cut-off time.	The closing NAV of the same day.
Valid applications received (time-stamped) after 3.00 p.m. and where the funds for the entire amount are credited to the bank account of the scheme either on the same day or before the cut-off time of the next Business Day i.e. available for utilization before the cut-off time of the next Business Day.	The closing NAV of the next Business Day.
Valid applications received (time-stamped) upto 3.00 p.m. and where the funds for the entire amount are credited to the bank account of the scheme after the cut-off time on the same day i.e. available for utilization after the cut-off time of the Day.	The closing NAV of the next Business Day.
Where the application is time stamped any day before the credit of the funds to the scheme but the funds for the entire amount are credited to the bank account of the scheme before the cut-off time on any subsequent Business Day i.e. available for utilization before the cut-off time on such subsequent Business Day.	The closing NAV of such s u b s e q u e n t Business Day on which funds are available for utilisation.

Realisation of funds means funds available to the AMC Scheme Account and not date and time of debit from Investor's account.

In case application is time stamped after cut off timing on any day, the same will be considered as deemed to be received on the next business day.

In case funds are realised after cut-off timing on any day, the same will be considered as deemed to be realised / available for utilisation on the next business day.

For Switch-ins including Systematic Investment Plan (SIP), Systematic Transfer Plan (STP) of any amount:

For determining the applicable NAV, the following shall be ensured:

- · Application for switch-in is received before the applicable cut-off time.
- Funds for the entire amount of subscription / purchase as per the switchin request are credited to the bank account of the Scheme before the cut-off time, and the funds are available for utilization before the cut-off time
- In case of switch/STP transactions, funds will be made available for utilization in the switch-in- scheme based on the redemption payout cycle of the switch out

Scheme Redemption /Switch Out: In respect of application received upto 3 p.m., closing NAV of the day of receipt of application shall be applicable and in respect of application received after 3 p.m. closing NAV of next business day.

Outstation cheques/demand drafts will not be accepted.

Valid application for "switch out" shall be treated as redemption and for "switch in" shall be treated as purchases and the relevant NAV of "Switch in" and "Switch Out" shall be applicable accordingly.

MINIMUM APPLICATION AMOUNT / NUMBER OF UNITS UNDER EACH PLAN

Purchase: Minimum subscription amount for the scheme: Rs 5,000/- and in multiple of Re.1/- thereafter

Additional Purchase: Rs.1000/-& in multiples of Re.1/-threafter.

Minimum application amount for SIP: Rs 100 and in multiples of Re 1/thereafter.

Redemption: Redemption request can be made for a minimum of Rs.500/50 units or folio balance whichever is lower.

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

DESPATCH OF REDEMPTION REQUEST

The redemption proceeds will be dispatched to the unit holders within three working days from the date of redemption or repurchase, subject to exceptional circumstances as mentioned further in Scheme Information Document.

BENCHMARK INDEX

CRISIL Hybrid 50+50 - Moderate Index (TRI)

DIVIDEND POLICY

Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Policy Growth Option:

The income / profits received / earned would be accumulated by the Fund as capital accretion, aimed at achieving capital growth.

Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal Policy:

The profits received / earned and so retained and reinvested may be distributed as income distribution at appropriate rates (after providing for all relevant ongoing expenses, dividend distribution tax or statutory levy if any etc.) and at appropriate intervals as may be decided by the AMC and/or Trustee Company. It will be distributed to the unitholders who hold the units on the record date of declaration of the income distribution.

Please note that the income distribution and its frequency is subject to availability of distributable surplus and at the discretion of the trustees .The Fund reserves a right to modify the periodicity and manner of payout of such income distribution as they deem fit without giving any further notice to unitholders.

The Fund does not assure any targeted annual return / income nor any capitalisation ratio. Accumulation of earnings and / or capitalisation of units and the consequent determination of NAV, may be suspended temporarily or indefinitely under any of the circumstances as stated in the clause "Suspension of Ongoing Sale, Repurchase or Switch out of Units".

Unitholders shall note that when units are sold, and sales price (NAV) is higher than the face value of the unit, a portion of sales prices that represent realized gains shall be credited to an Equalization Reserve Account, which can be used to pay income distribution hence income distribution amount can be distributed out of investor capital (Equalization Reserve), Which is part of sale price that represent realized gains.

Income distribution will be subject to availability of distributable surplus and at the discretion of the trustees from time to time.

The Trustee has the discretion to change the periodicity of declaration of income distribution /introduce new income distribution options from time to time.

The IDCW- payout for amount of Rs 100/- or less will be compulsorily reinvested in the same sub-option at ex-dividend NAV.

Reinvestment of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal 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 dispatched to such Unitholders. The income declared would be reinvested in the Scheme on the immediately following ex-dividend date

Transfer of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal plan

Under this facility investor can opt for reinvestment of IDCW into any other scheme of Tata Mutual Fund. This facility is available only for those investors who have opted for IDCW- reinvestment facility. This facility is not available to those investors who have opted for IDCW- payout facility. Under this facility, the net income distribution amount (i.e. net of statutory levy / taxes if any) will be automatically invested on the ex-dividend date into other scheme of Tata Mutual Fund specified by the investor at the applicable NAV of that scheme & accordingly equivalent units will be allotted in lieu of income distribution, subject to the terms of the scheme. The minimum and maximum amount is not applicable for this facility. No entry load or exit load will be levied on the units issued in lieu of income distribution. AMC reserves the right to modify or withdraw this facility without prior notice.

In case income distribution (IDCW) is not mentioned than income distribution amount shall be compulsorily reinvested in the same scheme/option at applicable ex-dividend NAV.

NAME OF THE FUND MANAGER

Rahul Singh (manage the unhedged equity portfolio of the scheme. Managing since 01-02-2019), Sailesh Jain (Manage the hedged /derivative exposure of the scheme. managing since 01-02-2019), Akhil Mittal (manage the fixed income portfolio of the scheme. Managing since 01-02-2019)

NAME OF THE TRUSTEE COMPANY

Tata Trustee Company Private Limited

PERFORMANCE OF THE SCHEME

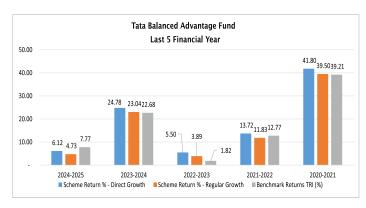
Scheme Performance

Compounded Annualized Returns (as on 31.03.2025)	Scheme Returns % (Direct - Growth)	Benchmark Returns %	Scheme Returns % (Regular - Growth)	Benchmark Returns %
Returns for last 1 year	6.12	7.77	4.73	7.77
Returns for the last 3 years	11.78	10.41	10.20	10.41
Returns for the last 5 years	17.63	16.13	15.86	16.13
Returns since inception	13.29	12.45	11.50	12.45
Scheme's Plan Inception Date	28-Jar	28-Jan-2019 28-Jan-2019		1-2019

Absolute Returns for the Last 5 Financial Years

Year to Year (31st March)	Scheme Returns % (Direct - Growth)	Scheme Returns % (Regular - Growth)	Benchmark Returns (%)
2024-2025	6.12	4.73	7.77
2023-2024	24.78	23.04	22.68
2022-2023	5.50	3.89	1.82
2021-2022	13.72	11.83	12.77
2020-2021	41.80	39.50	39.21

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



ADDITIONAL SCHEME RELATED DISCLOSURES

- Scheme's portfolio holdings (top 10 holdings by issuer and fund allocation towards various sectors to be provided through a functional website link https://www.tatamutualfund.com/statutory-disclosures/other-statutorydisclosures)
- Disclosure of name and exposure to Top 7 issuers, stocks, groups and sectors as a percentage of NAV of the scheme in case of debt and equity ETFs/index funds through a functional website link - https://www. tatamutualfund.com/statutory-disclosures/other-statutory-disclosures)
- 3. PPortfolio Turnover Ratio: 3.83 times as on 31.03.2025 (for 13 months).

EXPENSES OF THE SCHEME

Load Structure

Continuous Offer

Entry Load: Not Applicable (Pursuant to provision no. 10.4.1.a of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Fund dated June 27, 2024, no entry load will be charged by the Scheme to the investor)

Exit Load:

- Redemption/Switch-out/SWP/STP on or before expiry of 90 days from the date of allotment: If the withdrawal amount or switched out amount is not more than 12% of the original cost of investment - NIL
- 2) Redemption/Switch-out/SWP/STP on or before expiry of 90 days from the 1% date of allotment: If the withdrawal amount or switched out amount is more than 12% of the original cost of investment. 1%
- 3) Redemption / Switch-out/SWP/STP after expiry of 90 days from the date of allotment NIL

Effective from 23.04.2025, Investors are requested to note that pursuant to AMFI's communication dated 09th April 2025, Exit Load will not be charged on any Switch/Systematic transfer transaction from Regular plan to Direct plan of the same scheme.

Slab wise break up depending on the assets under management:

As per provision no. 52.6.c of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 the total expense ratio of open-ended scheme shall not exceed the following limits. The AMC has estimated that upto 2.25 % (excluding additional permissible limits as per Regulation 52(6A)(b) & 52(6A)(c)) of the daily average net assets of the scheme will be charged to the scheme as expenses.

Assets under management Slab (In Rs. crore)	Total expense ratio limits for equity-oriented schemes	Total expense ratio limits for other than equity-oriented schemes
On the first Rs.500 crores of the daily net assets	2.25%	2.00%
On the next Rs.250 crores of the daily net assets	2.00%	1.75%
On the next Rs.1,250 crores of the daily net assets	1.75%	1.50%
On the next Rs.3,000 crores of the daily net assets	1.60%	1.35
On the next Rs.5,000 crores of the daily net assets	1.50%	1.25%
On the next Rs.40,000 crores of the daily net assets	Total expense ratio reduction of 0.05% for every increase of Rs.5,000 crores of daily net assets or part thereof.	
On balance of the assets	1.05%	0.80%

For the actual current expenses being charged, the investor should refer to functional Weblink: https://www.tatamutualfund.com/expense-ratio/total-expense-ratio.

Annual Recurring expenses

Actual Expenses % to daily net assets for the F.Y. 2024-2025		
Tata Balanced Advantage Fund	Direct Plan	Regular Plan
	0.35%	1.65%

The maximum limit of recurring expenses that can be charged to the Scheme would be as per Regulation 52 of the SEBI (MF) Regulation, 1996. Investors are requested to read "Section-Annual Scheme Recurring Expenses" in the SID.

TAX TREATMENT FOR THE INVESTORS (UNITHOLDERS)

Investor will be advised to refer to the details in the Statement of Additional Information and also independently refer to his tax advisor.

DAILY NET ASSET VALUE (NAV) PUBLICATION

The NAVs will be calculated and disclosed on every Business Day. The AMC will prominently disclose the NAVs under a separate head on the website of the Fund (www.tatamutualfund.com) and of the Association of Mutual Funds in India-AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) by 11 P.M. on every business day^.

However, due to inability in capturing same day valuation of underlying investments, the NAV shall be disclosed by 11 P.M. of the next business day^.

^ If the NAVs are not available before the commencement of Business Hours on the following day (i.e., next day after the respective business day) due to any reason, the Mutual Fund shall issue a press release giving reasons for the delay and explain by when the Mutual Fund would be able to publish the NAV.

In case NAV of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF') units is not available by 9:30 p.m. of same Business Day, NAV declaration timing for Mutual Fund Schemes holding units of CDMDF shall be 10 a.m. on next business day instead of 11 p.m. on same Business Day.

FOR INVESTOR GRIEVANCES PLEASE CONTACT

Name and Address of Registrar	Computer Age Management Services Ltd., No. 178/10, Kodambakkam High Road, Opp. Hotel Palmgrove, Nungambakkam, Chennai 600 034. G Sathyanarayanan / Venkatesh Pai Tel. No. 044 - 3911 5563, 3911 5565, 3911 5567 Fax: 28283 613 Email: camslb1@camsonline.com
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AMC Office: Ms. Kashmira Kalwachwala, Tata Asset Management Pvt. Ltd. (Investment Manager for Tata Mutual Fund) Mulla House, Ground Floor, M.G. Road, Fort, Mumbai - 400 001. Call: (022) 6282 7777 (Monday to Saturday 9:00 am to 5:30 pm), Fax: 22613782, Email: enq_T@camsonline.com, Website: www.tatamutualfund.com

Investment Manager: Tata Asset Management Pvt. Ltd., 1903 B Wing Parinee Crescenzo G Block BKC Bandra East, Mumbai - 400 051,Telephone. (022) 6282 7777 (Monday to Saturday 9:00am to 5:30pm), Fax: (022) 66315194. Email: service@tataamc.com

UNITHOLDERS' INFORMATION

Account Statement:

The AMC will send an allotment confirmation specifying the units allotted by way of email and/or SMS within 5 working days of receipt of valid application/transaction to the Unit holders registered e-mail address and/or mobile number (whether units are held in demat mode or in account statement form).

A Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) detailing all the transactions across all mutual funds (including transaction charges paid to the distributor) and holding at the end of the month shall be sent to the Unit holders in whose folio(s) transaction(s) have taken place during the month by mail or email on or before 15th of the succeeding month.

Half-yearly CAS shall be issued at the end of every six months (i.e. September/March) on or before 21st day of succeeding month, to all investors providing the prescribed details across all schemes of mutual funds and securities held in dematerialized form across demat accounts, if applicable

For further details, refer SAI.

Portfolio Disclosure:

Tata Mutual Fund shall disclose portfolio (along with ISIN) in user friendly and downloadable spreadsheet format, as on the last day of the month/half year for all their schemes on its website www.tatamutualfund.com and on the website of AMFI www.amfiindia.com within 10 days from the close of each month/half year.

In case of unitholders whose email addresses are registered, Tata Mutual Fund will send via email both the monthly and half yearly statement of scheme portfolio within 10 days from the close of each month /half year respectively.

Tata Mutual Fund will publish an advertisement every half-year, in all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi, disclosing the hosting of the half yearly statement of the schemes portfolio on the AMC's website www.tatamutualfund.com and on the website of AMFI (www.amfiindia.com). Tata Mutual Fund will provide physical copy of the statement of scheme portfolio without any cost, on specific request received from a unitholder.

For portfolio disclosure of schemes of Tata Mutual Fund, kindly visit functional Weblink: https://www.tatamutualfund.com/schemes-related.

Unaudited Financial Results:

Tata Mutual Fund/ Tata Asset Management Pvt Ltd shall within one month from the close of each half year, that is on 31st March & on 30th September, host a soft copy of its unaudited financial results on its website in the format specified in Twelfth Schedule of SEBI(Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996.

Tata Mutual Fund / Tata Asset Management Pvt Ltd shall publish an advertisement disclosing the hosting of such financial results on their website, in atleast one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation & in a newspaper having wide circulation published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the fund is situated.

For Unaudited Financial Results of Tata Mutual Fund, kindly visit functional Weblink: https://www.tatamutualfund.com/about-us.

Annual Report:

Annual report or Abridged Summary, in the format prescribed by SEBI, will be hosted on AMC's website, functional Weblink: https://www.tatamutualfund.com/about-us www.amfiindia.com.

The scheme wise annual report or an abridged summary thereof, in the format prescribed, shall be sent by way of e-mail to the investor's registered e-mail address not later than four months from the date of closure of the relevant accounts year.

Investors who have not registered their email id, will have an option of receiving a physical copy of the Annual Report or Abridged Summary thereof.

Tata Mutual Fund will provide a physical copy of the abridged summary of the Annual Report, without charging any cost, on specific request received from a unitholder. Physical copies of the report will also be available to the unitholders at the registered offices at all times.

Tata Mutual Fund will publish an advertisement every year, in the all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi, disclosing the hosting of the scheme wise annual report on the AMC website and on the website of AMFI.

Transaction Acceptance Points - Computer Age Management Services Ltd.

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Road (Varde Valaulikar) Margao - 400601, Goa, Email: camsmrg@camsonline.com Tel: (832) 6480250 Mathura: 159/160, Vikas Bazar, Mathura - 281001, Uttar Pradesh, Email: camsmtr@camsonline.com Tel: 7252000551, Fax: 2404229 Meerut: 108, Ist Floor, Shivam Plaza, Opp. Eves Cinema, Hapur Road, Meerut - 250002, Uttar Pradesh, Email: camsmee@camsonline.com Tel: (0121) 6454521, Fax: 2421238 Mehsana: 1st Floor, Subhadra Complex, Urban Bank Road, Mehsana - 384002, Gujarat, Email: camsmna@camsonline.com Tel: 9228000256 Mirzapur: Ground Floor, Canara Bank Building, Dhundhi Katra, Mirzapur Uttarpradesh - 231001. Tel: (05422) 220282. Email: camsmpr@camsonline.com Moga: 9 No., New Town, Opp. Jaswal Hotel, Daman Building, Moga - 142001. Tel: (01636) 513234, Email: camsmog@camsonline.com Moradabad: H21-22, Ist Floor, Ram Ganga Vihar Shopping Complex, Opposite Sale Tax Office, Moradabad - 244001, Uttar Pradesh, Email: camsmbd@camsonline.com Tel: (0591) 6450125, Fax: 2493144 Mumbai: Rajabahdur Compound, Ground Floor, Opp. Allahabad Bank, Behind ICICI Bank, 30, Mumbai Samachar Marg, Fort, Mumbai - 400023, Maharashtra, Email: camsbby@camsonline.com Tel: (022) - 62962100, Fax: 30282482 Muzaffarpur: Brahman Toli, Durgasthan Gola Road, Muzaffarpur - 842001, Bihar, Email: camsmuz@camsonline.com Tel: (0621) 2244086, Fax: 2246022 Mysore: No.1, 1st Floor, CH.26, 7th Main, 5th Cross (Above Trishakthi Medicals), Saraswati Puram, Mysore - 570009, Karnataka, Email: camsmys@camsonline.com Tel: (0821) 4053255, Fax: 2342182 Nadiad: F-142, First Floor, Ghantakarna Complex, Gunj Bazar, Nadiad, Gujarat - 387001. Tel: (0268) 2550075, Email: camsndi@camsonline.com Nagpur: 145, Lendra, New Ramdaspeth, Nagpur - 440010, Maharashtra, Email: camsnpr@camsonline.com Tel: (0712) 2541449, Fax: 2432447 Namakkal: 156A / 1, 01st Floor, Lakshmi Vilas Building, Opp. to District Registrar Office, Trichy Road, Namakkal - 637001, Tamilnadu, Email: camsnmk@camsonline.com Tel: 9244900217. Nasik: 1st Floor, "Shraddha Niketan" Tilak Wadi, Opp. Hotel City Pride, Sharanpur Road, Nasik - 422 002, Email id: camsnsk@camsonline.com, Tel. No: 0253 - 6450102. Navsari: C/o Vedant Shukla Associates, 16 Shivani Park, Opp. Shankeshwar Complex, Kaliawadi, Navsari - 396445, Gujarat, Email: camsnvs@camsonline.com Tel: (0861) 2302398, Fax: 248744 Nellore: Shop No. 2, 1st Floor, NSR Complex, James Garden, Near Flower Market, Nellore - 524001. Tel: (0861) 2302398, Email: camsnel@camsonline.com Tel: 0861-2302398, Fax: 2302398 New Delhi: 401 to 404, 4th Floor, Kanchan Junga Building, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi - 110 001. Email: camsdel@ camsonline.com, Tel: (011) 61245468, Noida: Commercial Shop No. GF 10 & GF 38, Ground Floor, Ansal Fortune Arcade, Plot No. K - 82, Sector - 18, Noida - 201 301. Uttar Pradesh. Tel: (0120) 4562490, Email: camsnoi@camsonline.com Palakkad: Door No. 18/507(3) Anugraha, Garden Street, College Road, Palakkad - 678 001, Kerala. Tel: (0491) 2548093. Email: camspkd@camsonline.com Palanpur: Gopal Trade Center, Shop No. 13-14, 3rd Floor, Near BK Mercantile Bank, Opp. Old Gunj, Palanpur - 385001. Tel: 02742-254224 Email: camspal@camsonline.com Panipat: SCO 83-84, 01st Floor, Devi Lal Shopping Complex, Opp. RBL Bank, G. T. Road, Panipat - 132103, Haryana, Email: camspan@camsonline.com Tel: 9254303801, Fax: 4009802, Patiala: 35 New Lal Bagh, Opposite Polo Ground, Patiala - 147001. Email: camsptl@camsonline.com, Tel: 175-6050002 Patna: Computer Age Management Services Ltd. 301B, Third Floor, Patna One Plaza, Near Dak Bunglow Chowk, Patna -800001. Email: camspat@camsonline. com Pitampura: Number G-8, Ground Floor, Plot No C-9, Pearls Best Height - II, Netaji Subhash Place, Pitampura, New Delhi -110034. Tel: (011) 40367369, Email: camspdel@camsonline.com Pondicherry: S-8, 100, Jawaharlal Nehru Street (New Complex, Opp. Indian Coffee House), Pondicherry - 605001, Pondicherry, Email: camspdy@camsonline.com Tel: (0413) 4900549, Fax: 4210030 Pune: Vartak Pride, 1st floor, Survey No 46, City Survey No 1477, Hingne Budruk, D. P. Road, Behind Dinanath Mangeshkar Hospital, Karvenagar, Pune - 411 052, Email: camspun@camsonline.com Tel: (020) 65604571/572/573, Fax: 30283001 Rae Bareli: 17, Anand Nagar Complex, Opposite Moti Lal Nehru Stadium, SAI Hostel Jail Road, Rae Bareilly -229001, Uttar Pradesh, Email: camsrae@camsonline.com Tel: 9889901201, Fax: 2205366 Rae Bareli (TP Lite): 17, Anand Nagar Complex, Rae Bareli - 229 001, Tel: (0535) 2210166 Raipur: HIG, C-23 Sector - 1, Devendra Nagar, Raipur, Chattisgarh - 492004, Chattisgarh, Email: camsrai@camsonline. com Tel: 0771-4912040, Fax: 2888002 Rajahmundry: Door No: 6-2-12, 01st Floor, Rajeswari Nilayam, Near Vamsikrishna Hospital, Nyapathi Vari Street, T Nagar, Rajahmundry - 533101, Andhra Pradesh, Email: camsrmd@camsonline.com Tel: (0883) 6665531 Rajapalayam: No. 59 A/1, Railway Feeder Road (Near Railway Station), Rajapalayam - 626117, Tamilnadu, Email: camsrjp@camsonline.com Tel: 9244950002 Rajkot: Office 207 - 210, Everest Building, Harihar Chowk, Opp. Shastri Maidan, Limda Chowk, Rajkot - 360001, Gujarat, Email: camsraj@camsonline.com Tel: 0281-2227553 Ranchi: 4, HB Road, No. 206, 02nd Floor, Shri Lok Complex, Near Firayalal, Ranchi - 834001, Jharkhand, Email: camsran@camsonline.com Tel: (0651) 2212133, Fax: 2226601 Ratlam: Dafria & Co, No.18, Ram Bagh, Near Scholar's School, Ratlam - 457001, Madhya Pradesh, Email: camsrlm@ camsonline.com Tel: (04712) 400066, Fax: 235788 Ratnagiri: Orchid Tower, Ground Floor, Gala No. 06, S.V. No.301/Paiki 1/2, Nachane Munciple Aat, Arogya Mandir, Nachane Link Road, At, Post, Tal. Ratnagiri, Dist. Ratnagiri - 415612. Email: camsrag@camsonline.com Tel: (02352) 222084, Fax: 222048 Rohtak: 205, 02nd Floor, Building No. 2, Munjal Complex, Delhi Road, Rohtak, Haryana, Email: camsrok@camsonline.com Tel: (1262) 2258436, 9254303802 Roorkee: 22, Civil Lines, Ground Floor, Hotel Krish Residency, Roorkee - 247667, Uttarkhand, Email: camsrke@camsonline. com Tel: (01332) 796309 Fax: 273139 Rourkela: JBS Market Complex, 2nd Floor, Udit Nagar, Rourkela - 769 012. Email: camsrou@camsonline.com Tel: (661) 2513098, 9238120073 Sagar: Opp. Somani Automobiles, Bhagwanganj, Sagar - 470002, Madhya Pradesh, Email: camssag@camsonline. com Tel: (07582) 408402 / 246247, Fax: 408402 Saharanpur: 01st Floor, Krishna Complex, Opp. Hathi Gate, Court Road, Saharanpur - 247001, Uttar Pradesh, Email: camssah@camsonline.com Tel: (0132) 6450137, Fax: 2712507 Salem: No. 2, Olst Floor, Vivekananda Street, New Fairlands, Salem - 636016, Tamilnadu, Email: camssal@camsonline.com Tel: (0427) 4041129, Fax: 2330592 Sambalpur: C/o, Raj Tibrewal & Associates, Opp. Town High School, Sansarak, Sambalpur - 768001, Orissa, Email: camssam@camsonline.com Tel: 9238120074, Fax: 2405606 Sangli: Jiveshwar Krupa Building, Shop. No. 2, Ground Floor, Tilak Chowk Harbhat Road, Sangli - 416416. Tel: 7066316616, Email: camssgi@camsonline.com Satara: 117 / A / 3 / 22, Shukrawar Peth, Sargam Apartment, Satara - 415002, Maharashtra, Email: camssat@camsonline.com Tel: (2162) 645297, Fax: 281706 Shahjahanpur: Bijlipura, Near Old Dist. Hospital, Jail Road, Shahjahanpur - 242001, Uttar Pradesh, Email: camsspn@camsonline.com Tel: 9235405751 Shillong: 03rd Floor, RPG Complex, Keating Road, Shillong - 793001, Meghalaya, Email: camsslg@camsonline.com Tel: 0364-3560860 Shimla: 01st Floor, Opp. Panchayat Bhawan Main Gate Bus Stand, Shimla - 171001, Himachal Pradesh, Email: camssml@camsonline.com Tel: (177) 2656161, Fax: 6190997 Shimoga: No.65 1st Floor, Kishnappa Compound, 01st Cross, Hosmane Extn., Shimoga - 577201, Karnataka, Email: camsshi@camsonline.com Tel: (08182) 222706, Fax: 271706 Siliguri: 17B, Swamiji Sarani, Siliguri - 734001, West Bengal, Email: camssil@camsonline. com Tel: 9735316555, Fax: 2531024 Sirsa: M. G. Complex, Bhawna Marg, Beside Over Bridge, Sirsa - 125055, Haryana, Email: camssrs@camsonline. com Tel: (1666) 233593, 9254303806 Sitapur: Arya Nagar, Near Arya Kanya School, Sitapur - 261001, Uttar Pradesh, Email: camsstp@camsonline. com Tel: 05862-271399 Solan: 01st Floor, Above Sharma General Store, Near Sanki Rest House, The Mall, Solan - 173212, Himachal Pradesh, Email: camssol@camsonline.com Tel: (1792) 640621, 220705 Solapur: Flat No. 109, 01st Floor, A Wing, Kalyani Tower, 126 Siddheshwar Peth, Near Pangal High School, Solapur - 413001, Maharashtra, Email: camsslp@camsonline.com Tel: 0217 - 2724547, Fax: 2724548 Sri Ganganagar: 18-L Block, Sri Ganganagar - 335001, Rajasthan, Email: camssgnr@camsonline.com Tel: 9214245818, Fax: (0154) 2476742 Srikakulam: Door No. 10-5-65, 1st Floor, Dhanwanthri Complex, Kalinga Road, Opp Chandramouli Departmental Store, Near Seven Roads Junction, Srikakulam - 532 001. Tel: (08942) 228288, Email: camssrk@camsonline.com Sultanpur: 967, Civil Lines, Near Pant Stadium, Sultanpur - 228001, Uttar Pradesh, Email: camssln@ camsonline.com Tel: 05362-227562. Surat: Shop No. G-5, International Commerce Center, Near Kadiwala School, Majura Gate, Ring Road, Surat - 395 002. Email: camssur@camsonline.com Tel: (0261) 6540128, 6540731, Fax: 6541930 Surendranagar: Shop No. 12, M.D. Residency, Swastik Cross Road, Surendranagar - 363001. Tel: (02752) 232599. Email: camssgnr@camsonline.com Tambaram: 3rd Floor, B R Complex, No. 66, Door No. 11A, Ramakrishna Iyer Street, Opp. National Cinema Theatre, West Tambaram, Chennai - 600 045, Tel: (044) 22267030 / 29850030 Email: camstam@ camsonline.com Thane: Dev Corpora, 1st floor, Office no. 102, Cadbury Junction, Eastern Express way, Thane (West) - 400 601. Email id: camsthn@ camsonline.com, Tel. No: 022-62791000. 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Email: camstry@camsonline.com Tel: (0462) 6455081, Fax: 2333688 Tirupati: Shop No. 6, Door No. 19-10-8, (Opposite Passport Office), AIR Bypass Road, Tirupati - 517501, Andhra Pradesh, Email: camstpt@camsonline.com Tel: (0877) 6561003, Fax: 2225056 Thiruvalla: 24/590-14, C.V.P Parliament Square Building Cross Junction, Thiruvalla, Kerala - 689 101, Tel: (0469) 2707999 Tirupur: 1 (1), Binny Compound, II Street, Kumaran Road, Tirupur - 641601, Tamilnadu, Email: camstrp@camsonline.com Tel: (0421) 6455232, Fax: 4242134 Tiruvalla: 24/590-14, C.V.P Parliament Square Building, Cross Junction, Tiruvalla - 689101, Kerala, Email; camstyl@camsonline.com Tel; (469) 6061004 Trichur; Room No. 26 & 27, Dee Pee Plaza, Kokkalai, Trichur - 680001, Kerala, Email: camstur@camsonline.com Tel: (0487) 6060019, Fax: 245002 Trichy: No. 8, 01st Floor, 8th Cross West Extn, Thillainagar, Trichy - 620018, Tamilnadu, Email: camstri@camsonline.com Tel: (0431) 4220862, Fax: 2741717 Trivandrum: TC NO: 22/902, 1st Floor, Blossom Building, Opp. NSS Karayogam, Sasthamangalam Village P.O, Thiruvananthapuram, Trivandrum - 695010. Tel: (0471) 4617690, Email: camstvm@camsonline.com Tuticorin: 4B/A16, Mangal Mall Complex, Ground Floor, Mani Nagar, Tuticorin - 628003, Tamilnadu, Email: camstcn@camsonline.com Tel: (461) 6455770 Udaipur: 32, Ahinsapuri, Fatehpura Circle, Udaipur - 313 001. Email: camsudp@camsonline. com Tel: 0294-2461066, Fax: 2454567 Ujjain: 1st Floor, Siddhi Vinayak Trade Center, Adjacent to our existing Office at 109, Shahid Park, Madhya Pradesh, Ujjain - 456010. Tel: (0734) 4030019. Email: camsujn@camsonline.com Unjha (Parent: Mehsana): 10/11, Maruti Complex, Opp. B. R. Marbles, Highway Road, Unjha - 384170, Gujarat, Email: camsunj@camsonline.com Vadodara: 103 Aries Complex, Bpc Road, Off R. C. Dutt Road, Alkapuri, Vadodara - 390007, Gujarat, Email: camsvad@camsonline.com Tel: (0265) 3018032, 8031, Fax: 3018030 Valsad: 03rd Floor, Gita Nivas, Opp. Head Post Office, Halar Cross Lane, Valsad - 396001, Gujarat, Email: camsval@camsonline.com Tel: 9228000239 Vapi: 208, 02nd Floor, Heena Arcade, Opp. Tirupati Tower, Near G.I.D.C. Char Rasta, Vapi - 396195, Gujarat, Email: camsvap@camsonline.com Tel: 9104883239 Varanasi: Office No. 1, 02nd Floor, Bhawani Market, Building No. D-58/2-A1, Rathyatra, Beside Kuber Complex, Varanasi - 221010, Uttar Pradesh, Email: camsvar@ camsonline.com Tel: 9235405922, Fax: 2202126. Vashi: BSEL Tech Park, B-505, Plot no 39/5 & 39/5A, Sector 30A, Opp. Vashi Railway Station, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400705, Email id: camsysh@camsonline.com, Vasco (Parent Goa); No. DU 8, Upper Ground Floor, Behind Techoclean Clinic, Suvidha Complex, Near ICICI Bank, Vasco - 403802, Goa, Tel: (0832) 3251755 Vellore: Door No 86, BA Complex, 1st Floor, Shop No 3, Anna Salai (Officer Line), Tollgate, Vellore - 632 001. Tel: (0416) 2900062, Email: camsvel@camsonline.com Vijayawada: 40-1-68, Rao & Ratnam Complex, Near Chennupati Petrol Pump, M. G. Road, Labbipet, Vijayawada - 520010, Andhra Pradesh, Email: camsvij@camsonline.com Tel: 0866-2488047, Fax: 6695657 Visakhapatnam: Flat No GF2, D NO 47-3-2/2, Vigneswara Plaza, 5th Lane, Dwarakanagar, Andhra Pradesh, Visakhapatnam - 530 016, Tel: (0891) 2791940 Warangal: Hno. 2-4-641, F-7, 01st Floor, A.B.K Mall, Old Bus Depot Road, Ramnagar, Hanamkonda, Warangal - 506001, Telengana, Email: camswgl@camsonline.com Tel: (0870) 6560141, Fax: 2554888 Yamuna Nagar: 124-B/R, Model Town Yamunanagar - 135001, Haryana, Email: camsynr@camsonline.com Tel: 01732-796099, Fax: 225339 Yavatmal: Pushpam, Tilakwadi, Opp. Dr. Shrotri Hospital, Yavatmal - 445001, Maharashtra, Email: camsyav@camsonline.com Tel: (07232) 237045, Fax: 237045.

OFFICIAL POINT OF ACCEPTANCE FOR TRANSACTIONS IN ELECTRONIC FORM

Eligible investors can undertake any transaction, including purchase / redemption / switch and avail of any services as may be provided by Tata Asset Management Private Limited (AMC) from time to time through the online / electronic modes via various sources like its official website - www.tatamutualfund.com, mobile handsets, designated email-id(s), etc. Additionally, this will also cover transactions submitted in electronic mode by specified banks, financial institutions, distributors etc., on behalf of investors, with whom AMC has entered or may enter specific arrangements or directly by investors through secured internet sites operated by CAMS. The servers including email servers (maintained at various locations) of AMC and CAMS will be the official point of acceptance for all such online / electronic transaction facilities offered by the AMC to eligible investors.

POINTS OF SERVICE ("POS") OF MF UTILITIES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED ('MFUI') AS OFFICIAL POINTS OF ACCEPTANCE (OPA) FOR TRANSACTIONS THROUGH MF UTILITY ("MFU")

Both financial and non-financial transactions pertaining to scheme(s) of Tata Mutual Fund ('the Fund') can be done through MFU at the authorized POS of MFUI. The details of POS published on MFU website at www.mfuindia.com will be considered as Official Point of Acceptance (OPA) for transactions in the Scheme.

AMFI CERTIFIED STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS/ CLEARING MEMBERS / DEPOSITORY PARTICIPANTS# AS OFFICIAL POINTS OF ACCEPTANCE FOR TRANSACTIONS (PURCHASE/ REDEMPTION) OF UNITS OF TATA MUTUAL FUND SCHEMES THROUGH THE STOCK EXCHANGE(S) INFRASTRUCTURE

For Processing only Redemption Request of Units Held in Demat Form. The eligible AMFI certified stock exchange Brokers/ Clearing Members/ Depository Participants who have complied with the conditions stipulated in clause 16.2.4.8 of Master Circular for stockbrokers viz. AMFI/ NISM certification, code of conduct prescribed by SEBI for Intermediaries of Mutual Fund will be considered as Official Points of Acceptance (OPA) of the Mutual Fund.

DETAILS FOR ONGOING COLLECTION BANKERS:

Bank Name / Address	IFSC Code
HDFC BANK LIMITED - MOTWANI CHAMBERS - FORT BRANCH	HDFC0000060
ICICI BANK LIMITED - CAPITAL MARKET BRANCH	ICIC000004

MF CENTRAL AS OFFICIAL POINTS OF ACCEPTANCE (OPA) FOR TRANSACTIONS

As per clause 16.6 of Master Circular, Kfin Technologies Private Limited ("KFintech") and Computer Age Management Services Limited ("CAMS") have jointly developed MFCentral - A digital platform for transactions/ service requests by Mutual Fund investors. Accordingly, MF Central will be considered as an Official Point of Acceptance (OPA) for transactions in the Scheme.

WEST ZONE:

Aurangabad: Plot No 66, Bhagya Nagar, Near S T Office, Kranti Chowk Police Station to Employment Office Road, Aurangabad - 431001. Tel: (0240) 2351591/90. Ahmedabad: 402, 'Megha House', Mithakhali - Law Garden Road, Netaji Marg, Ahmedabad - 380 006. Tel.: 079 - 26466080 / 40076949. Anand: 103, First Floor, Ashwamegh Complex, Opp. Vyayam Shala, Sardar Gunj Road, Anand - 388 001. Tel.: (02692) 360330. Bhopal: MF-12, Block-A, Mansarovar Complex, Near Habibganj Railway Station, Bhopal - 462 016. Tel.: 0755 - 2574198 / 4209752. Borivali: Shop No. 1 and 2, Ground Floor, Ganjawalla Residency, Ganjawalla Lane, Borivali West, Mumbai - 400092. Tel.: 022-28945923 / 8655421234. Goa: F- 4, 1st Floor, Edcon Tower, Next to Hotel Salida Del Sol, Near Apple Corner, Menezes Braganza Road, Panaji - Goa - 403 001. Tel.: 7888051135, Fax: 0832-2422135. Jabalpur: Office No. 4, 1178, Napier Town, Home Science College Road, Jabalpur - 482 001 (M.P.). Tel.: 0761-4074263 Kolhapur: Gemstone Building, Ground Floor, Opposite Parikh Pool North Side, Near Central Bus Stand, Kolhapur - 416001, Maharashtra. Mumbai: Mulla House, Ground Floor, 51, M. G. Road, Near Flora Fountain, Mumbai - 400 001. Tel: 022-66505243 / 66505201, Fax: 022- 66315194. Nagpur: 104, Shivaji Complex, Near Times of India, Dharampeth, WHC Road, Nagpur - 440 010, Tel.: 0712 - 6630425 / 6502885. Nashik: 5, Samriddhi Residency, Opp Hotel City Pride, Tilakwadi, Nashik - 422 002. Tel.: (0253) 2959098, Fax: 0253-2579098. Navsari: Shop No.1, Swiss Cottage, Ashanagar Main Road, Navsari - 396 445. Tel: 02637 - 281991. Pune: Kohinoor B-Zone, Shop no. 110, 1st Floor, Old Mumbai-Pune Highway, Near Pimple Petroleum, Above Maharashtra Electronics, Pimpri, Pune - 411 017. Tel.: 020-41204949 / 950. Rajkot: 402, The Imperia, Opp. Shastri Maidan, Limda Chowk, Rajkot - 360 001. Tel: (0281) 2964848 / 849 Surat: G-18, Ground Floor, ITC Building, Near Majuragate, Ring Road, Surat - 395 002. Tel.: 0261 - 4012140, Fax: 0261-2470326. **Thane:** Shop No. 9, Konark Tower, Ghantali Devi Road, Thane (West) - 400 602. Tel.: 022 - 25300912. **Vadodara:** Emerald One, 314, 3rd Floor, Jetalpur Main Road, Before Jetalpur Bridge, Jetalpur, Vadodara - 390 007. Tel.: (0265) 2991037, Fax: 0265-6641999. Vashi: Shop No. 16, Vardhaman Chambers, Plot No. 84, Sector 17, Near Babubhai Jagjivan Das, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400 703. Tel: (022) 45118998.

EAST ZONE:

Bhubaneswar: Room-309, 3rd Floor, Janpath Tower, Ashok Nagar, Bhubaneswar - 751009. Tel.: 0674 -2533818/7064678888. Chhattisgarh: B06 Ground floor, Narayan Plaza, Link Road, Bilaspur Chhattisgarh 495001, Tel.: 07752454333. Dhanbad: Shriram Plaza, 2nd Floor, Room No.202 (B), Bank More, Jharkhand, Dhanbad - 826 001. Tel.: 0326-2300304 / 9234302478. Durgapur: 8C, 8th Floor, Pushpanjali, C-71/A, Saheed Khudiram Sarani, City Centre, Durgapur - 713 216. Tel: (0343) 2544463/65. Guwahati: Jain Complex, 4th Floor, Beside Axis Bank, G. S. Road, Guwahati - 781005. Tel: (0361) 2343084. Jamshedpur: Voltas House, Mezzanine Floor, Main Road Bistupur, Jamshedpur 831001. Tel.: 0657-2321302 / 363 / 6576911. Kolkata: Apeejay House, Ground Floor, 15, Park Street, Kolkata - 700016. Tel.: (033) 44063300/3301/3331/3319. Fax: 033-4406 3315. Patna: 301, 3rd Floor, Grand Plaza, Frazer Road, Patna - 800 001. Tel.: (0612) 2216994. Raipur: Shop No. S-10, 2nd Floor, Raheja Tower, Near Fafadhi Chowk, Jail Road, Raipur (Chhattisgarh) 492001. Tel.: 0771-4040069 / 6537340. Ranchi: 406 - A, 4th Floor, Satya Ganga Arcade, Sarjana Chowk, Lalji Hirji Road, Ranchi - 834001. Tel.: 0651-2210226 / 8235050200. Siliguri: Shop No. 10, 1st Floor, Block-C, Shelcon Plaza, Kartar Market, Sevoke Road, Siliguri, Darjeeling - 734001.

NORTH ZONE:

Ajmer: 02 Floor, Agra Gate Circle, P. R. Marg, Behind Chandak Eye Hospital, Ajmer - 305 001. Tel: (0145) 2625316. Agra: Unit No. 2, 1st Floor, Block No. 54, Prateek Tower Commercial Complex, Sanjay Place, Agral - 282002. Tel.:- 0562-2525195. Allahabad: Shop No. 10, Upper Ground Floor, Vashistha Vinayak Tower, Tashkand Marg, Civil Lines, Allahabad -211 001. Tel.:- 0532-2260974. Amritsar: Mezzanine Floor, S.C.O - 25, B Block, District Shopping Complex, Ranjit Avenue, Amritsar - 143 001. Tel.: 0183-5011181/5011190. Chandigarh: SCO - 2473-74, 1st Floor, Sector- 22C, Chandigarh - 160 022. Tel.: 0172-5037205/5087322, Fax: 0172 - 2603770. Dehradun: Shop No. 19, Ground Floor, Shree Radha Palace, 78, Rajpur Road, Dehradun - 248 001, Uttarakhand. Tel.: 0135-2740877 / 2741877. Gorakhpur: Shop No. 4, Cross Road Mall, First Floor, A.D. Chowk, Bank Road, Gorakhpur - 273001 (UP). Tel: (0551) 4051010, Mob: 91 8924951944. Ghaziabad: Office No. 7, Second Floor, Astoria Boulevard, RDC, Ghaziabad - 201 002 U.P. Tel: (0120) 3592835 Gurgaon: Unit No. 209, 2nd Floor, Vipul Agora Mall, Sector 28, M. G. Road, Gurgaon - 122 001. Indore: 204, D.M. Tower, Race Course Road, Near Zanjeerwala Chourha, Indore - 452 003. Tel.: 0731-4201806, Fax 0731-4201807. Jaipur: Office Number 52-53, 1 Floor, Laxmi Complex, Subhash Marg, M.I. Road Corner, C Scheme, Jaipur - 302 001. Tel.: 0141 - 5105177 / 78 / 2389387, Fax: 5105178. Jalandhar: Office No-36, Second Floor, One Park Side Building, Guru Nanak Mission Chowk adjoining Care Max Hospital. Jalandhar- 144001. Tel: (0181) 5001025 Jammu: Hall No. - 312/A2, South Block, Bahu Plaza, Jammu - 180 012. Tel.: (0191) 4504744. Jodhpur: Satyam, 26-C, 11th A, Pal Road, Sardarpura, Jodhpur, Rajasthan Pincode - 342003, Tel - 0291-2631257. Kanpur: 4th Floor, Office No. 412 - 413, KAN Chambers, 14 / 113, Civil Lines, Kanpur - 208 001. Tel.: 0512-2306065 / 6066, Fax: 0512 - 2306065. Lucknow: 11 B & 12, Ground Floor, Saran Chamber II, Vikramaditya Marg, 5 Park Road, Lucknow - 226001. Tel: (0522) 4001731 / 4308904 Ludhiana: Cabin No. 201, 2nd. Floor, SCO 18, Opp Ludhiana Stock Exchange, Feroze Gandhi Market, Ludhiana - 141 001. Tel.: 0161-5089667 / 668, Fax: 0161-2413498. Meerut: G-13, Rama Plaza, Near Bachha Park, Western Kutchery Road, Meerut (U.P.) - 250 001. Tel.: 0121-4035585. Moradabad: Ground Floor, Near Hotel Rajmahal, Civil Lines, Moradabad - 244 001, Tel.: 0591-2410667. New Delhi: Flat No. 506 - 507, Kailash Building, 26, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, Connaught Place, New Delhi - 110001. Tel.: 011-66324101/102/103/104/105, Fax: 011-66303202. Noida: Shop No - 2, First Floor, Wave Silver Tower, Noida, Sector 18, Noida -201301 U.P. Tel.: (0120) 6662083 Udaipur: 222/16, First Floor, Mumal Tower, Above IDBI Bank, Saheli Marg, Udaipur- 313001. Tel: (0294) 2429371 / 7230029371, Fax: 011-66303202. Varanasi: D-64/127, 2nd Floor, C-H Arihant Complex, Sigra, Varanasi - 221010 Tel.: 0542-2222179 / 2221822.

Bengaluru: 91, Springboard Business Hub Private Ltd. Gopala Krishna Complex, 45/3, Residency Road, MG Road, Shanthala Nagar, Ashok Nagar, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560025. Tel.: 080 45570100. Fax: 080-22370512. Chennai: 3rd Floor, Sri Bala Vinayagar Square, No.2, North Boag Road, Near AGS Complex, T Nagar, Chennai - 600 017. Tel.: 044 - 48641878 / 48631868 / 48676454. Fax: 044-43546313. Cochin: 2nd Floor, Ajay Vihar, Near Hotel Avenue Regent, M. G. Road, Cochin - 682 016. Tel.: 0484-4865813 / 814 / 815. Fax: 0484 - 2377581. Coimbatore: Tulsi Chambers, 195-F, Ground Floor, West T V Swamy Road, R S Puram, Coimbatore - 641002. Tel.: 0422-4365635, Fax: 2546585. Hyderabad: 1st Floor, Nerella House, Nagarjuna Hills, Above Kotak Mahindra Bank, Punjagutta, Hyderabad - 500082. Tel.: 040-67308989 / 8901 / 8902. Fax: 040-67308990. Hubli: No 19 & 20, 1st Floor, Eureka Junction, T B Road, Hubli - 580029. Tel.: 0836 - 4251510 Fax: 4251510. Kottayam: CSI Ascention Square, Logos Junction, Collectorate P. O., Kottayam - 686 002. Tel.: 0481 2568450. Mangalore: Essel Towers, 1st Floor, Bunts Hostel Circle, Above UTI Bank, Mangalore - 575 003. Tel.: 0824 - 4260308. Madurai: 1st Floor, Old No. 11B, Opp. Sethupathy Higher Secondary School, North Veli Street, Madurai - 625 001. Tel.: 0452-4246315 Fax: 0452-4246315. Mysore: CH-16, 1st Floor, Prashanth Plaza, 4th Main, 5th Cross, Saraswathipuram, Mysore - 570009. Tel.: 0821 - 4246676 Fax: 4246676. Salem: Kandaswarna Shopping Mall, First Floor, 1/194/4, Saradha College Main Road, Fairlands, Salem - 636016, Tamil Nadu. Tel: (0427) 4042028. Thrissur: 4th Floor, Pathayappura Buildings, Round South, Thrissur - 680 001. Tel.: 0487 - 2423330. Trivandrum: Ground Floor, Sai Kripa Building, TC-1956/3, Ganapthi Temple Road, Vazhuthacaud, Trivandrum - 695 014. Tel.: 0471 - 4851431. Trichy: C-53/4, Sky Tower, 4th Floor, 5th Cross, Thillai Nagar, North East, Trichy - 620018. Tel.: (0431) 4024060. Vijaywada: D No: 38-8-42, Plot No - 303, White House Complex, 3rd Floor, M G Road, Vijayawada - 520010, Tel: (0891) 2503292. Visakhapatnam: Door No: 47-15-13/35, Navaratna Jewel Square, Shop No. 7, 3rd Floor, Near Khajana to Jyothi Book Depot Station Road, Dwarakanagar, Visakhapatnam - 530016, Tel: (0891) 2503292.