



SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT

SECTION I

LIC MF Equity Savings Fund

(An open ended scheme investing in equity, arbitrage and debt)

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*:	Scheme Riskometer [#]	Benchmark Riskometer (as applicable) [#]
- Regular Income & Capital appreciation over Medium to Long term. - Investment in equity and equity related instruments including equity derivatives, arbitrage and debt and money market instruments.		As per AMFI Tier I Benchmark i.e. Nifty Equity Savings Index

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

[#]The above Riskometer is based on the Scheme portfolio as on 31st October 2025. The Benchmark Riskometer is based on the evaluation of constituents of the Benchmark as on 31st October 2025.

Continuous offer for Units at NAV based prices (Face Value Rs. 10 per unit)

Name of the Sponsor: Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)

Name of Mutual Fund: LIC Mutual Fund

Name of Asset Management Company: LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Limited

Name of Trustee Company: LIC Mutual Fund Trustee Private Limited

Addresses, Website of the entities:

Mutual Fund	Asset Management Company	Trustee Company
LIC Mutual Fund Registered Office: 4th Floor, Industrial Assurance Building, Opp. Churchgate Station, Mumbai - 400020.	LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Limited Registered Office: 4th Floor, Industrial Assurance Building, Opp. Churchgate Station, Mumbai - 400020. CIN U67190MH1994PLC077858 No:	LIC Mutual Fund Trustee Private Limited Registered Office: 4th Floor, Industrial Assurance Building, Opp. Churchgate Station, Mumbai - 400020. CIN No: U65992MH2003PTC139955
Website: www.licmf.com		

The particulars of the Scheme have been prepared in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996, (herein after referred to as SEBI(MF) Regulations) as amended till date and circulars issued thereunder filed with SEBI, along with a Due Diligence Certificate

from the AMC. The units being offered for public subscription have not been approved or recommended by SEBI nor has SEBI certified the accuracy or adequacy of the Scheme Information Document.

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

The investors are advised to refer to the Statement of Additional Information (SAI) for details of LIC Mutual Fund, Standard Risk Factors, Special Considerations, Tax and Legal issues and general information on www.licmf.com.

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

The Scheme Information Document (Section I and II) should be read in conjunction with the SAI and not in isolation.

This Scheme Information Document is dated **27th November 2025**.

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Part I. HIGHLIGHTS/SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME

Sr. No.	Title	Description
I.	Name of the scheme	LIC MF Equity Savings Fund
II.	Category of the Scheme	Equity Savings Fund
III.	Scheme type	An open ended scheme investing in equity, arbitrage and debt.
IV.	Scheme code	LICM/O/H/ESF/10/11/0005
V.	Investment objective	The investment objective of the Scheme is to generate regular income by investing in Debt and money market instruments and using arbitrage and other derivative strategies. The Scheme also intends to generate long capital appreciation through unhedged exposure to equity and equity related instruments. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved.
VI.	Liquidity/listing details	Units may be purchased or redeemed at Net Asset Value (NAV) related prices, subject to applicable Loads/Statutory Levy (if any), on every Business Day on an ongoing basis. Under normal circumstances, the AMC will dispatch Redemption proceeds within three working days from the date of Redemption request. However, in case of exceptional situations listed in AMFI Circular No. AMFI/35P/MEM-COR/74/2022-23 dated 16th January 2023, redemption payment would be made within the permitted additional timelines. For details, please refer Statement of Additional Information (SAI). The units of the Scheme are not listed on any Stock Exchange.
VII.	Benchmark (Total Return Index)	NIFTY Equity Savings Index The performance will be benchmarked to Total Returns Variant of the Index. Justification for use of Benchmark: The benchmark of the Scheme has been selected in accordance with paragraph 1.9 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, from amongst those notified by AMFI as the first tier benchmark and the same is reflective of the category of the Scheme. The composition of the aforesaid first tier benchmark is such that it is most suited for comparing the performance of the scheme. The Trustee reserves the right to change the benchmark for evaluation of performance of the Scheme from time to time in conformity with the investment objectives and appropriateness of the benchmark subject to SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and other prevailing guidelines, if any.

VIII.	NAV disclosure	The AMC shall update the NAV of the Scheme on the website of LIC Mutual Fund (www.licmf.com) and on the website of Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI) (www.amfiindia.com) by 11.00 p.m. on every Business Day. For further details, please refer Section II.
IX.	Applicable timelines	Redemption proceeds: Under normal circumstances, the AMC will dispatch Redemption or repurchase proceeds within three working days from the date of Redemption request. However, in case of exceptional circumstances listed in AMFI Circular No. AMFI/35P/MEM-COR/74/2022-23 dated 16th January 2023, redemption payment would be made within the permitted additional timelines prescribed. For details, please refer SAI. Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) Proceeds: The payment of IDCW to the unitholders shall be made within seven working days from the record date.
X.	Plans and Options Plans/Options and sub options under the Scheme	The Scheme offers Regular Plan and Direct Plan. Regular Plan is for investors who wish to route their investment through any distributor Direct Plan is only for investors who purchase /subscribe Units in a Scheme directly with the Mutual Fund or through Registered Investment Advisor (RIA) and is not available for investors who route their investments through a Distributor The Regular and Direct plan will be having a common portfolio. The Scheme has the following Options: Growth Option Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) Option* IDCW Sub Options are: - Reinvestment of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (Monthly and Quarterly Frequency) - Payout of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (Monthly and Quarterly Frequency) Default Option/sub option - Growth Option (In case Growth Option or IDCW Option is not indicated) Default Sub Option/Facility – Monthly frequency

		<i>*Amounts under IDCW option can be distributed out of investors capital (equalization reserve), which is part of sale price that represents realized gains. However, investors are requested to note that amount of distribution under IDCW option is not guaranteed and subject to availability of distributable surplus.</i> For detailed disclosure on default plans and options, kindly refer SAI.
XI.	Load Structure	Exit Load: • Nil, if units of the Scheme are redeemed or switched out up to 12% of the units (the limit) within 3 months from the date of allotment. • 1% of the applicable NAV, if units of the Scheme are redeemed or switched out in excess of the limit within 3 months from the date of allotment. • Nil, if units of scheme are redeemed or switched out after 3 months from the date of allotment. Load shall be applicable for switches between eligible schemes of LIC Mutual Fund as per the respective prevailing load structure, however, no load shall be charged for switches between plans/options within the Schemes of LIC Mutual Fund. In accordance with paragraph 10.6.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, no exit load shall be charged on bonus units and units allotted on reinvestment of dividend. In accordance with Paragraph 10.3.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, the exit load, if any, charged by mutual fund Scheme shall be credited to the Scheme net of GST. The Trustees shall have a right to modify the exit load structure with prospective effect subject to a maximum prescribed under the Regulations.
XII.	Minimum Application Amount/switch in	Application Amount (Other than fresh purchase through SIP) – Rs. 5,000/-and in multiples of Re.1 thereafter. SIP Amount – 1. Daily – Rs. 100/- and in multiples of Re.1/- thereafter. 2. Monthly – Rs. 200/- and in multiples of Re.1/- thereafter. 3. Quarterly – Rs. 1,000/- and in multiples of Re.1/- thereafter Note: Minimum Investment amount is not applicable in case of investments made by Designated Employees of the AMC pursuant to paragraph 6.10 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds.

XIII.	Minimum Additional Purchase Amount	Additional Purchase – Rs.500/- and in multiples of Re.1/- thereafter Note: Minimum Investment amount is not applicable in case of investments made by Designated Employees of the AMC pursuant to paragraph 6.10 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds.
XIV.	Minimum Redemption/switch out amount	Redemption Amount – Rs.500/- and in multiples of Rs.1/- thereafter or account balance whichever is lower (except demat units).
XV.	New Fund Offer Period This is the period during which a new scheme sells its units to the investors.	Not Applicable
XVI.	New Fund Offer Price: This is the price per unit that the investors have to pay to invest during the NFO.	Not Applicable
XVII.	Segregated portfolio/side pocketing disclosure	Enabling provision with regards to Segregated Portfolio has been incorporated. Please refer SAI for the detailed procedure for creation of the segregated portfolio and related disclosures.
XVIII.	Swing pricing disclosure	Not Applicable as the Scheme is a Hybrid Scheme.
XIX.	Stock lending/short selling	The Scheme may engage in Short Selling and in securities lending and borrowing in accordance with framework specified by SEBI. For details, please refer Statement of Additional Information.
XX.	How to Apply and other details	Application form and Key Information Memorandum may be obtained from the offices of the AMC or Investor Services Centers of the RTA or downloaded from www.licmf.com . For further details, please refer paragraph “How to apply?” in Section II.
XXI	Investor Services	Contact details for general service requests: For enquires/service requests etc. the investors may contact: Toll Free number: 1800-258-5678 (Monday to Saturday, 9.00 am to 6.30 pm) or send an e-mail to: service_licmf@kfintech.com . Contact details for complaint resolution: For Feedback/Complaints/Grievances, you can email us at our email ID redressal@licmf.com . If you are not satisfied with the resolution

		that you have received, you may contact our Investor Relations Officer at the below mentioned address: Ms. Srividya Baliga, Investor Relations Officer 4th Floor, Industrial Assurance Building, Opp. Churchgate Station, Mumbai – 400 020. Email: redressal@licmf.com Toll Free Number - 1800 258 5678
XXII	Specific attribute of the scheme (such as lock in, duration in case of target maturity scheme/close ended schemes) (as applicable)	Not applicable
XXIII	Special product/facility available on ongoing basis	SPECIAL PRODUCTS: • Systematic Investment Plan (including SIP Pause, SIP STEP UP Facility, MICRO SIP, Pocket SIP, Choti SIP) • Systematic Transfer Plan (Fixed Systematic Transfer Plan and Capital Appreciation STP facility) • Systematic Withdrawal Plan (Monthly, Quarterly, Half Yearly and Yearly Option) • Automatic withdrawal of Capital Appreciation The Investors have an option to cancel the SIP, STP/SWP, for details in this regard, please refer Statement of Additional Information. SPECIAL FACILITIES: • Facility to transfer Dividend (IDCW) • Acceptance of Transactions through Online platforms viz., • AMC Website – www.licmf.com • MF Central • MF Utilities • Stock Exchanges (NSE/ BSE) • Registrar and Transfer Agent platforms For further details of above special products / facilities, kindly refer SAI.
XXIV.	Weblink	➤ Weblink of the Total Expense Ratio of the Scheme (Daily TER and last 6 months TER): https://www.licmf.com/sid-disclosure ➤ Weblink of the Factsheet: https://www.licmf.com/sid-disclosure

DUE DILIGENCE BY THE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

It is confirmed that:

- (i) The Scheme Information Document submitted to SEBI is in accordance with the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and the guidelines and directives issued by SEBI from time to time.
- (ii) All legal requirements connected with the launching of the Scheme as also the guidelines, instructions, etc., issued by the Government and any other competent authority in this behalf, have been duly complied with.
- (iii) The disclosures made in the Scheme Information Document are true, fair and adequate to enable the investors to make a well-informed decision regarding investment in the Scheme.
- (iv) The intermediaries named in the Scheme Information Document and Statement of Additional Information are registered with SEBI and their registration is valid, as on date.
- (v) The contents of the Scheme Information Document including figures, data, yields etc. have been checked and are factually correct.
- (vi) The AMC has complied with the compliance checklist applicable for Scheme Information Document and that there are no deviations from the regulations.
- (vii) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Scheme Information Document, the provisions of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and the guidelines there under shall be applicable.
- (viii) The Trustees have ensured that LIC MF Equity Savings Fund ~~approved by them~~* is a new product offered by LIC Mutual Fund and is not a minor modification of its existing Schemes.

**The said Scheme was taken over from IDBI Mutual Fund subject to necessary approvals and compliances.*

LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Limited

Sd/-

Mayank Arora

Chief Compliance Officer & Company Secretary

PLACE: Mumbai

DATE: 27th November 2025

Part II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME

A. HOW WILL THE SCHEME ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?

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

Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)	
	Minimum	Maximum
Equity and equity related instruments out of which	65%	90%
Cash future arbitrage opportunities*\$	20%	70%
Net Long Equity exposure**	20%	45%
Debt & Money market Instruments (including margin for derivatives)	10%	35%
units issued by Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and Investment & Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs)	0%	10%

The Scheme can take exposure to a stock for either or both arbitrage as well as unhedged exposure.

Note-

* This denotes equity exposure completely hedged with corresponding equity derivatives.

**Net long Equity means exposure to equity shares alone without a corresponding equity derivative exposure. It aims to gain from potential capital appreciation and thus is a directional equity exposure which will not be hedged.

\$ The exposure to derivatives shown in the above asset allocation table would normally be the exposure taken against the underlying equity investments and in such case, exposure to derivative will not be considered for calculating the gross exposure.

Under Defensive consideration the asset allocation will be as follows:

Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)	
	Minimum	Maximum
Equity and equity related instruments out of which	10%	70%
Cash future arbitrage opportunities*\$	0%	60%
Net Long Equity exposure**	10%	45%
Debt & Money market Instruments (including margin for derivatives)	30%	90%
units issued by Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and Investment & Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs)	0%	10%

Note-

* This denotes equity exposure completely hedged with corresponding equity derivatives.

**Net long Equity means exposure to equity shares alone without a corresponding equity derivative exposure. It aims to gain from potential capital appreciation and thus is a directional equity exposure which will not be hedged.

\$ The exposure to derivative shown in the above asset allocation table would normally be the exposure taken against the underlying equity investments and in such case, exposure to derivative will not be considered for calculating the gross exposure.

The Cumulative Gross Exposure through investment in securities under the scheme, which includes Equity and equity related instruments, Debt and Money market instruments, Derivatives, Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs), repo in corporate debt securities and other permitted securities will 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. SEBI vide letter dated 3rd November 2021 has clarified that Cash Equivalent shall consist of Government Securities, T-Bills and Repo on Government Securities having residual maturity of less than 91 days.

Indicative Table

Sl. no	Type of Instrument	Percentage of exposure	Circular references
1.	Securities Lending	1. Not more than 20% of the net assets of a Scheme can generally be deployed in Stock Lending. 2. Not more than 5% of the net assets of a Scheme can generally be deployed in Stock Lending to any single counter party.	Paragraph 12.11 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds
2.	Derivatives (Equity) (Investment in derivatives shall be for hedging, portfolio balancing, non-hedging purposes and such other purposes as may be permitted from time to time)	The Scheme may invest up to 50% of Net Assets of the Scheme into derivatives instruments.	Paragraph 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds
3.	Securitized Debt	The Scheme may invest in securitized debt upto 50% of the debt Net assets of the Scheme.	Clause 1 of Seventh Schedule of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and paragraph 12.15 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds
4.	Overseas Securities	Nil	Not applicable

Sl. no	Type of Instrument	Percentage of exposure	Circular references
5.	ReITS and InVITS	The Scheme may invest not more than: • 10% of its NAV in the units of REIT and InvIT; and • 5% of its NAV in the units of REIT and InvIT issued by a single issuer.	Clause 13 of seventh Schedule of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with Paragraph 12.21 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds
6.	AT1 and AT2 Bonds	Nil	Not applicable
7.	Any other instrument		
	Triparty Repo (TREPS)	As per the asset allocation	-
	Mutual Fund units	The Scheme may invest in another scheme (except fund of funds Schemes) under the AMC or any other mutual fund without charging any fees, provided that the 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.	Clause 4 of Seventh Schedule of SEBI Mutual Fund Regulations, 1996
	Repo/ reverse repo transactions in corporate debt securities	The gross exposure to repo transactions in corporate debt securities shall not be more than 10% of the net assets of the Scheme. Further the amount lent to counter-party under repo transaction in corporate debt securities will be included in single issuer debt instrument limit.	Paragraph 12.18 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds
	Short Term Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks – pending deployment	The Scheme shall park not more than 15% of their net assets in short term deposits of all scheduled commercial banks put together. This limit however may be raised to 20% with prior approval of the Trustees. Further, the parking of funds in short term deposits of associate	Paragraph 12.16 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds

Sl. no	Type of Instrument	Percentage of exposure	Circular references
		and sponsor scheduled commercial banks together shall not exceed 20% of the total deployment by the Mutual Fund in short term deposits. The Scheme shall park not more than 10% of the net assets in short term deposits with any one scheduled commercial bank including its subsidiaries.	
	Debt Instruments with Structured Obligations (SO) / Credit Enhancement (CE)	Nil	Not applicable
	Credit Default Swaps	Nil	Not applicable
	Covered call option	Nil	Not applicable

Portfolio rebalancing due to passive breaches:

As per paragraph 2.9 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, in the event of any deviation from the mandated asset allocation due to passive breaches (occurrence of instances not arising out of omission and commission of the AMC), the Investment Manager shall rebalance the portfolio within 30 business days from the date of said deviation. Where the portfolio is not rebalanced within 30 business days, justification in writing including details of efforts taken to rebalance the portfolio shall be placed before the Investment Committee. The Investment Committee, if so desires, can extend the timelines up to 60 business days from the date of completion of mandated rebalancing period. In case the portfolio of the scheme is not rebalanced within the aforementioned mandated plus extended timelines, AMC shall not be permitted to launch any new scheme till the time the portfolio is rebalanced. The AMC shall not levy exit load, if any, on the investors exiting such scheme. The AMC will comply with the reporting and disclosure requirements as stated in paragraph 2.9 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds and other applicable guidelines and circulars issued from time to time. Further in terms of SEBI Circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/PoD2/P/CIR/2025/92 dated 26th June 2025, the provisions prescribed as per paragraph 2.9 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds as stated above shall also be applicable for all types of passive breaches for the actively managed mutual fund schemes.

Short Term Defensive Consideration:

As per Paragraph 1.14.1.2 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, the asset allocation pattern given above may be altered by the Investment Manager for a short term period on defensive considerations. In the event of any deviations, the Investment Manager shall rebalance the portfolio within 30 calendar days from the date of said deviation.

B. WHERE WILL THE SCHEME INVEST?

The corpus of the Scheme will be invested in debt instruments, equity and equity related instruments and money market instruments which shall include but shall not be limited to:

- A. Equity & equity related instruments shall include stocks and shares of companies, warrants, convertible preference shares, derivative instruments like stock future/options and index futures and options (for hedging, portfolio rebalancing, non hedging purpose and such other purposes as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time).
- B. Debt
 - 1. Government Debt including Treasury Bills and Securities created and issued by the Central and State Governments
 - 2. Certificate of Deposit (CD)
 - 3. Triparty Repo (TREPS)
 - 4. Commercial Paper (CP)
 - 5. Non Convertible Debentures and Bonds
 - 6. Floating Rate Bonds
 - 7. Repo/ Reverse Repo
 - 8. Securitised Debt
 - 9. Short Term deposit of Scheduled Commercial Banks (pending deployment) as per applicable guidelines.
- C. Units issued by Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) & Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs)
- D. Mutual Fund Units

The Scheme may undertake interscheme transfers subject to compliance of the provisions of Paragraph 12.30 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds.

Such other securities/assets as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time.

Investments in Instruments stated above will be as per the limits specified in the asset allocation table as mentioned subject to restrictions / limits laid under SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996 mentioned under section 'WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS?'

C. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES?

To achieve the investment objective, the net assets of the Scheme are invested primarily into equity and equity related instruments including equity derivatives. The Scheme invests rest of the assets into debt and money market instruments for liquidity and regular income. The Scheme will follow an active investment strategy. The expected returns from this Scheme can be attributed to the following return drivers:

Investment Strategy for Equity and Equity related Instruments

The Scheme may invest a small portion of its net assets in equity and equity related instruments with an aim to generate long-term capital appreciation. The Scheme shall invest into a well-diversified portfolio of equity and equity related securities across market capitalization and sectors with due consideration given to liquidity of investments. These companies will be shortlisted on the basis of their superior growth potential and likelihood to be long-term wealth creators. The Scheme will adopt bottom-up stock picking approach to identify companies based on various drivers including earnings growth and quality, competitive advantage, pricing power, robust business model, liquidity, established or emergent leadership position, management quality current valuation and long term growth potential etc.

Investment Strategy for Debt and Money Market Instruments

Under normal circumstances, the Scheme may invest up to 35% of the net assets of the Scheme into debt and money market instruments to provide liquidity into the scheme, management of derivative margins and accrual of regular income. The Scheme may invest across all the securities in debt and money market as permitted by SEBI/RBI from time to time.

Investment Strategy for Arbitrage

The Scheme will also invest in profitable arbitrage opportunities that may potentially exist between the cash and derivative segments of equity market, other arbitrage strategies permissible under regulations. In case of arbitrage, the exposure to equities shall be offset by simultaneously taking equivalent exposure in derivatives. To the extent of arbitrage allocations, the Scheme would hold spot market positions only for the purpose of arbitrage opportunities and not to benefit from any upside potential that stocks may provide in the present or in future. If the suitable arbitrage opportunities are not available in the opinion of the Fund Manager, the Scheme may invest arbitrage allocation in debt and money market instruments.

Equity Derivatives Strategy

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

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

Derivatives can be either exchange traded or can be over the counter (OTC). Exchange traded derivatives are listed and traded on stock exchanges whereas OTC derivative transactions are generally structured between two counterparties. Exchange traded derivative contracts in stocks and indices in India are currently cash settled at the time of maturity.

The concept and illustrations provided below are only for the purpose of understanding the concept and uses of derivative instruments. The Scheme may use either Index based derivatives and/or their constituent based derivatives or such other derivative instruments as may be introduced from time to time as permitted under the SEBI Regulations.

Illustration with Index Futures

In case the NIFTY 50 near month future contract is trading at say, Rs. 3,510, and the fund manager has a view that it will depreciate going forward; the Scheme can initiate a sale transaction of NIFTY futures at

Rs. 3,510 without holding a portfolio of equity stocks or any other underlying long equity position. Once the price falls to Rs. 3,400 after say, 20 days, the Scheme can initiate a square-up transaction by buying the said futures and book a profit of Rs. 110.

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

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

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

Example of a typical future trade and the associated costs

Particulars	Index Future	Actual Purchase of Stocks
Index at the beginning of the month	3500	3500
Price of 1 month future	3510	-
A. Execution cost: Carry and other index future costs	10	-
B. Brokerage cost: Assumed at		
0.2% of Index Future	7.02	-
0.25% for spot Stocks	-	8.75
C. Gains on surplus fund: (Assumed 8% p.a. return on 85% of the money left after paying 15% margin) $(8\% \times 3500 \times 85\% \times 30 \text{ days} / 365)$	19.56	0
Total Cost (A+B-C)	-2.54	8.75

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

(a) Arbitrage

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

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

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

Note: The same strategy can be replicated with a basket of Stocks and Corresponding Index Future (E.g. NIFTY- 50 stocks (Synthetic NIFTY) and the NIFTY future index).

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

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

(b) **Buying/ Selling Stock future:** When the Scheme wants to initiate a long position in a stock whose spot price is at say, Rs.100 and futures is at 98, then the Scheme may just buy the futures contract instead of the spot thereby benefiting from a lower cost.

In case the Scheme has a bearish view on a stock which is trading in the spot market at Rs.98 and the futures market at say Rs. 100, the Scheme may subject to regulations, initiate a short position in the futures contract. In case the prices align with the view and the price depreciates to say Rs. 90, the Scheme can square up the short position thereby earning a profit of Rs.10 vis a vis a fall in stock price of Rs 8.

(c) **Hedging:**

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

(d) **Alpha Strategy:**

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

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

Option Contracts (Stock and Index)

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

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

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

Options Risk / Return Pay-off table

	Stock / Index Options	Buy Call	Sell Call	Buy Put	Sell Put
1	View on underlying	Positive	Negative	Negative	Positive

2	Premium	Pay	Receive	Pay	Receive
3	Risk Potential	Limited to premium paid	Unlimited	Limited to premium paid	Unlimited
4	Return Potential	Unlimited	Premium Received	Unlimited	Premium Received

Option contracts are of two types - Call and Put.

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

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

Index Options / Stock Options

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

The risk are also different when index /stock futures are bought/sold visa- a- vis index/ stocks options as in case of an index future there is a mark to market variation and the risk is much higher as compared to buying an option, where the risk is limited to the extent of premium paid.

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

Call Option

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

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

Total Amount paid by the investor as premium $[50 \times 100] = 5000$

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

Case 1- The index goes up

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

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

His gains are as follows:

- NIFTY Spot: 3600
- Current Premium: Rs.200
- Premium paid: Rs.100

- Net Gain: $\text{Rs.}200 - \text{Rs.}100 = \text{Rs.}100$ per unit
- Total gain on 1 lot of NIFTY (50 units) = $\text{Rs.}5000$ (50×100)

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

• **An investor exercises the NIFTY Option at expiry**

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

His gains are as follows:

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

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

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

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

Net Loss is Rs.5000 (Loss is capped to the extent of Premium Paid)

(Rs 100 Premium paid * Lot Size: 50 units).

Put Option

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

- NIFTY 1 Lot Size: 50 units
- Spot Price (S): 3500
- Strike Price (x): 3450 (Out-of-Money Put Option)
- Premium: 30
- Total Amount paid by the investor as premium $[50 \times 30] = 1500$

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

Let us analyze these scenarios.

Case 1 - The index goes down

An investor sells the NIFTY Option before expiry:

Suppose the NIFTY index moves down to 3400 in the spot market and the premium has moved to Rs. 80 and there are 15 days more left for the expiry. The investor decides to reverse his position in the market by selling his 1 Nifty Put Option as the option now is In the Money. His gains are as follows:

- NIFTY Spot: 3400
- Premium paid: Rs.30
- Net Gain: $\text{Rs.}80 - \text{Rs.}30 = \text{Rs.}50$ per unit
- Total gain on 1 lot of Nifty (50 units) = $\text{Rs.}2500$ (50×50)

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

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

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

His gains are as follows:

- NIFTY Spot: 3400

- Premium paid: Rs.30
- Exercise Price: 3450
- Gain on exercise: $3450 - 3400 = 50$
- Total Gain: Rs.1000 $\{(50-30)*50\}$

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

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

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

For detailed derivative strategies, please refer to SAI.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER:

Portfolio Turnover is defined as the lower of the value of purchases or sales as a percentage of the average corpus of the Scheme during a specified period of time.

Due to the inherent nature of the Scheme, it is expected that there could be regular subscriptions and redemptions on an ongoing basis which will require purchase and sale of securities at the portfolio level. Further, trading opportunities may present themselves from time to time. These trading opportunities may be due to events in the debt markets or equity markets such as changes in interest rate policy by the Reserve Bank of India, shifts in the yield curve, credit rating changes, opportunities due to perceived valuation mismatches or any other factors where in the opinion of the fund manager there is an opportunity to enhance the total return of the portfolio. In view of the above, it will be difficult to provide an estimate/range with a reasonable measure of accuracy for the anticipated portfolio turnover in the Scheme, but it will be the endeavour of the fund manager to maintain an optimal portfolio turnover rate commensurate with the investment objective of the scheme and purchase/redemption transactions on an ongoing basis in the Scheme.

D. HOW WILL THE SCHEME BENCHMARK ITS PERFORMANCE?

NIFTY Equity Savings Index

The performance will be benchmarked to Total Returns Variant of the Index.

Justification for use of Benchmark: The benchmark of the Scheme has been selected in accordance with paragraph 1.9 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds from amongst those notified by AMFI as the first tier benchmark and the same is reflective of the category of the Scheme.

The composition of the aforesaid first tier benchmark is such that it is most suited for comparing the performance of the scheme.

The Trustee reserves the right to change the benchmark for evaluation of performance of the Scheme from time to time in conformity with the investment objectives and appropriateness of the benchmark subject to SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and other prevailing guidelines, if any.

E. WHO MANAGES THE SCHEME?

Name and Age of the Fund Manager	Educational Qualification	Experience (last 10 years' experience)	Name of other Schemes managed by the Fund Manager
Mr. Sumit Bhatnagar, Fund Manager (49 Years) (Managing the equity and arbitrage portfolio of the Scheme since 3rd October 2023)	• CFA – CFA Institute, USA • Masters of Business Administration – Finance from Rotman School of Management, university of Toronto • Master of Business Administration – Finance from I.M.S., Devi Ahilya University, Indore • Bachelors of Business Administration – P.I.M.R, Devi Ahilya University, Indore	Mr. Sumit Bhatnagar has an overall experience of 25 years in financial markets. • Fund Manager (Equity) – LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Limited (With effect from 3rd October 2023) • Fund Manager (Equity) – Indiabulls Asset Management Co. Ltd. (May 2021 – June 2023) • Head – Equity - Indiabulls Asset Management Co. Ltd. (February 2009 – January 2019)	• LIC MF Nifty 50 Index Fund • LIC MF BSE Sensex Index Fund • LIC MF Nifty 50 ETF • LIC MF BSE Sensex ETF • LIC MF Nifty 100 ETF • LIC MF Nifty Next 50 Index Fund • LIC MF Large Cap Fund • LIC MF Nifty Midcap 100 ETF • LIC MF Arbitrage Fund (Equity and Arbitrage portion) • LIC MF Gold Exchange Traded Fund • LIC MF Gold ETF Fund of Fund • LIC MF Aggressive Hybrid Fund (Equity Portfolio) • LIC MF Focused Fund • LIC MF Multi Asset Allocation Fund (Equity and Commodity Component) • LIC MF Value Fund • LIC MF Consumption Fund
Mr. Pratik Harish Shroff (41 Years) (Managing the Debt portfolio of the Scheme)	• Executive Programme in Applied Finance – Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta	Over 18 years of experience in the Banking and Financial Services Industry. • Fund Manager (Fixed Income)-	• LIC MF Short Duration Fund • LIC MF Banking & PSU Fund • LIC MF Medium to Long Duration

Name and Age of the Fund Manager	Educational Qualification	Experience (last 10 years' experience)	Name of other Schemes managed by the Fund Manager
since 26 th September 2023)	- Financial Risk Manager (FRM) - GARP - Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA)- CFA Institute - M.Com – University of Mumbai - B.Com – University of Mumbai	LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Ltd. (with effect from 18th September 2023) - Senior Associate Director Treasury – CTBC Bank LTD (February 2023 to September 2023) - Deputy Vice president GMG – IndusInd Bank Limited (August 2021 to February 2023) - Vice President Treasury – Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (November 2018 to August 2021) - Dealer Fixed Income – Tata Mutual Fund (October 2012 to November 2018) - Associate Vice President – LKP Securities (May 2007 – October 2012)	Fund - LIC MF Gilt Fund - LIC MF Conservative Hybrid Fund (Debt Portfolio) - LIC MF Arbitrage Fund (Debt Portfolio) - LIC MF Children's Fund - LIC MF Nifty 8-13 year G-Sec ETF - LIC MF Unit Linked Insurance Scheme (ULIS) - LIC MF Aggressive Hybrid Fund (Debt Portfolio) - LIC MF Multi Asset Allocation (Debt Component) - LIC MF Ultra Short Duration Fund - LIC MF Money Market Fund - LIC MF Low Duration Fund

F. HOW IS THE SCHEME DIFFERENT FROM EXISTING SCHEMES OF THE MUTUAL FUND?

The Scheme being an open ended Hybrid Scheme the detailed comparison of the Scheme with other Hybrid Schemes (list given below) of LIC Mutual Fund is available at the below mentioned link

Weblink: <https://www.licmf.com/sid-disclosure>

List of existing Hybrid Schemes:

- 1) LIC MF Aggressive Hybrid Fund
- 2) LIC MF Balanced Advantage Fund
- 3) LIC MF Conservative Hybrid Fund
- 4) LIC MF Arbitrage Fund
- 5) LIC MF Multi Asset Allocation Fund

G. HOW HAS THE SCHEME PERFORMED

Regular Plan- Growth Option

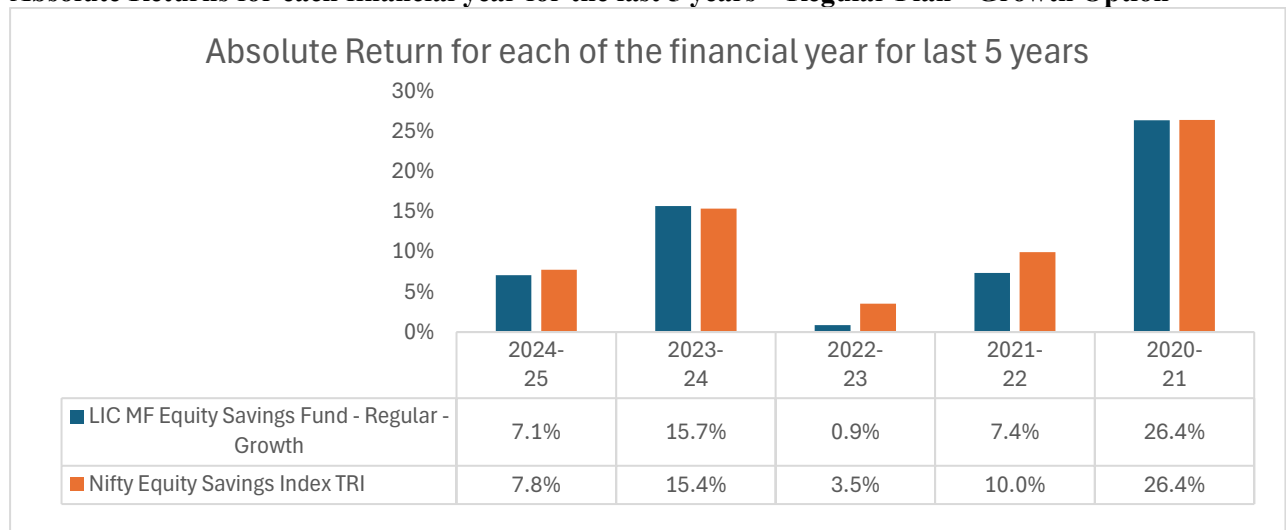
Compounded Annualised Returns	Scheme Returns (%)^	Benchmark Returns (%) (NIFTY Equity Savings Index TRI)
Returns for the last 1 year	5.34	3.96
Returns for the last 3 years	9.78	10.06
Returns for the last 5 years	9.98	10.58
Returns since inception^	7.27	9.22

Returns are as on 30th September 2025

^ Date of Inception/ Allotment – 7th March 2011

Different plans shall have a different expense structure. The performance details provided herein are of Regular plan - Growth option. The returns are calculated based on Compounded Annualized Growth returns (CAGR) and date of inception is deemed to be date of allotment. The performance of the scheme is benchmarked to the Total Return variant of the Index. **Past performance may or may not be sustained in the future.**

Absolute Returns for each financial year for the last 5 years – Regular Plan - Growth Option



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

Direct Plan- Growth Option

Compounded Annualised Returns	Scheme Returns (%)^	Benchmark Returns (%) (NIFTY Equity Savings Index TRI)
Returns for the last 1 year	6.45	3.96
Returns for the last 3 years	10.89	10.06
Returns for the last 5 years	11.07	10.58
Returns since inception^	8.16	9.41

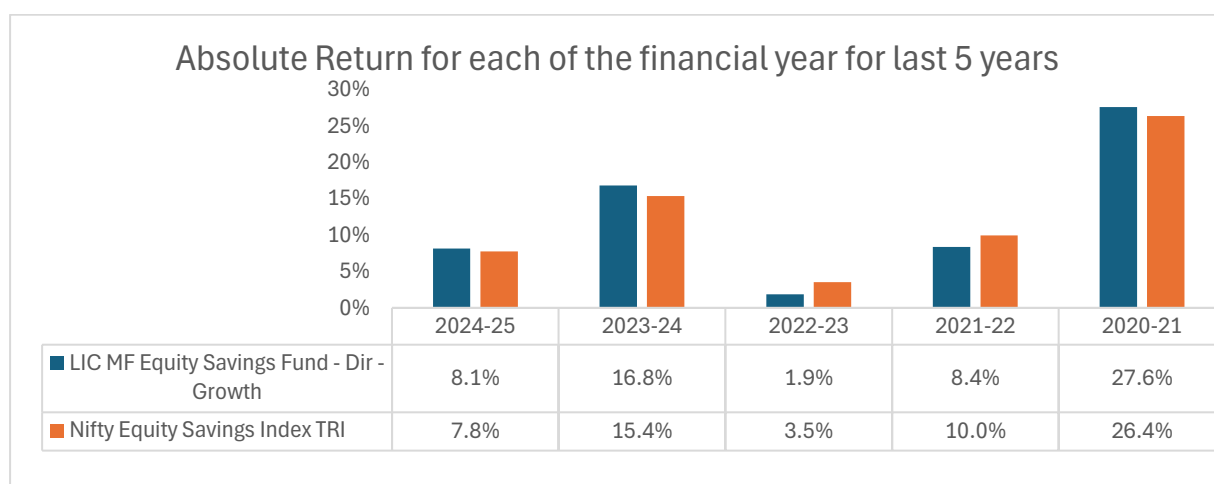
Returns are as on 30th September 2025

^ Date of Inception/ Allotment – 1st January 2013

Different plans shall have a different expense structure. The performance details provided herein are of Direct plan - Growth option. The returns are calculated based on Compounded Annualized Growth returns (CAGR) and date of inception is deemed to be date of allotment. The performance of the scheme is benchmarked to the Total Return variant of the Index.

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

Absolute Returns for each financial year for the last 5 years – Direct Plan – Growth Option



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

H. ADDITIONAL SCHEME RELATED DISCLOSURES

- Scheme's portfolio holdings (top 10 holdings by issuer and fund allocation towards various sectors) - <https://www.licmf.com/sid-disclosure>
- 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 – Not applicable as LIC MF Equity Savings Fund is an active Scheme.
- Functional website link for Portfolio Disclosure –

Sr. No.	Frequency of disclosure	Weblink
---------	-------------------------	---------

1	Fortnightly Portfolio	Not applicable as the Scheme is a Hybrid Scheme
2	Monthly Portfolio	https://www.licmf.com/sid-disclosure
3	Half Yearly Portfolio	https://www.licmf.com/sid-disclosure

iv. **Portfolio Turnover Rate** (as on 30th September 2025): 0.78 times

v. **Aggregate investment in the Scheme by:**

Sr. No.	Category of Persons (Fund Manager)	Net Value		Market Value as on 30 th September 2025 (Rs.)
		Units	NAV per unit (Rs.)	
1	Mr. Sumit Bhatnagar	251.039	31.4545	7,896.31
2	Mr. Pratik Harish Shroff	295.108	31.4545	9,282.47

Please note that the aforesaid investments made by the Fund Manager(s) include the investments made pursuant to paragraph 6.10 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds pertaining to alignment of interest of Designated Employees of Asset Management Companies with the unitholders of Mutual Fund Schemes.

Please refer Statement of Additional Information, for disclosure with respect to investments by key personnel and AMC directors.

vi. **Investments of AMC in the Scheme**

The AMC may invest in the Scheme subject to the SEBI (MF) Regulations. However, the AMC will not charge Investment Management and Advisory fee on the investment made by it in the Scheme.

The AMC shall invest such amounts in such schemes of the mutual fund, based on the risks associated with the schemes, as may be specified by SEBI from time to time. As per the existing SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 the AMC will not charge Investment Management and Advisory fee on the investment made by it in the Scheme(s). In accordance with Paragraph 6.9 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, the sponsor or asset management company shall invest in the growth option of the Scheme on the basis of risk value assigned to the scheme in terms of Paragraph 17.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds. The investment shall be maintained at all points of time till the completion of tenure of the scheme or till the scheme is wound up. The AMC shall conduct a quarterly review to ensure compliance with the requirement of investment of minimum amount in the scheme which may change either due to change in value of the AUM or in the risk value assigned to the scheme. Further, based on review of quarterly average AUM, shortfall in value of the investment in scheme, if any, shall be made good within 7 days of such review. The AMC shall have the option to withdraw any excess investment than what is required pursuant to such review.

The market value of investment made by the AMC in the Scheme as on 30th September 2025 is available at <https://www.licmf.com/sid-disclosure>.

Part III- OTHER DETAILS

A. COMPUTATION OF NAV

The Net Asset Value (NAV) per unit of the Scheme will be computed by dividing the net assets of the Scheme by the number of units outstanding under the Scheme on the valuation date. The Mutual Fund will value its investments according to the valuation norms, as specified in Schedule VIII of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 or such norms as may be specified by SEBI from time to time.

NAV of units under Scheme shall be calculated as shown below:

$$\text{NAV per unit} = \frac{\text{Market or Fair Value of the Scheme's Investments} + \text{Current Assets} - \text{Current Liabilities and Provisions}}{\text{No. of Units outstanding under the Scheme}}$$

The NAV of the Scheme will be calculated and disclosed at the close of every Business Day. Separate NAV will be calculated and announced for each of the Options of the respective Plan(s) at the close of every Business Day. The NAV will be calculated upto 4 decimals. Units will be allotted upto 3 decimals.

Illustration of NAV: If the net assets of the Scheme, after considering applicable expenses, are Rs.10,05,55,700 and units outstanding are 1,00,00,000 then the NAV per unit will be computed as follows: Rs. 10,05,55,700 / 1,00,00,000 units = Rs. 10.0556 per unit (rounded off to four decimals).

a) Methodology of calculating sale price

The price or NAV a unitholder is charged while investing in Scheme is called sale or subscription price. Pursuant to paragraph 10.4.1.a of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, no entry load will be charged by the Scheme to the unitholders. Therefore,

Sale/Subscription price = Applicable NAV (subject to Statutory levies applicable, if any.)

For Example: An investor invests Rs. 20,000/- and the current NAV is Rs. 20/- then the sale/subscription price will be Rs. 20/- and the investor will receive $20000/20 = 1000$ units

b) Methodology of calculating repurchase price

Repurchase or redemption price is the price or NAV at which scheme purchases or redeems its units from the Unitholders. It may include exit load, if applicable. The exit load, if any, shall be charged as a percentage of Net Assets Value (NAV) i.e. applicable load as a percentage of NAV will be deducted from the "Applicable NAV" to calculate the repurchase price. Therefore,

Repurchase or Redemption Price = Applicable NAV *(1- Exit Load, if any).

For example, If the Applicable NAV of the Scheme is Rs.10 and the Exit Load applicable at the time of investment is 2% if redeemed before completion of 1 year from the date of allotment of units and the unitholder redeems units before completion of 1 year, then the repurchase or redemption price will be: Rs. $10 * (1-0.02) = \text{Rs.}9.80$.

The Redemption Price will not be lower than 97% of the NAV or as permitted / prescribed under the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time.

Please refer Statement of Additional Information for details such as policies with respect to computation of NAV, rounding off, investment in foreign securities, procedure in case of delay in disclosure of NAV etc.

B. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO) EXPENSES

This section does not apply to the Scheme, as the ongoing offer of the Scheme has commenced after the NFO, and the Units are available for continuous subscription and redemption.

C. ANNUAL SCHEME RECURRING EXPENSES

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

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

Expense Head	% p.a. of daily Net Assets (Estimated p.a.)
Investment Management & Advisory Fee	2.25%
Audit fees/fees and expenses of trustees	
Custodial Fees	
Registrar & Transfer Agent Fees including cost of providing account statements / IDCW / redemption cheques/ warrants	
Marketing & Selling Expenses including Agents Commission and statutory advertisement	
Costs related to investor communication	
Costs of fund transfer from location to location	
Cost towards investor education & awareness (2 bps)	
Brokerage & transaction cost (inclusive of GST) over and above 12 bps and 5 bps for cash and derivative market trades respectively	
Goods & Services Tax on expenses other than investment and advisory fees**	
Goods & Services Tax on brokerage and transaction cost	
Other Expenses (As per Reg 52 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations)	
Maximum Total expenses ratio (TER) permissible under Regulation 52 (6) (c)	2.25%
Additional expenses under Regulations 52(6A)(c)\$	0.05%

** Mutual funds /AMCs may charge GST on investment and advisory fees to the scheme in addition to the maximum limit of TER as prescribed in regulation 52 of the Regulations.

\$ In terms of paragraph 10.1.7 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, in case exit load is not levied/not applicable, the AMC shall not charge the said additional expenses.

The above indicative expenses would be applicable to respective plans as mentioned in the above table.

The purpose of the above table is to assist the investor in understanding the various costs & expenses that the investor in the Schemes will bear directly or indirectly.

Expense Structure for Direct Plan - The annual recurring expenses will be within the limits specified under the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. Direct Plan under the aforementioned Scheme shall have a lower expense ratio excluding distribution expenses, commission, etc. and no commission for distribution of Units will be paid / charged under the Direct Plan.

The fund shall update the current expense ratios on the website (www.licmf.com) at least three working days prior to the effective date of the change. The exact web link for TER is <https://www.licmf.com/downloads/total-expense-ratio>.

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

Slab Rates	
Daily Net Assets	As a % of daily net assets (per annum)
On the first Rs. 500 crore	2.25%
On the next Rs. 250 crore	2.00%
On the next Rs. 1,250 crore	1.75%
On the next Rs. 3,000 crore	1.60%
On the next Rs. 5,000 crore	1.50%
On the next Rs. 40,000 crores	Reduction of 0.05% for every increase of Rs. 5,000 crores of daily net assets or part thereof
Balance of assets over and above Rs. 50,000 crores	1.05%

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

Additional expenses incurred towards different permissible heads under sub-regulation 52(2) & 52(4), not exceeding 0.05 percent of daily net assets of the concerned scheme. Provided that such additional expenses shall not be charged to the schemes where the exit load is not levied or applicable.

In Addition to expenses under Regulation 52 (6) and (6A), AMC may charge GST on investment and advisory fees, expenses other than investment and advisory fees and brokerage and transaction cost as below:

- GST on investment and advisory fees:** AMC may charge GST on investment and advisory fees of the scheme in addition to the maximum limit of TER as per the Regulation 52(6).
- GST on expenses other than investment and advisory fees:** AMC may charge GST on expenses other than investment and advisory fees of the scheme, if any within the maximum limit of TER as per the Regulation under 52(6).
- GST on brokerage and transaction cost:** The GST on brokerage and transaction costs which are incurred for the purpose of execution of trade, will be within the limit of TER as per the Regulation 52(6).

Further, it is clarified that the brokerage and transaction cost incurred for the purpose of execution of trade shall be charged to the Scheme upto 12 bps and 5 bps for cash market transactions and derivative transactions respectively. Any payment towards brokerage and transaction cost, over and above the said 12

bps cash market transactions may be charged to the scheme within the maximum limit of Total Expense Ratio (TER) as prescribed under regulation 52 of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations.

At least 2 bps on daily net assets within the maximum limit of overall expense Ratio shall be annually set apart for investor education and awareness initiatives.

These estimates have been made in good faith by the AMC and are subject to change inter-se. The total recurring expenses that can be charged to the Scheme will be subject to limits prescribed from time to time under the SEBI Regulations.

Any other expenses that are directly attributable to the Scheme, and permissible under SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time, may be charged within the overall limits as specified in the Regulations.

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

Illustration of impact of expense ratio on Scheme's returns:-

Particulars	Regular Plan	Direct Plan
Amount invested at the beginning of the year (in Rs.)	20,000	20,000
Returns before expenses (in Rs.)	2000	2000
Returns before expenses (%)	10%	10%
Expenses other than Distribution commission (in Rs.)	200	200
Distribution Commission (in Rs.)	100	-
Returns after expenses at the end of the Year (in Rs.)	1700	1800
Returns after expenses at the end of the Year (%)	8.5%	9%

D. LOAD STRUCTURE

Exit Load is an amount which is paid by the investor to redeem the units from the scheme. Load amounts are variable and are subject to change from time to time. For the current applicable structure, please refer to the website of the AMC (www.licmf.com) or may call at (toll free no. 1800 258 5678) or at official Point of acceptance for Schemes of LIC Mutual Fund (List of Official Point of Acceptance available on the website of the AMC i.e. www.licmf.com).

Type of Load	Load chargeable (as percentage of NAV)
Exit	- Nil, if units of the Scheme are redeemed or switched out up to 12% of the units (the limit) within 3 months from the date of allotment. 1% of the applicable NAV, if units of the scheme are redeemed or switched out in excess of the limit within 3 months from the date of allotment. - Nil, if units of scheme are redeemed or switched out after 3 months from the date of allotment.

a. No exit load shall be levied for switching between Plans/Options within the Scheme. However, any subsequent switch-out or redemption of such investment from the Scheme shall be subject to exit load based on the original date of investment in the Scheme.

b. No exit load will be levied on Bonus Units and Units allotted on Reinvestment of Income Distribution

cum capital withdrawal option.

- c. While determining the price of the units, the mutual fund will ensure that the repurchase price of an open ended scheme is not lower than 97 per cent of the Net Asset Value.

Under the Scheme, the Trustee reserves the right to modify / change the Load structure depending upon the circumstances prevailing at that time subject to maximum limits as prescribed under the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations. Exit load charged, if any, shall be credited to the Scheme. The investor is requested to check the prevailing load structure of the Scheme before investing.

Any imposition or enhancement of Exit Load shall be applicable on prospective investments only. However, AMC shall not charge any load on issue of bonus units and units allotted on Reinvestment of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal for existing as well as prospective investors.

For any change in load structure AMC will issue an addendum and display it on the website/Investor Service Centres. In case of changes in load structure the addendum carrying the latest applicable load, structure shall be attached to all KIM and SID already in stock till it is updated.

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

Section II

I. Introduction

A. Definitions/interpretation

Definitions

Definitions pertaining to the Scheme are available at the below link: <https://www.licmf.com/sid-disclosure>

Interpretation

For all purposes of the SID, except as otherwise expressly provided or unless the context otherwise requires:

- All references to the masculine shall include the feminine and all references, to the singular shall include the plural and vice-versa.
- All references to "Rs" refer to Indian Rupees. A "crore" means "ten million" and a "lakh" means a "hundred thousand".
- All references to timings relate to Indian Standard Time (IST).

B. Risk factors

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

1. Risks associated with investments in Debt / Money Market Instruments

- i. **Credit risk:** This risk arises due to any uncertainty in counterparty's ability or willingness to meet its contractual obligations. This risk pertains to the risk of default of payment of principal and interest. Government Securities have zero credit risk while other debt instruments are rated according to the issuer's ability to meet the obligations.

The AMC seeks to manage credit risk by restricting investments only to investment grade securities. Regular review of the issuer profile to monitor and evaluate the credit quality of the issuer will be carried out.

- ii. **Interest Rate risk:** This risk is associated with movements in interest rate, which depend on various factors such as government borrowing, inflation, economic performance etc. The values of investments will appreciate/depreciate if the interest rates fall/rise.

Interest rate risk mitigation will be through active duration management at the portfolio level through regular monitoring of the interest rate environment in the economy.

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

The AMC will endeavor to mitigate liquidity risk by mapping investor profile and potential redemption expectations into the portfolio construction to allow the scheme to liquidate assets without significantly impacting portfolio returns.

- iv. **Reinvestment risk:** This risk arises from uncertainty in the rate at which cash flows from an investment may be reinvested. This is because the bond will pay coupons, which will have to be reinvested. The rate at which the coupons will be reinvested will depend upon prevailing market rates at the time the coupons are received.

The AMC will endeavor to manage this risk by diversifying investments in instruments with appropriate maturity baskets.

- v. **Settlement risk:** Fixed income securities run the risk of settlement which can adversely affect the ability of the fund house to swiftly execute trading strategies which can lead to adverse movements in NAV. The AMC will endeavour to manage this risk by diversifying the investments in instruments with appropriate maturity baskets.
- vi. **Spread Risk:** In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.

2. Risks associated with investment in equity and equity related instruments

Investments in equity and equity related instruments like stocks, convertibles, warrants, derivatives etc carry both systematic (macro-economic) and company-specific risks. These instruments are exposed to and can be impacted by adverse changes in interest rates, currency rates, inflation, liquidity (trading volumes and settlement) as well as company specific risks like corporate governance issues, changes in technology, financial distress etc.

Equity shares and equity related instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. Investments in equity shares and equity related instruments involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme(s) unless they can afford to take the risks.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of the investments made by the Scheme. Different segments of the Indian financial markets have different settlement periods and such periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances leading to delays in receipt of proceeds from sale of security. The NAV of the Units of the Scheme can go up or down because of various factors that affect the capital markets in general.

To mitigate risks associated with investments in equity and equity related instruments the AMC will ensure that the portfolio is adequately diversified. The Fund Manager will invest in companies/sectors demonstrating superior growth potential identified through a robust in-house research process for its investments merits – competitive position, earnings growth, management quality etc – and will be monitored on an ongoing basis to minimize company/sector specific risks. The Fund Manager may also use derivatives tools as appropriate to hedge against market/company specific risks.

3. Risks associated with Investing in Derivatives

Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies.

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 Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but of the derivative itself. Derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the

transactions entered into to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or 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, illiquidity risk whereby the Scheme may not be able to sell or purchase derivative quickly enough at a fair price. 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 AMC may use various derivative products, as permitted and within the limits prescribed by SEBI and the RBI from time to time, in an attempt to optimize the value of the portfolio and enhance Unit holder’s interest/value of the Scheme.

The Scheme may invest in derivative instruments. The derivatives will entail a counter-party risk to the extent of amount that can become due from the party. The cost of hedge can be higher than adverse impact of market movements. An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements can lead to losses. An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction. Efficiency of a derivatives market depends on the development of a liquid and efficient market for underlying securities and also on the suitable and acceptable benchmarks.

There are certain risks inherent in derivatives. These are -

- **Price Risk:** Despite the risk mitigation provided by various derivative instruments, there remains an inherent price risk which may result in losses exceeding actual underlying.
- **Default Risk:** This is the risk that losses will be incurred due to default by counter party. This is also known as credit risk or counterparty risk.
- **Basis Risk** – This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying being hedged for e.g. mismatch between the maturity date of the futures and the actual selling date of the asset
- **Limitations on upside:** Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.
- **Liquidity risk:** Pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

The AMC will monitor the overall economic and credit environment including the systemic liquidity on a regular basis and the outlook will be integrated into the risk control and monitoring of the Scheme to control the risk emanating from derivative investments.

4. Risks associated with investing in Securitized Debt

Securitized Debt is a financial instrument (bond) whose interest and principal payments are backed by an underlying cash flow from another asset. The risks associated with investing in such instruments are:

Limited Recourse: The instruments represent an undivided beneficial interest in the underlying receivables and do not represent an obligation of either the Issuer or the Seller or the originator, or the parent or any affiliate of the Seller, Issuer and Originator. No financial recourse is available to the buyer of the security against the Investors' Representative.

Delinquency and Credit Risk: Delinquencies and credit losses may cause depletion of the amount available under the Credit Enhancement and thereby the Monthly Investor Payouts to the Holders may get affected if the amount available in the Credit Enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. On persistent default of an Obligor to repay his obligation, the Servicer may repossess and sell the Vehicle/ Asset. However, many factors may affect, delay or prevent the repossession of such Vehicle/Asset or the length of time required to realize the sale proceeds on such sales. In addition, the price at which such Vehicle/Asset may be sold may be lower than the amount due from that Obligor.

Risks due to possible prepayments: Full prepayment of contract may lead to an event in which Investors may be exposed to changes in tenor and yield

Bankruptcy of the Originator or Seller: If the service provider becomes subject to bankruptcy proceedings and the court in the bankruptcy proceedings concludes that either the sale from each Originator was not a sale then an Investor could experience losses or delays in the payments due under the instrument.

Liquidity risk: There is no assurance that a deep secondary market will develop for the instrument. This could limit the ability of the investor to resell them.

Risk mitigating mechanism for securitized debt is explained in details under Section II (D), Information about the Scheme/where will the Scheme Invest/Securitized Debt.

5. Risks associated with repo/reverse repo transactions in corporate bonds

- a. **Settlement risk** - Corporate Bond Repo will be settled between two counterparties in the OTC segment unlike in the case of Tri-party Repo transactions where CCIL stands as central counterparty on all transactions (no settlement risk). Settlement risk in reverse repo will be mitigated by requiring the counterparty (entity borrowing funds from the Mutual Fund) to deliver the defined collateral in the account of the MF before the cash is lent to the counterparty. Further, the Mutual Fund will also have a limited universe of counterparties comprising of Scheduled Commercial Banks, Primary Dealers, Mutual Funds and National Financial Institutions.
- b. **Quality of collateral** – The Mutual Fund will be exposed to credit risk on the underlying collateral –downward migration of rating. The Mutual Fund will mitigate this risk by a thorough in-house credit research on the quality of collateral with the objective to minimize instance of rating downgrades on collateral. The Mutual Fund will also impose adequate haircut on the collateral to cushion against any diminution in the value of the collateral. Collateral will require to be rated AAA or equivalent. The Mutual Fund will also not accept as collateral, securities issued by the counterparties themselves.
- c. **Liquidity of collateral** – In the event of default by the counterparty, the Mutual Fund would have recourse to recover its investments by selling the collateral in the market. If the underlying collateral is illiquid, then the Mutual Fund may incur an impact cost at the time of sale (lower price realization). The Mutual Fund seeks to mitigate this risk by imposing specific constraints on the collateral – issuer (PSUs/ Financial Institutions etc.), tenor of the collateral (shorter maturity papers are more liquid than longer dated papers) on a case to case basis.

6. Risks associated with Short Selling and Securities Lending

Short Selling: When the Fund engages in short selling, it will borrow the security from a third party with the understanding that the security will be returned at a later date as and when required by the lender. Short selling a security demonstrates a negative view on a particular security (i.e. an expectation that the stock price will fall in future). However, there is a risk that the stock price may go up contrary to expectations which will result in losses to the Scheme. The losses will be realized to the Scheme if the Scheme may be forced to buy the shares in the market at the prevailing higher market price (than the price at which sold initially) to return the security to the lender if so

required by the lender

Securities lending: There are risks inherent to securities lending, including the risk of failure or bankruptcy of the counter party, leading to non-compliance with the terms of the agreement by the counterparty. Such failure can result in the possible loss of rights to the collateral, the inability of the counterparty to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of any corporate benefits accruing thereon.

7. Risk factors affecting the Arbitrage Strategy followed by this Scheme are as under

- a) **Liquidity Risk:** In case of Arbitrage trades, under abnormal circumstances it will be difficult to square off the transaction due to liquidity being poor in the underlying stock, stock futures or options market. However, the fund will aim at taking exposure only into liquid stocks/derivatives where there will be minimal risk to square off the transaction.
- b) **Execution Risk:** The prices which are seen on the screen need not be the same at which execution will take place.
- c) **Mark to Market Risk:** There could be a mark to market loss in derivatives leg of arbitrage and additional margin may need to be provided for the same.
- d) **Basis Risk:** In case of a large redemption, the scheme may need to reverse the spot-futures transaction before the date of futures' settlement. This eventuality may lead to the basis risk. In such extraordinary circumstances, the Fund Manager may have to unwind positions before the expiry at a basis which may be higher than the initiation basis to meet redemptions. Premature unwinding of the position might result in the locked in profits not getting realized.
- e) **Corporate Action Risk:** In the case of arbitrage in corporate actions, the corporate action might get delayed due to regulatory hurdles or other unforeseen circumstances. This might affect the yield expected from the specific trade.
- f) **Tracking Error Risk:** -The Scheme may also use Index Spot v/s Future Arbitrage opportunity. In case Index Spot v/s Future Arbitrage opportunity is used, the fund may buy index stocks / index basket and short sell index futures. It may happen that due to record dates of corporate actions in one or more index stocks, holdings of index stocks may not be in line with index weightages. It is similar to tracking error risk in index fund. This may create deviation in actual return than the return envisaged while entering into arbitrage. Further corporate action may also lead to deviation in Index Future price from its basic valuation principle of "spot plus carrying cost".

8. Risk Factors Associated with Investments in REITs and InvITS:

The below are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITS.

- **Market Risk:** REITs and InvITs are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to market movements. AMC/Fund Manager's investment decisions may not always be profitable, as actual market movements may be at variance with the anticipated trends. NAV of the Scheme is vulnerable to movements in the prices of securities invested by the scheme, due to various market related factors like changes in the general market conditions, factors and forces affecting capital market, level of interest rates, trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures.
- **Liquidity Risk:** As the liquidity of the investments made by the Scheme 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 Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal (IDCW) 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.
- **Price-Risk or Interest-Rate Risk:**
REITs & InvITs run price-risk or interest-rate risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of existing securities fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase. The extent of fall or rise in the prices is a function of the existing coupon, days to maturity and the increase or decrease in the level of interest rates.
- **Credit Risk:** In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be pre scheduled.

To mitigate the risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs, the Scheme will invest in REITs/InvITs, where adequate due diligence and research has been performed by AMC. The AMC also relies on its own research as well as third party research. This involves one-to-one meetings with the managements, attending conferences and analyst meets and also teleconferences. The analysis will focus, amongst others, on the strength of management, predictability and certainty of cash flows, value of assets, capital structure, business prospects, policy environment, volatility of business conditions, etc.

16. Risks associated with investing in Mutual Funds

To the extent of the investments in mutual funds, the risks associated with investing in mutual funds like market risk, credit & default risk, liquidity risk, redemption risk including the possible loss of principal etc. will exist.

17. Risks associated with investing in TREPS Segments

The mutual fund is a member of securities and TREPS segments of the Clearing Corporation of India (CCIL). All transactions of the mutual fund in government securities and in TREPS segments are settled centrally through the infrastructure and settlement systems provided by CCIL; thus reducing the settlement and counterparty risks considerably for transactions in the said segments. The members are required to contribute an amount as communicated by CCIL from time to time to the default fund maintained by CCIL as a part of the default waterfall (a loss mitigating measure of CCIL in case of default by any member in settling transactions routed through CCIL). The mutual fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL at any given point in time. In the event that the default waterfall is triggered and the contribution of the mutual fund is called upon to absorb settlement/default losses of another member by CCIL, the scheme may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund allocated to the scheme on a pro-rata basis.

18. Risks associated with segregated portfolio

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

C. Risk mitigation strategies

The Mutual Fund has built adequate internal risk management controls and safeguards to ensure that the Scheme is managed in line with the defined investment objectives and in compliance with SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations with respect to issuer exposures and limits. As a primary measure of risk control, the portfolio will be adequately diversified.

The AMC will monitor the overall economic environment, track company specific news, financial performance and liquidity on a regular basis and the outlook will be integrated into the risk control and monitoring of the Scheme. The AMC will regularly monitor the performance of the Scheme and review the performance against the benchmark index and peer group.

Some of the risks and the corresponding risk mitigating strategies are listed below:

•Risks associated with Equity and Equity related instruments

Risk	Risk Mitigation Strategy
Market Risk (The risk of losses due to adverse movements in overall market prices.)	Endeavour to have a well-diversified portfolio of good companies with the ability to use cash/derivatives for hedging.
Business Risk (Risk associated to the nature of the business of the Issuer Company)	Portfolio companies carefully selected to include those with perceived good quality of earnings.
Derivatives Risk (The risk associated with the use of derivatives due to complexity of these instruments.)	Endeavour to have a well-diversified portfolio by constructing appropriate derivative strategies and continuous monitoring of the derivatives positions and strict adherence to the regulations.
Concentration Risk (The risk arising from a large allocation to a single asset, sector which can lead to significant losses if that concentrated area underperforms)	The Scheme shall endeavor to ensure diversification by investing across the spectrum of securities/issuers.
Liquidity Risk (The risk that an equity asset cannot be sold quickly without significantly affecting its price)	Periodic Monitoring of portfolio liquidity.
Performance Risk	Endeavour to have a well-diversified portfolio of good companies,

(Risk arising due to change in factors affecting the market)	carefully selected to include those with perceived good quality of earnings.
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•Risks associated with Debt and money market securities

Risk	Risk Mitigation Strategy
Interest Rate Risk (The risk that changes in interest rates will affect the value of debt securities.)	Active duration management strategy; control portfolio duration and actively evaluate the portfolio structure with respect to existing interest rate scenario.
Market Risk/Volatility Risk (Risk arising due to vulnerability to price fluctuations and volatility, having material impact on the overall returns of the scheme.)	There is risk of volatility in markets due to external factors like liquidity flows, changes in the business environment, economic policy etc. The Scheme will manage volatility risk through diversification.
Concentration Risk (The risk of loss due to a large exposure to a single issuer, sector, or type of security.)	Diversification by investing across the spectrum of issuers or sectors.
Liquidity Risk (The risk that a debt instrument cannot be sold quickly enough without a significant price concession.)	Periodic Monitoring of portfolio liquidity.
Credit Risk (The risk that the issuer of a debt security will default on its payment obligations or the credit rating of the issuer gets downgraded.)	Investment universe carefully defined to include issuers with high credit quality; critical evaluation of credit profile of issuers on an on-going basis

•Risks associated with REITS/ INVITS:

Risk	Risk Mitigation Strategy
Market Risk (Risk arising due to vulnerability to price fluctuations and volatility, having	The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. To mitigate this, the maximum exposure to

material impact on the overall returns of the scheme.)	units of REITs and InvITs is capped at 10% of the portfolio.
Liquidity Risk (The risk that an instrument cannot be sold quickly enough without a significant price concession.)	This refers to the ease with which REIT/InvIT units can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be times when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists. Regular monitoring of the REITs and InvITs liquidity/ trading volume & changes in market conditions/ regulatory changes will help mitigate the same.
Interest Rate Risk (The risk that changes in interest rates will affect the value of the securities.)	Generally, there would be an inverse relationship between the interest rates and the price of units. Regular monitoring and evaluating the portfolio structure with respect to changing interest rate scenario.

II. **Information about the scheme:**

A. **Where will the scheme invest?**

The corpus of the Scheme will be invested in debt instruments, equity and equity related instruments and money market instruments which shall include but shall not be limited to:

A. Equity & equity related instruments shall include stocks and shares of companies, warrants, convertible preference shares, derivative instruments like stock future/options and index futures and options (for hedging, portfolio rebalancing, non hedging purpose and such other purposes as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time).

B. Debt

1. Government Debt

Treasury Bills (T-Bills) are issued by the Government of India or State Governments to meet their short term borrowing requirements. T-Bills are issued for maturities of 91 days, 182 days and 364 days. T-Bills are issued at a discount and for a fixed period.

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

2. Certificate of Deposit (CD)

Certificate of Deposit is a negotiable money market instrument issued by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) and select All India Financial Institutions (FIs) that have been permitted by the RBI to raise short term resources. The maturity period of CDs issued by the SCBs is between 7 days to 1 year,

whereas, in case of FIs, maturity is 1 year to 3 years from the date of issue. CDs also are issued at a discount to face value and can be traded in secondary market.

3. Triparty Repo (TREPS)

Tri-party Repo means a repo contract where a third entity (apart from the borrower and lender), called a Tri-Party Agent, acts as an intermediary between the two parties to the repo to facilitate services like collateral selection, payment and settlement, custody and management during the life of the transaction. The Scheme shall undertake Tri-party Repo transactions in Government Securities.

4. Commercial Paper (CP)

Commercial Paper (CP) is an unsecured negotiable money market instrument issued in the form of a promissory note, generally issued by the corporates, primary dealers and All India Financial Institutions as an alternative source of short term borrowings. CP is traded in secondary market and can be freely bought and sold before maturity. CP can be issued for maturities between a minimum of 15 days and a maximum up to 1 year from the date of issue.

5. Non Convertible Debentures and Bonds

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

6. Floating rate Bonds

Floating rate debt instruments are instruments issued by Central / State Governments, corporates, PSUs, etc. with interest rates that are reset periodically.

7. Repo/Reverse Repo

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

8. 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.

9. Short Term Deposit of Scheduled Commercial Banks (pending) as per applicable guidelines

Pending deployment of funds as per the investment objective of the Scheme, and for margin purposes, the funds may be parked in short term deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks, subject to guidelines and limits specified by SEBI from time to time.

C. Units issued by REITs and InvITs

The Scheme may invest in units issued by REITS and InvITs within the prescribed limits.

D. Mutual Fund Units

The Scheme may also invest in other schemes managed by the AMC or in the schemes of any other mutual funds (without charging any fees) in conformity with the investment objective of the Scheme and in the terms of the prevailing SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. Provided the aggregate interscheme investment made by all the schemes under the same management or in schemes under management of any other asset management company shall not exceed 5% of the Net Asset Value of the Mutual Fund.

Such other securities/assets as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time.

The Scheme may undertake interscheme transfers subject to compliance of the provisions of Paragraph 12.30 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds.

Investments in Instruments stated above will be as per the limits specified in the asset allocation table as mentioned subject to restrictions / limits laid under SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996 mentioned under section 'WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS?'

B. What are the investment restrictions?

Investment restrictions as contained in the Seventh Schedule to SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and circulars issued thereunder and applicable to the Scheme have been given below: –

1. The Scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in the equity shares or equity related instruments of any company.
2. All investments by a mutual fund scheme in equity shares and equity related instruments shall only be made provided such securities are listed or to be listed.
3. The Scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in debt instruments comprising money market instruments and non-money market instruments issued by a single issuer which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency authorized to carry out such activity under the Act. Such investment limit may be extended to 12% of the NAV of the Scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees and the Board of the AMC:

Provided that such limit shall not be applicable for investments in Government Securities, treasury bills and triparty repo on Government securities or treasury bills:

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

Provided further that such limit shall not be applicable for investments in case of debt exchange traded funds or such other funds as may be specified by the Board from time to time.

Further, the Scheme shall not invest more than:

- a. 10% of its NAV in debt and money market securities rated AAA; or
- b. 8% of its NAV in debt and money market securities rated AA; or
- c. 6% of its NAV in debt and money market securities rated A and below issued by a single issuer.

The above investment limits may be extended by up to 2% of the NAV of the scheme with prior approval of the Board of Trustees and Board of Directors of the AMC, subject to compliance with the overall 12% limit specified in clause 1 of Seventh Schedule.

4. Transfers of investments from one scheme to another scheme in the same mutual fund shall be allowed only if,—
- (a) Such transfers are done at the prevailing market price for quoted instruments on spot basis. In the absence of a traded price, price derived from the last valuation yield shall be used.
[Explanation.—“Spot basis” shall have same meaning as specified by stock exchange for spot transactions;]
 - (b) The securities so transferred shall be in conformity with the investment objective of the scheme to which such transfer has been made.

The interscheme transfer shall be done in compliance with paragraph 12.30 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, as amended from time to time.

5. 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:

No investment management fees shall be charged for investing in other schemes of the fund or in the Schemes of any other Mutual Fund

6. The Mutual Fund under all its schemes shall own not more than 10% of any company's paid up capital carrying voting rights.

Provided, investment in the asset management company or the trustee company of a mutual fund shall be governed by clause (a), of sub-regulation (1), of regulation 7B of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.

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

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

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

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

8. The Mutual Fund shall get the securities purchased or transferred in the name of the Mutual Fund on account of the concerned scheme, wherever investments are intended to be of long-term nature.
9. Pending deployment of funds of a Scheme in terms of investment objectives of the Scheme, the Mutual Fund may invest them in short term deposits of schedule commercial banks, subject to such Guidelines as may be specified by SEBI.

The Scheme(s) shall abide by the following guidelines for parking of funds in short term deposits:

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

The aforesaid limits shall not be applicable to term deposits placed as margins for trading in cash and derivatives market.

10. The Scheme shall not make any investment in,—

- (a) Any unlisted security of an associate or group company of the sponsor; or
- (b) Any security issued by way of private placement by an associate or group company of the sponsor; or
- (c) The listed securities of group companies of the sponsor which is in excess of 25% of the net assets of the Scheme except for investments by equity oriented exchange traded funds and index funds and subject to such conditions as may be specified by SEBI from time to time.

11. The Scheme shall not make any investment in any fund of funds scheme.
12. All Investments in derivative instruments shall be subject to the limits mentioned in SEBI circular as specified from time to time.
13. Save as otherwise expressly provided under the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 as amended from time to time, the mutual fund shall not advance any loans for any purpose.
14. The Scheme shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs of the Scheme for the purpose of redemption of Units or payment of interest and Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) to the Unit holders.

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

15. The Scheme shall not invest in unlisted debt instruments including commercial papers, other than Government Securities, other money market instruments and derivative products such as Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Interest Rate Futures (IRF), etc. which are used for hedging.

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

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

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

* As per paragraph 12.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, the Schemes may invest in unlisted Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) not exceeding 10% of the debt portfolio of the scheme subject to the condition that such unlisted NCDs have a simple structure (i.e. with fixed and uniform coupon, fixed maturity period, without any options, fully paid up upfront, without any credit enhancements or structured obligations) and are rated and secured with coupon payment frequency on monthly basis.

As per paragraph 12.1.5 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, in unrated debt and money market instruments, other than government securities, treasury bills, derivative products such as Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Interest Rate Futures (IRF), etc. by mutual fund schemes shall be subject to the following:

- a) Investments shall only be made in such instruments, including bills re-discounting, usance bills, etc., that are generally not rated and for which separate investment norms or limits are not provided in SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and various circulars issued thereunder.
- b) Exposure of the Scheme in such instruments, shall not exceed 5% of the net assets of the Scheme.
- c) All such investments shall be made with the prior approval of the Board of AMC and the Board of trustees.
- d) The single issuer limit and the group exposure limit shall be calculated at the issuing bank level as BRDS are issued with recourse to the issuing bank.

16. The Mutual Fund shall enter into transactions relating to Government Securities only in dematerialised form.

17. In accordance with SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, as amended from time to time and Paragraph 12.21 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, the Mutual Fund under all its schemes shall not own more than 10% of units issued by a single issuer of REIT and InvIT. The Scheme shall not invest: -

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

18. In accordance with 12.9.3 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, the Scheme shall not invest more than 20% of its net assets in a group (excluding investments in securities issued by Public Sector Units, Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks). Such investment limit may be extended to 25% of the net assets of the Scheme with the prior approval of the Trustees. Provided that investments by the Scheme in debt and money market instruments of group companies of both the sponsor and the asset management company shall not exceed 10% of the net assets of the Scheme. Such investment limit may be extended to 15% of the net assets of the Scheme with prior approval of the Board of Trustees.

All investments of the Scheme will be made in accordance with SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, including Schedule VII thereof.

These investment limitations/parameters as expressed (linked to the Net Asset/Net Asset Value/capital) shall, in the ordinary course, apply as at the date of the most recent transaction or commitment to invest, and changes do not have to be effected

merely because, owing to appreciation or depreciation in value or by reason of the receipt of any rights, bonuses or benefits in the nature of capital or of any Scheme of arrangement or for amalgamation, reconstruction or exchange, or at any repayment or redemption or other reason outside the control of the Mutual Fund, any such limits would thereby be breached. If these limits are exceeded for reasons beyond its control, the AMC shall adopt as a priority objective the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of the Unit Holders. Further, apart from the investment restrictions prescribed under SEBI (MF) Regulations, the Fund may follow any internal norms vis-à-vis restricting/limiting exposure to a particular scrip or sector, etc.

The Trustee /AMC may alter the above stated limitations from time to time, and also to the extent the SEBI (MF) Regulations change, so as to permit the Schemes to make their investments in the full spectrum of permitted investments in order to achieve their investment objective. All the investment restrictions shall be applicable at the time of making investments.

C. Fundamental Attributes

Following are the Fundamental Attributes of the Scheme, in terms of paragraph 1.14 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds:

- **TYPE OF A SCHEME**

An open ended scheme investing in equity, arbitrage and debt.

- **INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE**

- a. **Main Objective:** The investment objective of the Scheme is to generate regular income by investing in Debt and money market instruments and using arbitrage and other derivative strategies. The Scheme also intends to generate long capital appreciation through unhedged exposure to equity and equity related instruments. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved.
- b. **Investment Pattern:** The indicative portfolio break-up with minimum and maximum asset allocation is detailed in the section “**HOW WILL THE SCHEME ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?**”. The fund manager reserves the right to alter the asset allocation for a short-term period on defensive considerations.

- **TERMS OF ISSUE**

- a. **Liquidity provisions such as listing, repurchase, redemption.** – Repurchases shall be allowed on all business days on an ongoing basis from the date of allotment. The units of the scheme are not listed on any Stock Exchange. Units of the schemes held in demat form shall be freely transferable, in order to facilitate transferability of units held in one demat account to another demat account, pursuant to Paragraph 14.4.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds. The units of the Scheme held in Statement of Account mode are transferable subject to compliance of provisions prescribed in this regard in the Statement of Additional Information.
- b. **Aggregate fees and expenses charged to the Scheme:** The aggregate fees and expenses charged to the Scheme will be in line with the limits defined in the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 as amended from time to time. The aggregate fee and expenses to be charged to the Scheme are detailed in Section I Part III (C) of this document.
- c. **Any safety net or guarantee provided:**
The Scheme does not provide any safety net or guarantee, nor does it provide any assurance regarding the realization of the investment objective of the Scheme or in respect of declaration of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal.

Changes in Fundamental Attributes

In accordance with Regulation 18 (15A) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and paragraph 1.14.1.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, the trustees shall ensure that no change in the fundamental attributes of the Scheme, the fees and expenses payable or any other change which would modify the scheme and affect the interest of the unit holders is carried out by the Asset Management Company, unless:

- (i) it complies with sub-regulation (26) of regulation 25 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations;
- (ii) Comments from SEBI are obtained on the proposal.

Further, in accordance with Regulation 25 (26) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, the asset management company shall ensure that no change in the fundamental attributes of any scheme or the trust, fees and expenses payable or any other change which would modify the scheme and affect the interest of unit holders, shall be carried out unless:

- (i) a written communication about the proposed change is sent to each unit holder and an advertisement is issued in one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation as well as in a newspaper published in the language of region where the Head Office of the mutual fund is situated; and
- (ii) the unit holders are given an option to exit (not less than calendar 30 days from the notice date) at the prevailing Net Asset Value without any exit load.

D. Index methodology (for index funds, ETFs and FOFs having one underlying domestic ETF) - Not Applicable

E. Principles of incentive structure for market makers (for ETFs) - Not Applicable

F. Floors and ceiling within a range of 5% of the intended allocation against each sub class of asset, as per clause 13.6.2 of SEBI master circular for mutual funds (only for close ended debt schemes) - Not Applicable

G. Other Scheme Specific Disclosures:

Listing and transfer of units	The units of the scheme are not listed on any Stock Exchange. Units of the Schemes held in demat form shall be freely transferable, in order to facilitate transferability of units held in one demat account to another demat account, pursuant to Paragraph 14.4.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds. The units of the Scheme held in Statement of Account mode are transferable subject to compliance of provisions prescribed in this regard in the Statement of Additional Information.
Dematerialization of units	The Unit holders would have an option to hold the Units in demat form or account statement (non-demat) form. Units held in Demat Form are freely transferable. The Applicant intending to hold Units in demat form will be required to have a beneficiary account with a Depository Participant (DP) of the NSDL/ CDSL and will be required to mention in the application form DP's Name, DP ID No. and Beneficiary Account No. with the DP at the time of purchasing Units.
Minimum Target amount (This is the minimum amount required to operate the scheme and if this is not collected during the NFO period, then all the investors would be refunded the amount invested without any return.)	Not applicable
Maximum Amount to be raised (if any)	Not applicable
Dividend Policy (IDCW)	Under the Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) option, the Trustee will have the discretion to declare the Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal as per the specified frequencies, subject to availability of distributable surplus calculated in accordance with the Regulations. The actual declaration of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal and frequency will inter-alia, depend on availability of distributable surplus calculated in accordance with SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations and the decisions of the Trustee shall be final in this regard. There is no assurance or guarantee to the Unit holder as to the rate of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal nor that the Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal will be paid regularly. The amounts can be distributed out of investor's capital (Equalization Reserve), which is a part of sale price of the units that represents realized gains. The AMC/Trustee reserves the right to change the frequency of declaration of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal or may provide for additional frequency for declaration of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal. Procedure for declaration under Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) Option

	In accordance with Paragraph 11.6.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, the procedure for declaration under Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Option would be as under: - The Trustees shall decide the quantum of IDCW and the record date in their meeting. IDCW so decided, shall be paid, subject to availability of distributable surplus. - Within one calendar day of the decision by the trustees, AMC shall issue notice to the public communicating the decision including the record date. The record date shall be two working days from the date of publication in at least one English newspaper or in a newspaper published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the mutual fund is situated, whichever is issued earlier. - Record date shall be the date which will be considered for the purpose of determining the eligibility of investors whose names appear on the register of unit holders for receiving IDCW (dividends). The NAV shall be adjusted to the extent of IDCW and statutory levy, if applicable, at the close of business hours on record date. - Before the issue of such notice, no communication whatsoever indicating the probable date of dividend declaration shall be issued by any Mutual Fund or its distributors of its products. - The notice shall, in font size 10, bold, categorically state that pursuant to payment of IDCW, the NAV of the Scheme would fall to the extent of payout and statutory levy (if applicable).
Allotment (Detailed procedure)	All Applicants whose money towards purchase of Units have been realized by the Fund, will receive a full and firm allotment of Units in compliance with Paragraph 8.4 of SEBI Master circular for Mutual Funds, provided also the applications are complete in all respects and are found to be in order. Accounts Statements - In case of Unit Holders holding units in the dematerialized mode, the Fund will not send the account statement to the Unit Holders. The statement provided by the Depository Participant will be equivalent to the account statement. - For those unit holders who have provided an e-mail address, the AMC will send the account statement by e-mail. Unit holders will be required to download and print the documents after receiving e-mail from the Mutual Fund. Should the Unit holder experience any difficulty in accessing the electronically delivered documents, the Unit holder shall promptly advise the Mutual Fund to enable the Mutual Fund to make the delivery through alternate means. It is deemed that the Unit holder is aware of all security risks including possible third party interception of the documents and contents of the documents becoming known to third parties. - The Unit holder may request for a physical account statement by writing/calling the AMC/ISC/RTA. In case of specific request received from the Unit Holders, the AMC/Fund will provide the Account Statement to the Investors within 5 business days from the receipt of such request. Consolidated Accounts Statements

Pursuant to Regulation 36 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and amendments thereto, read with Paragraph 14.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, the investor whose transaction has been accepted by LIC Mutual Fund/KFin shall receive a confirmation by way of email and /or SMS within 5 Business Days from the date of receipt of transaction request, same will be sent to the Unit holders registered e-mail address and/or mobile number.

In view of the said requirements the account statements for transactions in units of the Fund by investors will be dispatched to investors in following manner:

Investors who do not hold DEMAT Account

Consolidated account statement[^], based on PAN of the holders, shall be sent by AMC/ RTA to investors not holding DEMAT account, for each calendar month on or before 15th day of the succeeding month to the investors in whose folios transactions have taken place during that month. Consolidated account statement shall be sent by AMC/RTA every half yearly (September/ March), on or before 21st day of succeeding month, detailing holding at the end of the six month, to all such investors in whose folios there have been no transactions during that period..

[^]Consolidated account statement sent by AMC/RTA is a statement containing details relating to all financial transactions made by an investor across all mutual funds viz. purchase, redemption, switch, payout of IDCW, reinvestment of IDCW, systematic investment plan, systematic withdrawal plan, systematic transfer plan, bonus etc., and holding at the end of the month.

II. Investors who hold DEMAT Account

Consolidated Account Statement, based on PAN of the holders, shall be sent by Depositories to investors holding DEMAT account. If there is any transaction in any of the demat accounts of the investor or in any of the mutual fund folios, then CAS shall be sent to that investor on monthly basis. The depositories shall dispatch the CAS to investors that have opted for delivery via electronic mode, within twelve (12) days from the month end and to investors that have opted for delivery via physical mode, within fifteen (15) days from the month end. In case there is no transaction in any of the mutual fund and demat accounts then CAS with holding details shall be sent to the investors on half yearly basis. The depositories shall dispatch the CAS to investors that have opted for delivery via electronic mode, on or before the eighteenth (18th) day of April and October and to investors that have opted for delivery via physical mode, on or before the twenty-first (21st) day of April and October.

In case of DEMAT accounts with nil balance and no transactions in securities and in mutual fund folios, the depository shall send account statement in terms of regulations applicable to the depositories.

CAS shall not be sent to the Unit holders for the folio(s) wherein the PAN details are not updated.

	The Unit holders are therefore requested to ensure that the folio(s) are updated with their PAN, email ID and mobile number to prevent fraudulent transactions.
Refund	Not Applicable
Who can invest This is an indicative list and investors shall consult their financial advisor to ascertain whether the scheme is suitable to their risk profile.	The following persons are eligible and may apply for subscription to the Units of the Scheme (subject, wherever relevant, to purchase of units of Mutual Funds being permitted under respective constitutions and relevant statutory regulations): 1. Resident adult individuals either singly or jointly (not exceeding three) or on an Anyone or Survivor basis; 2. Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) through Karta; 3. Minor through parent / legal guardian; 4. Partnership Firms and Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs); 5. Proprietorship in the name of the sole proprietor; 6. Companies, Bodies Corporate, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), Association of Persons (AOP) or Bodies of Individuals (BOI) and Societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860(so long as the purchase of Unit is permitted under the respective constitutions); 7. Banks Financial Institutions; 8. Mutual Fund/ Alternative Investment Fund registered with SEBI. 9. Trusts including, Religious and Charitable Trusts, Wakfs or endowments of private trusts (subject to receipt of necessary approvals as required) and Private trusts authorized to invest in mutual fund schemes under their trust deeds; 10. Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) / Persons of Indian origin (PIOs)residing abroad on repatriation basis or on non-repatriation basis; 11. Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) / Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) and their subaccounts registered with SEBI on repatriation basis; 12. Army, Air Force, Navy and other para-military units and bodies created by such institutions; 13. Scientific and Industrial Research Organizations; 14. Multilateral Funding Agencies /Bilateral Development Corporation Agencies/ Bodies Corporate incorporated outside India with the permission of Government of India / RBI 15. Provident/ Pension/ Gratuity Fund to the extent they are permitted; 16. Other schemes of LIC Mutual Fund or any other Mutual Fund subject to the conditions and limits prescribed by SEBI Regulations; 17. Trustee, AMC or Sponsor or their associates may subscribe to Units under the Scheme. 18. Such other categories of investors permitted by the Mutual Fund from time to time, in conformity with the SEBI Regulations. The list given above is indicative and the applicable law, if any, shall supersede the list.
Who cannot invest	• United States Person (U.S. Person), corporations and other entities organized under the applicable laws of the U.S. and Residents of Canada as defined under the applicable laws of Canada should not invest in units of Scheme and should note the following:

	a. No fresh purchases (including Systematic Investment Plans and Systematic Transfer Plans) /additional purchases/switches in any Schemes of the Fund would be allowed. However, existing Unit Holder(s) will be allowed to redeem their units from the Schemes of the Fund. If an existing Unit Holder(s) subsequently becomes a U.S. Person or Resident of Canada, then such Unit Holder(s) will not be able to purchase any additional Units in any of the Scheme of the Fund. b. All existing registered Systematic Investment Plans and Systematic Transfer Plans would be ceased on completion of the registered mandate with effect from 18th September 2023. c. For transaction from Stock Exchange platform, while transferring units from the broker account to investor account, if the investor has U.S./Canadian address then the transactions would be rejected. d. In case the Fund subsequently identifies that the subscription amount is received from U.S. Person(s) or Resident(s) of Canada, in that case the AMC/Fund at its discretion shall redeem all the units held by such person from the Scheme of the Fund at applicable Net Asset Value. • Persons residing in the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Non Compliant Countries and Territories (NCCTs). • Such other persons as may be specified by Mutual Fund from time to time.
How to Apply (and other details)	Application form shall be available from either the Investor Service Centers (ISCs)/Official Points of Acceptance (OPAs) of AMC or may be downloaded from the website of AMC (www.licmf.com). List of official points of acceptance, collecting banker details etc. shall be available at https://www.licmf.com/sid-disclosure. Details of the Registrar and Transfer Agent (RTA), official points of acceptance, collecting banker details etc. are available on back cover page. Transactions through online facilities/electronic modes: Investors may undertake transactions viz. purchase / redemption / switch through the online/electronic modes/ sources like its official website - www.licmf.com, through email(Only for Non individual Investor)* etc. and may also submit transactions in electronic mode offered by specified banks, financial institutions, distributors etc., with whom AMC has entered or may enter into specific arrangements including through secured internet sites operated by KFin. Accordingly, the servers (maintained at various locations) of the AMC and KFin will be the official point of acceptance for all such online / electronic transaction facilities offered by the AMC. The time of receipt of funds in the scheme's collection account and the time of receipt of application with all the correct details at AMC's /RTA server shall be taken into consideration for the purpose of NAV applicability.

*** ACCEPTANCE OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS THROUGH ELECTRONIC MAIL FROM NON- INDIVIDUAL INVESTORS:**

In line with AMFI Best Practice Guidelines No. 118/2024-25 dated January 31, 2025 and AMFI email dated February 27, 2025, the practice to accept financial transactions has been standardized and the following requirements will be applicable w.e.f. May 1, 2025 for financial transactions received from Non-Individual Investors in schemes of LIC Mutual Fund.

The Mutual Fund / AMC / Trustee Company / Registrar or any other agents or representatives of the Mutual Fund / AMC / Trustee Company / Registrar (“Receiver”) may accept Financial Transaction Request through Electronic Mail (Email) from Non - Individual Investor (“Sender / Entity”), as may be permitted by the AMC from time to time and subject to the Sender fulfilling applicable terms and conditions as may be stipulated / prescribed in the Scheme Information Document(s) of the scheme and by the AMC from time to time:

- A. The Entity shall provide a copy of the Board resolution or an authority letter on the Entity's letter head, granting appropriate authority to the designated officials of the Entity. The board resolution/ authority letter shall explicitly mention the following:
 - a. List of approved authorized officials who are authorized to transact on behalf of non - individual investors along with their designation and email IDs.
 - b. An undertaking that the instructions for any financial transactions sent by email by the authorized officials shall be binding upon the entity as if it were a written agreement.
- B. In case the document is executed electronically with a valid Digital Signature Certificate (DSC) or through Aadhaar based e-signature by the authorized official/s, the same shall be considered as valid and acceptable, and shall be binding on the non-individual investor even if the transaction request is not received from the registered email id. of the authorized official/s. However, in such cases, the domain name of the email ID should be from the same organization's official domain name.
- C. The Financial Transaction request with requisite information and complete in all respects shall be required to be sent to the designated email address only as may be notified by the AMC at the time of permitting the use of this facility, post completion of the requisite process.
- D. In addition to the acceptance of financial transactions via email, scanned copy of duly signed transaction form/request letter bearing wet signatures of the authorized signatories of the entity, received from some other official / employee of the non-individual investor will be accepted, and shall be binding on the Entity provided –
 - a. The email is also CC'd (copied) to the registered email ID of the authorized official / signatory of the non-individual unitholder; and

	b. The domain name of the email ID of the sender of the email is from the same organization's / Entity official domain name. E. No non-financial transactions including but not limited to change in bank details or addition of bank account of the entity etc., shall be allowed / accepted via email. F. Request for change in bank details or addition of bank account of the Entity shall be submitted by the Entity using the prescribed service request form duly signed by the Entity's authorized signatories. G. Further, any change in the registered email address / contact details of the Entity shall be accepted only through a physical letter (including scan copy thereof) with wet signature of the designated authorized officials of the Entity, duly supported by copy of the board resolutions/authority letter on the Entity's letter head. H. In addition to the acceptance of financial transactions via email, scanned copies of signed transaction form/request letter bearing wet signatures of the authorized signatories of the Entity, received from the registered mutual fund distributor of the Entity or a third party duly authorized by the Entity will be accepted subject to fulfilment of the following requirements: a. Authorization letter from the non-individual unitholder authorizing the MFD/person to send the scanned copies of signed transaction form/request letter on behalf of the Entity. b. In such cases, the non-individual unitholder's registered email ID shall also be copied in the email sent by the MFD/person sending the scanned copies of the duly signed transaction form/request letter. I. For the purpose of determining the applicable NAV the system recorded date and time of the Email received by the Server of the AMC / Registrar will be considered subject to the entire amount of subscription / purchase as per the request are credited to the bank account of the scheme and are available for utilization before the cut-off timing. J. The Sender / Entity agrees and acknowledges and is aware that there may be delays in delivery / difference in the date and time of the email received at the server of the AMC/Receiver and the date and time of the server through which investor has sent the email and also the AMC / Receiver server may not receive / reject the email sent by the Sender at all. The transaction receipt time will be the date and time of the email received at the server of the AMC/ receiver. All other terms and conditions of NAV applicability will be as per the applicable regulatory guidelines. K. The Sender / Entity shall retain records of transactions submitted through email in line with the applicable laws / regulations. L. The AMC shall collect the board resolution or an authority letter or an undertaking from existing Non-Individual Investors if the same are not available in its records. All the terms and conditions specified in the Statement of Additional
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	Information with respect to acceptance of transactions through electronic mode shall be applicable to this Facility. Transactions through MF Utility portal & MFUI Points of Services pursuant to appointment of MF Utilities India Pvt. Ltd. Investors may be provided facility to subscribe to Units of the Scheme through MF Utility (“MFU”) - a shared services initiative of various Asset Management Companies, which acts as a transaction aggregation portal for transacting in multiple Schemes of various Mutual Funds with a single form and a single payment instrument. The AMC reserves the right to discontinue the facility(ies) at any point of time. Transactions through MFCentral Platform In line with paragraph 16.6 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, on RTA inter-operable Platform for enhancing investors’ experience in Mutual Fund transactions / service requests, the QRTA’s, KFin Technologies Limited (Kfintech) and Computer Age Management Services Limited (CAMS) have jointly developed MFCentral – A digital platform for Mutual Fund investors. MFCentral is created with an intent to be a one stop portal / mobile app for all Mutual fund investments and service related needs that significantly reduces the need for submission of physical documents by enabling various digital / physical services to Mutual fund investors across fund houses subject to applicable T&Cs of the Platform. MFCentral can be accessed using https://mfcentral.com/ and as a Mobile App. Any registered user of MFCentral, requiring submission of physical document as per the requirements of MFCentral, may do so at any of the designated Investor Service centres or collection centres of Kfintech or CAMS. Please refer to the SAI and Application form for further details and the instructions.
The policy regarding reissue of repurchased units, including the maximum extent, the manner of reissue, the entity (the scheme or the AMC) involved in the same.	Not Applicable
Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose of units being offered.	Units in dematerialized form are freely transferable. The units of the Scheme held in Statement of Account mode are transferable subject to compliance of provisions prescribed in this regard in the Statement of Additional Information. Restriction on Redemption in Mutual Funds

	In accordance with paragraph 1.12 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, the AMC reserves the right to impose restriction on redemptions subject to certain conditions as specified in the Statement of Additional Information under the heading ‘Suspension of redemption of Units’.
Cut off timing for subscriptions/ redemptions/ switches This is the time before which your application (complete in all respects) should reach the official points of acceptance.	In accordance with provisions of Paragraph 8.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, the following cut-off timings shall be observed by Mutual Fund in respect of purchase/ redemption/ switches of units of the scheme, and the following NAVs shall be applied in each case: i. APPLICABLE NAV FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS/ PURCHASE INCLUDING SWITCH-IN OF UNITS • In respect of valid applications received 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 Business day shall be applicable. • In respect of valid applications received 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 shall be applicable. • Irrespective of the time of receipt of application, where 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 any subsequent Business Day - the closing NAV of such subsequent Business Day shall be applicable. ii. APPLICABLE NAV FOR REDEMPTIONS INCLUDING SWITCH-OUTS • In respect of valid applications received up to 3.00 p.m., the closing NAV of the day on which the application is received; • In respect of valid applications received after 3.00 p.m., the closing NAV of the next business day. For determining the applicable NAV for allotment of units in respect of purchase / switch-in in the Scheme, it shall be ensured that: • Application is received before the applicable cut-off time. • Funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase as per the application are credited to the bank account of the Scheme before the cut-off time. The funds are available for utilization before the cut-off time. The aforesaid provisions shall also be applicable to systematic transactions like Systematic Investment Plan, Systematic Transfer Plan, etc.

	The above-mentioned cut-off timing shall also be applicable to transactions through the online platform.
Minimum amount for purchase/redemption/switches (mention the provisions for ETFs, as may be applicable, for direct subscription/redemption with AMC.	A. Application Amount (Other than fresh purchase through SIP) – Rs.5,000/- and in multiples of Re.1 thereafter. B. Additional Purchase – Rs.500/- and in multiples of Re.1/- thereafter. Redemption Amount – Rs.500/- and in multiples of Re.1/- thereafter or account balance whichever is lower (except demat units). C. SIP Amount – - Daily – Rs. 100/- and in multiples of Re.1/- thereafter. - Monthly – Rs. 200/- and in multiples of Re.1/- thereafter. - Quarterly – Rs. 1,000/- and in multiples of Re.1/- thereafter In case the investor specifies the number of units and amount to be redeemed, the number of units shall be considered for redemption. In case the unit holders does not specify the number of units or amount to be redeemed, the redemption request will not be processed. Note: Minimum Investment amount is not applicable in case of Designated Employees of the AMC wherein a part of the compensation of such Designated Employees is ‘mandatorily invested in units’ of the scheme. The AMC reserves the right to change the minimum amounts for various purchase/ redemption/ switch. Such changes shall only be applicable to transactions on a prospective basis.
Accounts Statements	Pursuant to Regulation 36 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and amendments thereto, read with Paragraph 14.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, the investor whose transaction has been accepted by the AMC, shall receive a confirmation by way of email and /or SMS within 5 Business Days from the date of receipt of valid application/ transaction, same will be sent to the Unit holders registered e-mail address and/or mobile number. In view of the said requirements the account statements for transactions in units of the Fund by investors will be dispatched to investors in following manner: Investors who do not hold Demat Account: Consolidated account statement[^], based on PAN of the holders, shall be sent by AMC/ RTA to investors not holding demat account, for each calendar month, eCAS will be sent on or before 12th of the succeeding month. And physical CAS will be sent on or before 15th of the succeeding month. Consolidated account statement[^] shall be sent by AMC/RTA every half yearly (April / October), eCAS shall be sent on or before 18th day of succeeding month, and physical CAS shall be sent on or before 21st day of succeeding month, detailing holding at the end of the six month, to all such investors in whose folios there have been no transactions during that period. [^]Consolidated account statement sent by AMC/RTA is a statement containing details relating to all financial transactions made by an investor across all mutual funds viz. purchase, redemption, switch, payout of IDCW, reinvestment of IDCW, systematic investment plan, systematic withdrawal plan, systematic transfer plan, bonus etc. (including transaction charges paid to the distributor) and holding at the end of the month. Investors who hold Demat Account: Consolidated account statement^{^^}, based on PAN of the holders, shall be sent by Depositories to investors holding demat account, for each calendar month within 15th day of the succeeding month to the

	investors in whose folios transactions have taken place during that month. Consolidated account statement shall be sent by Depositories every half yearly (September/ March), on or before 21st day of succeeding month, detailing holding at the end of the six month, to all such investors in whose folios and demat accounts there have been no transactions during that period. In case of demat accounts with nil balance and no transactions in securities and in mutual fund folios, the depository shall send account statement in terms of regulations applicable to the depositories. The word 'transaction' shall include purchase, redemption, switch, Payout of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal, Reinvestment of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal, systematic investment plan, systematic withdrawal plan, and systematic transfer plan. CAS shall not be received by the Unit holders for the folio(s) wherein the PAN details are not updated. The Unit holders are therefore requested to ensure that the folio(s) are updated with their PAN, email ID and mobile number to prevent fraudulent transactions.
Dividend/ IDCW	The payment of IDCW (dividend) to the unitholders shall be made within 7 working days from the record date, subject to availability of Distributable surplus on the record date.
Redemption	Under normal circumstances, the redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be dispatched to the unitholders within three working days from the date of redemption or repurchase. However, in case of exceptional circumstances listed in AMFI Circular No. AMFI/35P/MEM-COR/74/2022-23 dated 16th January 2023, redemption payment would be made within the permitted additional timelines prescribed. For details, please refer SAI.
Bank Mandate	In order to protect the interest of Unit holders from fraudulent encashment of redemption / Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal cheques, it mandatory for investors to provide their bank details viz. name of bank, branch, address, account type and number, etc. to the Mutual Fund. Applications without complete bank details shall be rejected. The AMC will not be responsible for any loss arising out of fraudulent encashment of cheques / warrants and / or any delay / loss in transit. For further details please refer to the SAI.
Delay in payment of redemption /repurchase proceeds/dividend	The Asset Management Company shall be liable to pay interest to the unitholders at 15% per annum rate as specified vide paragraph 14.2 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds or such other rate as may be specified by SEBI from time to time, for the period of such delay.
Unclaimed Redemption and Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Amount	Necessary forms / documents required for claiming unclaimed redemption and IDCW (dividend) amounts are available on the website of LIC Mutual Fund. Further, the information on unclaimed amount along-with its prevailing value

	(based on income earned on deployment of such unclaimed amount), shall be separately disclosed to investors through the periodic statement of accounts / Consolidated Account Statement sent to the investors. Please refer SAI for disclosures pertaining to treatment of unclaimed redemption and IDCW (dividend) amounts in terms of paragraph 14.3 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds.
Disclosure w.r.t investment by minors	Process for Investments made in the name of a Minor through a Guardian: As per Paragraph 17.6 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, the following Process for Investments in the name of a Minor through a Guardian will be applicable: Payment for investment by any mode shall be accepted from the bank account of the minor, parent or legal guardian of the minor, or from a joint account of the minor with parent or legal guardian. Irrespective of the source of payment for subscription, all redemption /Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal proceeds shall be credited only in the verified bank account of the minor (i.e., bank account of the minor or minor's joint bank account with parent/legal guardian). Investors are requested to update the minor's bank account details in the respective folios by submitting the mandatory documents for receiving redemption/ IDCW payout. Minor Unit Holder on becoming Major may inform the RTA about attaining Majority Age and provide his specimen signature duly authenticated by his banker / guardian as well as his details of bank account and PAN and other necessary details as required as per Paragraph 17.6 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds to enable the RTA to update their records and allow him to operate the Account in his own right. The account shall be frozen for operation by the guardian on the day the minor attains the age of majority and no transactions shall be permitted till the documents for changing the status is received.
Any other disclosure in terms of Consolidated Checklist on Standard Observations	Minimum balance to be maintained and consequences of non maintenance: There is no minimum balance requirement.
Requirement of minimum investors in the scheme	In accordance with paragraph 6.11 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, the Scheme shall have a minimum of 20 investors and no single investor shall account for more than 25% of the corpus of the Scheme. In case the Scheme does not have a minimum of 20 investors, the provisions of Regulation 39(2)(c) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations would become applicable automatically without any reference from SEBI and accordingly the Scheme shall be wound up and the units would be redeemed at applicable NAV. The two conditions mentioned above shall also be complied within each subsequent calendar quarter thereafter, on an average basis, as specified by SEBI. If there is a breach of 25% limit by any investor over the quarter, a rebalancing period of one month would be allowed and thereafter the investor who is in breach of the rule shall be given 15 days' notice to redeem his exposure over 25% limit. Failure on the part of the said investor to redeem his exposure over 25% limit within the aforesaid 15 days would lead to automatic redemption by the Mutual Fund on the applicable Net

	Asset Value on the 15th day of the notice period. The Fund shall adhere to the requirements prescribed by SEBI from time to time in this regard.
Cash Investments	The AMC shall accept cash investment under the Scheme. For complete details in this regard, please refer SAI.

III. Other Details

A. In case of Fund of Funds Scheme, Details of Benchmark, Investment Objective, Investment Strategy, TER, AUM, Year wise performance, Top 10 Holding/ link to Top 10 holding of the underlying fund should be provided – Not Applicable

B. Periodic Disclosures

Disclosures: Portfolio (Monthly and Half Yearly)	The Mutual Fund/AMC will disclose portfolio of the Scheme (along with ISIN) as on the last day of the month/ half year for all their schemes in the format prescribed by SEBI on its website (www.licmf.com) and on the website of AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) within 10 days from the close of each month/ half year respectively in a user-friendly and downloadable spreadsheet format. In case of Unitholders whose e-mail addresses are registered, the Mutual Funds/ AMC shall 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. Mutual Fund/ AMC shall publish an advertisement every half-year disclosing the hosting of the half-yearly statement of its Schemes portfolio on their respective website and on the website of AMFI. Such advertisement shall be published in the all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi. Mutual Funds/AMCs shall provide a physical copy of the statement of it scheme portfolio without charging any cost, on specific request received from a Unitholder.
Half Yearly Results	Mutual Fund / AMC shall within one month from the close of each half year, (i.e. 31st March and on 30th September, host a soft copy of its unaudited financial results on its website (www.licmf.com). Further, the Mutual Fund / AMC shall publish an advertisement disclosing the hosting of such unaudited half yearly financial results on their website, in at least one national English daily newspaper and a regional newspaper published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the Mutual Fund is situated.
Annual Report or Abridged annual Report	The Scheme wise annual report or an abridged summary thereof shall be provided to all Unit holders not later than four months (or such other period as may be specified by SEBI from time to time) from the date of closure of the relevant accounting year (i.e., 31st March each year). Scheme wise annual report shall be displayed on the website of the AMC (www.licmf.com) and Association of Mutual Funds in India (www.amfiindia.com). In case of unitholders whose email addresses are available with the Mutual Fund, the scheme annual reports or abridged summary would be sent only by email.

	The unitholders whose e-mail addresses are not registered with the Fund are requested to update / provide their email address to the Fund for updating the database. Physical copy of scheme wise annual report or abridged summary shall be provided to investors who have opted to receive the same. The full annual report shall be available for inspection at the Head Office of the Mutual Fund and a copy shall be made available to the Unit holders on request on payment of nominal fees, if any. The AMC shall publish an advertisement every year, in the all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi, disclosing the hosting of the scheme wise annual report on the AMC website (www.licmf.com) and on the website of AMFI (www.amfiindia.com).
Product Labeling/ Risk-o-meter	In terms of Paragraph 17.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, the Mutual Fund/AMC shall evaluate the Risk-o-meter of the Scheme and its Benchmarks on a monthly basis and shall disclose the same along with portfolio disclosure of the Scheme on its website viz. www.licmf.com and on the website of AMFI viz. www.amfiindia.com within 10 days from the close of each month. Further, any change in Risk-o-meter of the Scheme and/or Benchmark shall be communicated by way of Notice-cum-Addendum and by way of an e-mail or SMS to unitholders of the Scheme. The risk level of the Scheme as on March 31 of every year, along with the number of times the risk level has changed over the year shall be disclosed on its website and AMFI website. Risk-o-meter details shall also be disclosed in scheme-wise Annual Reports and Abridged summary.
Scheme Summary Document (SSD)	In accordance with SEBI letter No. SEBI/HO/OW/IMD-II/DOF3/P/397002021 dated 28th December 2021 and AMFI emails dated 16th March 2022 and 25th March 2022, Scheme summary document for all schemes of LIC Mutual Fund in the requisite format (pdf, spreadsheet and machine readable format) shall be uploaded on a monthly basis or on changes in any of the specified fields, whichever is earlier. on the website of: • LIC Mutual Fund i.e. www.licmf.com, • AMFI (https://www.amfiindia.com/research-information/other-data/scheme-details) • National Stock Exchange of India Limited (https://www.nseindia.com/market-data/securities-available-for-trading) • BSE Limited (https://www.bseindia.com/Static/Markets/MutualFunds/listOfAmc.aspx).
Product Dashboard	The AMC shall have a dashboard on their website (www.licmf.com) providing performance and key disclosures pertaining to the schemes managed by AMC. The Dashboard shall include information such as the scheme's AUM, investment objective, expense ratios, portfolio details, scheme's past performance, among others. The Dashboard shall be provided in a comparable, downloadable (spreadsheet) and machine-readable format.

C. Transparency/NAV Disclosure –

The Mutual Fund / AMC shall update the NAVs on the website of LIC Mutual Fund (www.licmf.com) and

on the website of Association of Mutual Funds in India - hereinafter referred to as AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) by 11.00 p.m. on every Business Day. In case of any delay, the reasons for such delay would be explained to AMFI in writing. If the NAVs are not available before commencement of Business Hours on the following day due to any reason, the Mutual Fund shall issue a press release giving reasons and explaining when the Mutual Fund would be able to publish the NAVs.

The NAV shall be calculated on all business days. Investors may write to the AMC for availing the facility of receiving the latest NAVs through SMS.

D. Transaction charges and stamp duty

- **Transaction Charges**

Pursuant to SEBI circular reference no. SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2025/115 dated August 08, 2025 payment of transaction charges to distributors have been discontinued.

- **Stamp Duty**

Pursuant to part I of Chapter IV of the Notification dated 21st February 2019, issued by the Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India, on the Finance Act, 2019, read with subsequent notifications dated 10th December 2019 and 30th March 2020 issued by Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, Paragraph 2.9 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, stamp duty @0.005% of the transaction value would be levied on applicable mutual fund transactions. Accordingly, pursuant to levy of stamp duty, the number of units allotted on purchase transactions (including Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) reinvestment and Switch in) to the unitholders would be reduced to that extent.

E. Associate Transactions- Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

F. Taxation- For details on taxation please refer to the clause on Taxation in the SAI apart from the following:

Income	Resident Investors (Individuals/Hindu Undivided Family/Association of Persons/Body of Individuals/ Domestic Companies)	Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPI)	Mutual Fund (as an investor)
Tax on dividend	Taxed in the hands of unitholders at applicable rate under the provisions of the Income-tax Act \$	20%	NIL
Capital Gain Long Term (holding period more than 12 months) Short Term (holding period upto 12 months)	12.5%^ 20%	12.5%^ 20%	NIL NIL

All tax rates mentioned above are base rates and will be increased by applicable surcharge and cess.

\$ Tax not deductible if Dividend in respect of units of a mutual fund is below Rs. 10,000 in a financial year.

^Finance Bill, 2018 proposes levy of income-tax at the rate of 10% (without indexation benefit) on long-term capital gains exceeding Rs. 1.25 lakh provided transfer of such units is subject to STT.

The information set out is neither a complete disclosure of every material fact of the Income-tax Act, 1961 nor does it constitute tax or legal advice. In view of the individual nature of tax implications, investors should make his/her/their own investigation and/or are advised to consult their professional tax advisor. For further details on taxation, please refer Statement of Additional Information (SAI).

G. Rights of Unitholders- Please refer to SAI for details.

H. List of official points of acceptance: Please refer Link for complete list of Official Points of Acceptance at <https://www.licmf.com/sid-disclosure> .

I. Penalties, Pending Litigation or Proceedings, Findings of Inspections or Investigations For Which Action May Have Been Taken Or Is In The Process Of Being Taken By Any Regulatory Authority
– Please refer the link <https://www.licmf.com/sid-disclosure> .

Notes:

The said Scheme has been taken over from IDBI Mutual Fund subject to necessary approvals and compliances.

Any dispute arising out of this issue shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Courts in India. Statements in this Scheme Information Document are, except where otherwise stated, based on the law, practice currently in force in India, and are subject to changes therein.

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

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Limited**

Sd / -

Date: 27th November 2025

Place: Mumbai

**Ravi Kumar Jha
Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer**