

SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT (SID)



Issue of Units of Tata Dual Advantage Fund - Scheme C
at face value ₹ 10/- during the New Fund Offer

TATA DUAL ADVANTAGE Scheme C (1103 days Close Ended Income Scheme) FUND

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*:

- Capital appreciation and current income over maturity of the scheme.
- Investment predominantly in fixed income instruments and some portion (upto 30%) in equity/ equity related instrument including derivative instruments.
- The scheme is classified as **Medium Risk** (Yellow). Investors understand that their principal will be at medium risk.

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

Note: Risk may be represented as:

	(BROWN) investors understand that their principal will be at high risk
	(YELLOW) investors understand that their principal will be at medium risk
	(BLUE) investors understand that their principal will be at low risk

This said scheme information document is the Scheme Information Document for the scheme namely Tata Dual Advantage Fund (Scheme C having maturity period of 1103 days from the date of allotment).

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

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

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

BSE Disclaimer Clause: "Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. ("the Exchange") vide its letter dated 29.11.2013, has given permission to Tata Mutual Fund to use the Exchange's name in this scheme information document as the Stock Exchanges on which this Scheme's Units are proposed to be listed. The Exchange has scrutinized this scheme information document for its limited internal purpose of deciding on the matter of granting the aforesaid permission to Tata Mutual Fund. The Exchange does not in any manner:-

i) Warrant, certify or endorse the correctness or completeness of any of the contents of this scheme information document; or

ii) Warrant that this scheme's unit will be listed or will continue to be listed on the Exchange; or

iii) Take any responsibility for the financial or other soundness of this Mutual Fund, its promoters, its management or any scheme or project of this Mutual Fund;

and it should not for any reason be deemed or construed that this scheme information document has been cleared or approved by the Exchange. Every person who desires to apply for or otherwise acquires any unit of Tata Dual Advantage Fund (Scheme C) may do so pursuant to independent inquiry, investigation & analysis & shall not have any claim against the Exchange whatsoever by reason of any loss which may be suffered by such person consequent to or in connection with such subscription / acquisition whether by reason of anything stated or omitted to be stated herein or for any other reason whatsoever."

SAI is incorporated by reference (is legally a part of the Scheme Information Document (SID)). For a free copy of the current SAI, please contact your nearest Investor Service Centre or log on to our website. The Scheme Information Document should be read in conjunction with the SAI and not in isolation.

This Scheme Information Document is dated 27 May, 2014

New Fund Offer Opens on : 11 June, 2014

New Fund Offer Closes on : 23 June, 2014

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TATA DUAL ADVANTAGE FUND

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HIGHLIGHTS / SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME

Name of the Scheme	Tata Dual Advantage Fund (Scheme C) The portfolio of the scheme shall predominantly invest in fixed income instruments and upto 30% in equity & equity related instruments including derivative instruments.
Type of Scheme	A close ended Income scheme. The Mutual Fund/AMC and its empanelled brokers have not given and shall not give any indicative portfolio and indicative yield in any communication, in any manner whatsoever. Investors are advised not to rely on any communication regarding indicative yield/portfolio with regard to the scheme.
Investment Objective	The scheme is a close ended debt fund and its objective is to generate income and / or capital appreciation by investing predominantly in portfolio of fixed income instruments having maturity on or before the date of the maturity of the scheme .The scheme will invest small portion (upto 30%) of the schemes assets in equity/equity related instrument including derivative instruments.In case of investment in equity derivatives, the derivative contract shall have expiry before the maturity of the scheme. However, there is no assurance or guarantee that the investment objective of the scheme will be achieved. The scheme does not assure or guarantee any returns.
Liquidity	Being a close ended scheme, the scheme will not repurchase the units back till the maturity of the scheme. However, in order to provide the liquidity to the investors, the scheme is proposed to be listed on the BSE. (In principle approval from BSE has been obtained vide letter dated 29.11.2013. The AMC will endeavour to list the units of the scheme as soon as possible after the allotment. Hence, Investors who want to liquidate their units of the scheme can sell the units in the secondary market.
Benchmark	The Benchmark indices for the Scheme C : CRISIL MIP Blended Index
Transparency of operation / NAV Disclosure	The AMC will calculate and disclose the first Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Scheme not later than 5 Business days from the date of allotment. Subsequently, the NAV will be calculated and disclosed on all the Business Days on AMFI's website www.amfiindia.com and on the AMC's website i.e www.tatamutualfund.com . The NAV shall also be announced on the next Business Day in two newspapers whereas the complete portfolio shall be published in 2 newspapers on a half yearly basis. The monthly portfolio of the Scheme shall be available in a user-friendly and downloadable format on the www.tatamutualfund.com on or before the tenth day of succeeding month Due to difference in the expense ratio, the NAV of each option of Direct Plan will be different from the NAV of each option of Plan A. Similarly due to dividend payout; the NAV of dividend option will be different from the NAV of Growth option.
Investment Options / Plans:	Plan A (For applications routed through Distributors): Scheme C : The Scheme has following options : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth Option • Dividend Option (Payout) Direct Plan (For applications not routed through Distributors) Scheme C : The Scheme has following options : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth Option • Dividend Option (Payout) Please note that the Dividend shall be distributed at the discretion of the Trustees subject to availability of distributable surplus.
Default Option	Investor should appropriately tick the 'option' (dividend or growth) in the application form while investing in the Scheme.If no Option is mentioned / indicated in the application form by the investor then the units will, by default, be allotted under the Growth Option. Investors subscribing under Direct Plan of a Scheme will have to indicate "Direct Plan" against the scheme name in the application form e.g. "Tata Dual Advantage Fund - Scheme C- Direct Plan". Investors should also indicate "Direct" in the ARN column of the application form. However, in case Distributor code is mentioned in the application form, but "Direct Plan" is indicated against the Scheme name, the Distributor code will be ignored & the application will be processed under Direct Plan. Further, where application is received in Plan A without Distributor code or "Direct" mentioned in the ARN Column, the application will be processed under Direct Plan.
Load	Entry Load (During NFO): N.A. Exit Load (Upon Maturity): NIL

<p>Minimum subscription amount under each Plan</p>	<p>Scheme C: Minimum subscription amount for each plan under each scheme : Growth option: Rs 5,000/- and in multiple of Re.1/- thereafter Dividend (payout): Rs 5,000/- and in multiple of Re.1/- thereafter Switch during NFO: In case of investors opting to switch into the Scheme from existing Schemes of Tata Mutual Fund (Subject to completion of lock in period, if any) during the New Fund Offer period, the minimum amount is Rs. 5,000/- and in multiple of Re.1/- thereafter There is no minimum amount requirement, in case of investors opting to switch “all units” from any existing schemes of Tata Mutual Fund to this Scheme. The request for switch from existing scheme(s) to Tata Dual Advantage Fund Scheme C will be accepted on all business days during NFO period. Switch-out from an existing scheme to this scheme during the NFO period will be processed at the NAV applicable on date of acceptance of switch request.</p>
<p>Duration of the Scheme</p>	<p>Scheme C (maturity period of 1103 days from the date of allotment of units)</p>
<p>Roll Over Facility</p>	<p>At the time of maturity, if it is perceived that the market outlook for the similar securities/ instruments is positive and investment in the similar kind of instruments would likely to fetch better returns for the investors, then in the interest of the Investor, the Trustees may decide to roll-over the scheme. This would be based on demand/ request from the investors for the same. The rollover of the scheme shall be subject to the compliance with the provisions of regulation 33 (4) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and prior approval of SEBI. All other material details of the plan including the likely composition of assets immediately before the roll over, the net assets and net asset value of the scheme, will be disclosed to the unitholders and a copy of the same filed with the SEBI. Such rollover will always be permitted only in case of those unitholders who express their consent in writing.</p>
<p>Mode of initial allotment</p>	<p>At the discretion of the investors, the units under the scheme shall either be allotted in dematerialized form (if investor has Demat account and he has provided the details of depository account in the application form) or by way of account statement (physical form). It may please be noted that trading in the Units over the stock exchange will be permitted only in electronic form and cannot be traded in physical form. For further details, please refer para ‘Allotment’ under ‘New Fund Offer Details’.</p>

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

● Interpretation

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

- The terms defined in this SID includes the plural as well as the singular.
- Pronouns having a masculine or feminine gender shall be deemed to include the other.
- The term “Scheme” refers to Scheme C.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. RISK FACTORS

Standard Risk Factors:

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the scheme may go up or down.
- Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully.
- Mutual Funds and securities investments are subject to market risks and there can be no assurance and no guarantee that the Scheme will achieve its objective.
- As with any investment in stocks, shares and securities, the NAV of the Units under this Scheme can go up or down, depending on the factors and forces affecting the capital markets.
- Past performance of the previous Schemes, the Sponsors or its Group / Affiliates / AMC / Mutual Fund is not indicative of and does not guarantee the future performance of the Scheme.
- The scheme may invest in long term debt securities which bears the interest rate risk. Volatility of interest rate may impact the scheme adversely.
- Investment in equity and equity related securities including option contracts involve high degree of risks and investors should not invest in the scheme unless they can afford to take the risk of losing their investment.
- The sponsors are not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operations of the scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made by them towards setting up of the mutual fund.

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- Tata Dual Advantage Fund Scheme C is only the name of the Scheme and does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme, its future prospects or the returns. Investors therefore are urged to study the terms of the Offer carefully and consult their Tax and Investment Advisor before investing in the Scheme.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

Scheme Specific Risk Factors:

Risk Factors With Respect To Listing of the Scheme

- Buying and selling units on stock exchange requires the investor to engage the services of a broker and are subject to payment of margins as required by the stock exchange/broker, payment of brokerage, securities transactions tax and such other costs.
- Trading in Scheme could be restricted due to which market price may or may not reflect the true NAV of the Scheme(s) at any point of time. Also there can be no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained for the units of the Scheme.
- The market price of the units, like any other listed security, is largely dependent on two factors, viz., (1) the intrinsic value of the unit (or NAV), and (2) demand and supply of units in the market. Sizeable demand or supply of the units in Exchange may lead to market price of the units to quote at premium or discount to NAV.
- Where units are issued or later on converted in demat form through depositories, the records of the depository will be final with respect to the number of units available to the credit of unit holder. Settlement of trades, repurchase of units by the mutual fund upon maturity depends up on the confirmations to be received from depository (ies) on which the mutual fund has no control.
- Any change in Tax Laws applicable to mutual funds may affect the returns to the investor.

There are no assured or guaranteed returns under the scheme. Under no circumstances investors can claim/demand minimum returns under the scheme from Tata Asset Management Limited or Tata Trustee Company Limited or any of its directors or employees or agents/distributors of Tata Mutual fund. The returns of the investors will be depending upon the yield of the underlying portfolio which is subject to various risks mentioned in the Scheme Information Document.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the SID, the provisions of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996 and guidelines thereunder shall be applicable. The Trustee Company would be required to adopt / follow any regulatory changes by SEBI / RBI etc and /or all circulars / guidelines received from AMFI from time to time if and from the date as applicable. The Trustee Company in such a case would be obliged to modify / alter any provisions / terms of the SID during / after the launch of the Scheme(s) by following the prescribed procedures in this regard.

Liquidity and Settlement Risks

The liquidity of the Scheme's investments may be inherently restricted by trading volumes, transfer procedures and settlement periods. From time to time, the Scheme will invest in certain securities of certain companies, industries, sectors, etc. based on certain investment parameters as adopted internally by TAML. While at all times the Asset Management Company will endeavour that excessive holding/investment in certain securities of industries, sectors, etc. by the Scheme is avoided, the funds invested by the Scheme in certain securities of industries, sectors, etc. may acquire a substantial portion of the Scheme's investment portfolio and collectively may constitute a risk associated with non-diversification and thus could affect the value of investments. Reduced liquidity in the secondary market may have an adverse impact on market price and the Scheme's ability to dispose of particular securities, when necessary, to meet the Scheme's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event or during restructuring of the Scheme's investment portfolio.

Investment Risks

The value of, and income from, an investment in the Scheme can decrease as well as increase, depending on a variety of factors which may affect the values and income generated by the Scheme's portfolio of securities. The returns of the Scheme's investments are based on the current yields of the securities, which may be affected generally by factors affecting capital markets such as price and volume, volatility in the stock markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, foreign investment, changes in Government and Reserve Bank of India policy, taxation, political, economic or other developments, closure of the Stock Exchanges etc. Investors should understand that the investment pattern indicated, in line with prevailing market conditions, is only a hypothetical example as all investments involve risk and there is no assurance that the Scheme's investment objective will be attained or that the Scheme will be in a position to maintain the model percentage of investment pattern particularly under exceptional circumstances.

Different types of securities in which the Scheme would invest carry different levels and types of risk. Accordingly the scheme's risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investment pattern e.g. corporate bonds carry a higher amount of risk than Government securities. Further even among corporate bonds, bonds which are AAA rated are comparatively less risky than bonds which are AA rated.

The Scheme may use techniques and instruments for efficient portfolio management and to attempt to hedge or reduce the risk of such fluctuations. However these techniques and instruments if imperfectly used have the risk of the Scheme(s) incurring losses due to mismatches particularly in a volatile market. The Fund's ability to use these techniques may be limited by market conditions, regulatory limits and tax considerations (if any). The use of these techniques is dependent on the ability to predict movements in the prices of securities being hedged and movements in interest rates. There exists an imperfect correlation between the hedging instruments and the securities or market sectors being hedged. Besides, the fact that skills needed to use these instruments are different from those needed to select the Fund's / Scheme's securities. There is a possible absence of a liquid market for any particular instrument at any particular time even though the futures and options may be bought and sold on an organised exchange. The use of these techniques involves possible impediments to effective portfolio management or the ability to meet repurchase / redemption requests or other short-term obligations because of the percentage of the Scheme's assets segregated to cover its obligations.

Securities Lending Risks

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

Interest Rate Risk

As with debt instruments, changes in interest rate may affect the Scheme's net asset value. Generally the prices of instruments increase as interest rates decline and decrease as interest rates rise. Prices of long-term securities fluctuate more in response to such interest rate changes than short-

term securities. Indian debt and government securities markets can be volatile leading to the possibility of price movements up or down in fixed income securities and thereby to possible movements in the NAV.

Credit Risk

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

Reinvestment Risk

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

Securitised Debt:

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

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

Risks Associated with Securitised Debt

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

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

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

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

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

Risks associated with Derivatives

- Derivative products are leverage instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investors. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the Fund Manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the Fund Manager involved uncertainty and decision of Fund Manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the Fund Manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies.
- Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. Derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative add to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price of securities being hedged and interest rate movements correctly. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.
- The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments".
- The derivatives market in India is nascent and does not have the volumes that may be seen in other developed markets, which may result in volatility to the values.
- The Scheme may face execution risk, whereby the rates seen on the screen may not be the rate at which the ultimate execution of the derivative transaction takes place.
- The Scheme may find it difficult or impossible to execute derivative transactions in certain circumstances. For example, when there are insufficient bids or suspension of trading due to price limit or circuit breakers, the Scheme(s) may face a liquidity issue.
- Investments in index futures face the same risk as the investments in a portfolio of shares representing an index. The extent of loss is the same as in the underlying stocks.
- The Scheme bears a risk that it may not be able to correctly forecast future market trends or the value of assets, indices or other financial or economic factors in establishing derivative positions for the Scheme.
- There is the possibility that a loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counter party") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. The counter party may default on a transaction before settlement and therefore, the Scheme is compelled to negotiate with another counterparty at the then prevailing (possibly unfavourable) market price.

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- The risk of loss in trading futures contracts can be substantial, because of the low margin deposits required, the extremely high degree of leverage involved in futures pricing and the potential high volatility of the futures markets.
- Where derivatives are used for hedging, such use may involve a basic risk where the instrument used as a hedge does not match the movement in the instrument/underlying asset being hedged. The risk may be inter-related also e.g. interest rate movements can affect equity prices, which could influence specific issuer/industry assets.

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

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

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

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

Risk Control / Mitigation measures for Debt and related Investments:

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

Risk Controls for Securitised Debt

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

Securitized Debt is a financial instrument (bond) whose interest & principal payments are backed by an underlying cash flow from another asset. In line with the investment strategy of the Scheme(s) & considering that there would be no intermediate redemption pressures for the Fund Manager, the Scheme(s) may take exposure to rated Securitized Debt with the intent to enhance portfolio yield without compromising on credit quality.

Close Ended Disclosure: Exposure to Securitized Debt in the Scheme/Plan will be limited to papers with maturity not exceeding the maturity of the Scheme/Plan.

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

The evaluation parameters of the originators are as under:

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

Track record

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

Willingness to pay

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

Ability to pay

This assessment is based on a detailed financial risk assessment.

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

Business risk assessment, wherein following factors are considered:

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

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

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

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

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

Risk Mitigation Strategies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* LTV based on chassis value

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

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

- Size of the loan: The size of each loan is generally analyzed on a sample basis and an analysis of the static pool of the originator is undertaken to ensure that the same matches with the static pool characteristics. It also indicates whether there is high reliance on very small ticket size borrower which could result in delayed and expensive recoveries.
- Average original maturity of the pool: The analysis of average maturity of the pool is undertaken to evaluate whether the tenor of the loans are generally in line with the average loans in the respective industry and repayment capacity of the borrower.
- Default rate distribution: The Fixed Income team generally ensures that all the contracts in the pool are current to ensure zero default rate distribution.
- Geographical Distribution: The analysis of geographical distribution of the pool is undertaken to ensure prevention of concentration risk.
- Risk Tranching: Typically, we avoid investing in Securitized debt in the form of sub ordinate tranche, without specific risk mitigant strategies / additional cash / security collaterals/ guarantees, etc.
- Credit enhancement facility - credit enhancement facilities in the form of cash collateral, such as fixed deposits, bank guarantee etc could be obtained as a risk mitigation measure.
- Liquid facility - these parameters will be evaluated based on the asset class as mentioned in the table above
- Structure of the pool of underlying assets - The structure of the pool of underlying assets would be either single asset class or combination of various asset classes as mentioned in the table above. We could add new asset class depending upon the securitization structure and changes in market acceptability of asset classes

Investment in the Single Loan Securitization would be done based on the assessment of credit risk associated with the underlying borrower as well as the originator. The Fixed Income team will adhere internal credit process and perform a detailed review of the underlying borrower prior to making investments.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. REQUIREMENT OF MINIMUM INVESTORS IN THE SCHEME

The Scheme and individual Plan under 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(s)/Plan(s). These conditions will be complied with immediately after the close of the NFO itself i.e. at the time of allotment. In case of non-fulfillment with the condition of minimum 20 investors, the Scheme(s)/Plan(s) shall be wound up in accordance with Regulation 39 (2) (c) of SEBI (MF) Regulations automatically without any reference from SEBI. In case of non-fulfillment with the condition of 25%

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holding by a single investor on the date of allotment, the application to the extent of exposure in excess of the stipulated 25% limit would be liable to be rejected and the allotment would be effective only to the extent of 25% of the corpus collected. Consequently, such exposure over 25% limits will lead to refund within five business days from the date of closure of the New Fund Offer.

C. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Investors are urged to study the terms of the SID carefully before investing in this Scheme, and to retain this SID for future reference. The Mutual Fund may disclose details of the investor's account and transactions there under to those intermediaries whose stamp appears on the application form or who have been designated as such by the investor. In addition, the Mutual Fund may disclose such details to the bankers, as may be necessary for the purpose of effecting payments to the investor. The Fund may also disclose such details to regulatory and statutory authorities/bodies as may be required or necessary.

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

Tax Consequences

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

Disclosure / Disclaimer

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

Neither this SID nor the Units have been registered in any jurisdiction. The distribution of this SID in certain jurisdictions may be restricted or subject to registration requirements and, accordingly, persons who come into possession of this SID are required to inform themselves about, and to observe, any such restrictions. No persons receiving a copy of this SID or any accompanying application form in any such jurisdiction may treat this SID or such application form as constituting an invitation to them to subscribe for Units, nor should they in any event use any such application form, unless in the relevant jurisdiction such an invitation could lawfully be made to them and such application form could lawfully be used without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements. Accordingly, this SID does not constitute an offer or solicitation to anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. It is the responsibility of any persons in possession of this SID and any persons wishing to apply for Units pursuant to this SID to inform themselves of, and to observe, all applicable laws and Regulations of such relevant jurisdiction.

Prospective investors should review / study this SID carefully and in its entirety and should not construe the contents hereof or regard the summaries contained herein as advice relating to legal, taxation, or financial / investment matters and are advised to consult their own professional advisor(s) as to the legal or any other requirements or restrictions relating to the subscription, gifting, acquisition, holding, disposal (sale, transfer, switch or redemption or conversion into money) of Units and to the treatment of income (if any), capitalisation, capital gains, any distribution, and other tax consequences relevant to their subscription, acquisition, holding, capitalisation, disposal (sale, transfer, switch, redemption or conversion into money) of Units within their jurisdiction of nationality, residence, domicile etc. or under the laws of any jurisdiction to which they or any managed funds to be used to purchase/gift Units are subject, and (also) to determine possible legal, tax, financial or other consequences of subscribing / gifting to, purchasing or holding Units before making an application for Units.

No person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations not confirmed in this SID in connection with the New Fund Offer / Subsequent Offer of Units, and any information or representations not contained herein must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Mutual Fund or the Asset Management Company or the Trustee Company. Statements made in this SID are based on the law and practice currently in force in India and are subject to change therein. Neither the delivery of this SID nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any impression that the information herein continues to remain true and is correct as of any time subsequent to the date hereof.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the SID the provisions of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996 and guidelines thereunder shall be applicable. The Trustee Company would be required to adopt / follow any regulatory changes by SEBI / RBI etc and / or all circulars / guidelines received from AMFI from time to time if and from the date as applicable. The Trustee Company in such a case would be obliged to modify / alter any provisions / terms of the SID during / after the launch of the scheme by following the prescribed procedures in this regard.

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D. DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATION

1.	ASBA	Application Supported by Blocked Amount or ASBA is an application containing an authorization to a Self Certified Syndicate Bank (SCSB) to block the application money in the bank account maintained with the SCSB, for subscribing to an issue.
2.	“Business Day” or “Working Day”	Any day on which the Mumbai Head Office of Tata Asset Management Limited is open for business purposes and the Banks in Mumbai/RBI clearing is functional.
3.	“Business Hours”	Business hours are from 10.00 A.M. to 3.00 P.M. on any Business Day.
4.	“BSE”	Bombay Stock Exchange Limited
5.	“Calendar Year”	A Calendar Year shall be 12 full English Calendar months commencing from 1st January and ending on 31 st December.
6.	“Custodian”	Citi Bank N.A a bank incorporated in the United States of America with limited Liability.
7.	“Entry Load”	Amount that is paid by the investors at the time of entry / subscription into the scheme.
8.	“Exit Load”	Amount that is paid by the investors at the time of exit / redemption from the scheme.
9.	“Derivative Exposure”	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>SEBI Circular No. Cir / IMD / DF / 11 / 2010 dated August 18, 2010</u></p> <p>Each position taken in derivatives shall have an associated exposure as defined under. Exposure is the maximum possible loss that may occur on a position. However, certain derivative positions may theoretically have unlimited possible loss. Exposure in derivative positions shall be computed as follows:</p> <p>Long Futures : Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts Short Futures : Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts Option Bought : Option Premium Paid * Lot Size * Number of Contracts</p>
10.	“Day”	Any day as per English Calendar viz. 365 days in a year.
11.	“Financial Year”	A Financial Year shall be 12 full English Calendar months commencing from 1st April and ending on 31 st March.
12.	“Group”	As defined in sub-clause (ef) of clause 2 of MRTP Act, 1961.
13.	“IMA”	Investment Management Agreement dated 9th May, 1995, as amended from time to time, between the TTCL & TAML.
14.	“Investor”	An investor means any resident or non-resident person whether individual or not (legal entity), who is eligible to subscribe units under the laws of his/her/their country of incorporation, establishment, citizenship, residence or domicile and under the Income Tax Act, 1961 including amendments thereto from time to time and who has made an application for subscribing units under the Scheme. Under normal circumstances, a Unitholder shall be deemed to be the investor.
15.	“Net Asset Value” or “NAV”	<p>(a) In case of winding up of the Fund: In respect of an Unit, the amount that would be payable to the holder of that Unit on any date if the fund were to be wound up and its assets distributed on that date (valuing assets and liabilities in accordance with the normal accounting policies of the Fund, but ignoring net distributable income of the current financial year & winding up expenses).</p> <p>(b) Daily for Ongoing Sale/Redemption/ Switch: In respect of a Unit, the amount that would be payable by/to the investor / holder of that Unit on any Valuation date by dividing the net assets of the Scheme by the number of outstanding Units on the Valuation date.</p>
16.	“Net Assets”	Net Assets of the Scheme / Plan at any time shall be the value of the Fund's total assets less its liabilities taking into consideration the accruals and the provisions at that time.
17.	“NFO”	New Fund Offer
18.	“Non-Resident Indian” / NRI	A person resident outside India who is a citizen of India or is a person of Indian origin as per the meaning assigned to the term under Foreign Exchange Management (Investment in firm or proprietary concern in India) Regulations, 2000.
19.	“Permissible Investments”	Investments made on account of the Unitholders of the Scheme in securities and assets in accordance with the SEBI Regulations.
20.	“Portfolio”	Portfolio at any time shall include all Permissible Investments and Cash.
21.	“Regulations”	Regulations imply SEBI Regulations and the relevant rules and provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and participants) Regulations 1996, Public Debt Act 1944, the relevant notifications of the Government of India Ministry of Finance Department of Revenue, (Central Board of Direct Taxes), the Income Tax Act, 1961; Wealth Tax Act, 1957, Gift Tax Act, 1958, Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 as amended from time to time and shall also include any Circulars, Press Releases or Notifications that may be issued by SEBI or the Government of India or the Reserve Bank of India from time to time.
22.	“Resident”	A resident means any person resident in India under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and under the Income Tax Act, 1961, including amendments thereto from time to time.
23.	“Scheme”	The offer made by Tata Mutual Fund through this SID, viz., Tata Dual Advantage Fund Scheme C
24.	“SEBI”	Securities & Exchange Board of India established under the Securities & Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

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25.	"SEBI Regulations"	The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 as amended from time to time and shall also include any Mutual Fund Regulations, Circulars, Press Releases, or Notifications that may be issued by SEBI or the Government of India to regulate the activities and growth of Mutual funds.
26.	"SCSB"	Self Certified Syndicate Banks(SCSB), the list of banks that have been notified by SEBI to act as a SCSB for the ASBA process as provided on www.sebi.gov.in
27.	"SID"	Scheme Information Document
28.	"SAI"	Statement of Additional Information
29.	"SIP"	Systematic Investment Plan, a facility to invest systematically (monthly / quarterly / half-yearly / yearly) in the scheme.
30.	"SWP"	Systematic Withdrawal Plan, a facility to redeem systematically (monthly / quarterly / half-yearly / yearly) from the scheme.
31.	"STP"	Systematic Transfer Plan, a facility to switch money / investment from this scheme to other scheme(s) of Tata Mutual Fund, systematically (monthly / quarterly / half-yearly / yearly)
32.	"TAML"	Tata Asset Management Limited, the Asset Management Company (AMC), a company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956) and includes its successors and permitted assigns.
33.	"TICL"	Tata Investment Corporation Limited, a sponsor of the TMF and a shareholder of TAML, a company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1913 and includes its successors and permitted assigns.
34.	"TMF" or "Fund"	Tata Mutual Fund, a trust established under a Trust Deed dated 9th May, 1995, under the provisions of The Indian Trusts Act, 1882, bearing SEBI registration No. MF/023/95/9.
35.	"Total Assets"	Total Assets of the Scheme at any time shall be the total value of the Schemes assets taking into consideration the accruals.
36.	"Trust Deed"	The Trust Deed of the Mutual Fund dated 9th May, 1995, as amended from time to time, made between TSL and TICL as the settlors, and TTCL as the Trustee.
37.	"TSL"	Tata Sons Limited, a sponsor of TMF and a shareholder of TAML, a company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1913 and includes its successors and permitted assigns.
38.	"TTCL Trustee Company" or	Tata Trustee Company Limited, a company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1956 and includes its successors and permitted assigns.
39.	"Unitholder"	A Unit holder means any resident or non-resident person whether individual or not (legal entity), who is eligible to subscribe to the Scheme and who has been allotted Units under the Scheme based on a valid application.
40.	"Units"	The security representing the interests of the Unitholders in the Scheme. Each Unit represents one undivided share in the assets of the Scheme as evidenced by any letter/ advice or any other statement / certificate / instrument issued by TMF.
41.	"Year"	A Year shall be 12 full English Calendar months.

E. DUE DILIGENCE BY THE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The following Due Diligence Certificate has been submitted to SEBI:

It is confirmed that:

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

For Tata Asset Management Limited

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27.11.2013

Upesh K.Shah
Head-Risk & Compliance

II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME

This Product is suitable for investors who are seeking*:

- Capital appreciation and current income within a time horizon of 1103 days.
- Investment predominantly in fixed income instruments and some portion (upto 30%) in equity/ equity related instrument including derivative instruments.
- The Scheme is classified as **Medium Risk** (Yellow) Investors understand that their principal will be at medium risk.

***Risk is represented as:**

	Brown	Investors understand that their principal will be at high risk.
	Yellow	Investors understand that their principal will be at medium risk.
	Blue	Investors understand that their principal will be at low risk.

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

A. TYPE OF THE SCHEME

A close ended Income scheme.

B. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME

The Scheme is a close ended debt fund and its objective is to generate income and / or capital appreciation by investing predominantly in portfolio of fixed income instruments having maturity on or before the date of the maturity of the scheme. The Scheme will invest small portion of the scheme assets in equity/equity related instrument including derivative instruments. In case of investment in equity derivatives, the derivative contract shall have expiry before the maturity of the scheme.

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

C. ASSET ALLOCATION AND RISK PROFILE

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

Scheme C: (Tenure 1103 Days) \$

Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of net assets)		Risk Profile
	Minimum	Maximum	
Debt and Money Market Instruments, Securitised Debt*	70	95	Low to Medium
Equity & Equity related Instruments including options **	5	30	Medium to High

The scheme will not short sell at any point of time and will not be investing in foreign securitized debt.

\$: The asset allocation table should be read in conjunction with the floor and ceilings of the intended allocation against each sub asset class/ credit rating given below:

Instruments#	Credit Rating	AAA/SOV	A1	AA	A	Credit Rating Not applicable
CDs	-	-	-	-	-	-
CPs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government Securities/NCDs	-	-	-	-	81%-86%	-
Securitized Debt* \$	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Equivalent such as CBLO/ REPO/ Cash Management Bills/ Fixed Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury Bills	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bills Rediscounting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity & Equity related instruments	-	-	-	-	-	5%-30%

(* Domestic Securitized Debt: not exceeding 20%)

\$ Within overall limit of NCDs

Note:

- a. In case of non availability of instruments in particular rating grade, the scheme may invest in instruments having higher rating grade within the same category.
 - i) In case of non availability of assets or taking into account the risk reward analysis of CPs/NCDs the scheme may invest in CDs having highest rating (A1+) & CBLOs/T Bills.
- b. At the time of building up the portfolio post NFO and towards the maturity of the scheme, there may be a higher allocation to cash and cash equivalent. If market condition is not favourable for equity/equity related investments then the funds may be deployed temporarily (i.e maximum up to 30 days) in CBLO/ Treasury Bills.
- c. All investment shall be made based on the rating prevalent at the time of investment. However, in case of an instrument having dual ratings, the most conservative publicly available rating would be considered.
- d. The cumulative gross exposure through debt securities,equity securities and derivative positions should 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.
- e. The scheme will not invest in following
 - i) Unrated debt instruments (excluding CBLO / REPO)
 - ii) Debt instruments of Real Estate Companies and Airlines Companies
 - iii) Foreign Securities
- f. In event of any deviations from floor and ceiling of credit ratings specified for any instruments, the same shall be rebalanced within a maximum period of 5 days for schemes having maturity/duration of more than thirty days but upto three months, 15 days for schemes having maturity/duration more than three months but upto six months and 30 days for schemes having maturity/duration above six months. .However this shall not be applicable where deviation is on account of change in the market value of equity instruments.
- g. Securities with rating A and AA shall include A+ and A- & AA+ and AA-, respectively. Similarly, securities with A1 rating shall include A1+.

There will not be any variation between the intended portfolio allocation and the final portfolio allocation other than the exceptions mentioned in the note above.

The fund will ensure adherence to the floors & ceilings within a range of 5% of the intended allocation (in %) against each sub asset class/credit rating.

* The Scheme may invest upto 20% of the scheme's net assets in domestic securitised debt.

On a temporary basis (i.e maximum upto 30 days) pending final deployment, allocation could be made to Money Market Instruments such as CBLO, REPO and Certificate of Deposits of highest credit rating. Such Money Market Instruments i.e CBLO, REPO and Certificate of Deposits of highest credit rating may also be used for temporary deployment (i.e maximum upto 30 days) pending equity allocation and towards the maturity of the scheme.

** Investments in Derivatives shall be in compliance with the guidelines of SEBI including Circular No. Cir/IMD/DF/11/2010 dated August 18, 2010. Between 5 % to 30% of the net assets would be invested in equity/ equity related instruments including derivatives instruments. The primarily equity portion would be used to buy call option on the CNX NIFTY Index which will have expiry before the maturity of the scheme. Out of the above exposure in equity and equity related instruments, the maximum exposure to option premium shall be restricted to 20% of the net assets.

The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions should 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. The maturity of the securities will be on or before the maturity of the scheme.

The scheme will not participate in repos in corporate debt securities and in Credit Default Swaps (CDS).

The scheme will not invest in foreign securities.

Not more than 20% of the net assets of the scheme shall be deployed in securities lending. The Scheme would limit its exposure, with regards to securities lending, for a single intermediary, to the extent of 5% of the total net assets of the Scheme at the time of lending.

The total exposure of the Scheme in a particular sector as defined by Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI) (excluding investments in Bank CDs, CBLO, G-Secs, T-Bills & AAA rated securities issued by Public Financial Institutions & Public Sector Banks) shall not exceed 30% of the net assets of the scheme.

Provided that an additional exposure to financial services sector (over and above the limit of 30%) not exceeding 10% of the net assets of the Scheme shall be allowed by way of increase in exposure to Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) only;

Provided further that the additional exposure to such securities issued by HFCs are rated AA and above and these HFCs are registered with National Housing Bank (NHB) and the total investment/ exposure in HFCs shall not exceed 30% of the net assets of the scheme.

Note: Sectoral limit is not applicable for equity and equity related securities.

Change in Investment Pattern

The Investment Patterns as outlined above are indicative. Investment strategy and pattern may be deviated from time to time, provided such modification is in accordance with the Scheme(s) objective and Regulations as amended from time to time, the intent being to protect the Net Asset Value of the scheme and unitholders' interests. In case of deviation, the AMC will achieve a normal asset allocation pattern in a maximum period of 5 days for schemes having maturity/duration of more than thirty days but upto three months, 15 days for schemes having maturity/duration more than three months but upto six months and 30 days for schemes having maturity/duration above six months.

In case deviation in investment pattern is not rebalanced within the period indicated above then justification for such delay in rebalancing of portfolio will be provided to the trustees.

Credit Evaluation Process for the investments in Debt Securities:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Investments in Securitised debt.**1. Risk profile of securitized debt vis a vis risk appetite of the scheme:**

Securitized Debt is a financial instrument (bond) whose interest and principal payments are backed by an underlying cash flow from another asset. In line with the investment strategy of the Scheme and considering that there would be no intermediate redemption pressures for the Fund Manager, the Scheme may take exposure to rated Securitized Debt with the intent to enhance portfolio yield without compromising on credit quality.

Close Ended Disclosure: Exposure to Securitized Debt in the Scheme/Plan will be limited to papers with maturity not exceeding the maturity of the Scheme/Plan.

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

The evaluation parameters of the originators are as under:

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

Track record

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

Willingness to pay

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

Ability to pay

This assessment is based on a detailed financial risk assessment.

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

Business risk assessment, wherein following factors are considered:

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

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

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

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

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

Risk Mitigation Strategies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* LTV based on chassis value

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

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

- Size of the loan: The size of each loan is generally analyzed on a sample basis and an analysis of the static pool of the originator is undertaken to ensure that the same matches with the static pool characteristics. It also indicates whether there is high reliance on very small ticket size borrower which could result in delayed and expensive recoveries.
- Average original maturity of the pool: The analysis of average maturity of the pool is undertaken to evaluate whether the tenor of the loans are generally in line with the average loans in the respective industry and repayment capacity of the borrower.
- Default rate distribution: The Fixed Income team generally ensures that all the contracts in the pool are current to ensure zero default rate distribution.
- Geographical Distribution: The analysis of geographical distribution of the pool is undertaken to ensure prevention of concentration risk.

- Risk Tranching: Typically, we avoid investing in Securitized debt in the form of sub ordinate tranche, without specific risk mitigant strategies / additional cash / security collaterals/ guarantees, etc.
- Credit enhancement facility - credit enhancement facilities in the form of cash collateral, such as fixed deposits, bank guarantee etc could be obtained as a risk mitigation measure.
- Liquid facility - these parameters will be evaluated based on the asset class as mentioned in the table above
- Structure of the pool of underlying assets - The structure of the pool of underlying assets would be either single asset class or combination of various asset classes as mentioned in the table above. We could add new asset class depending upon the securitization structure and changes in market acceptability of asset classes

Investment in the Single Loan Securitization would be done based on the assessment of credit risk associated with the underlying borrower as well as the originator. The Fixed Income team will adhere to internal credit process and perform a detailed review of the underlying borrower prior to making investments.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: The Risk Profile will be Medium to High.**Overview of Debt Market:**

The major players in the Indian Debt Markets are banks, financial institutions, insurance companies and mutual funds. The instruments in the market can be broadly categorized as those issued by corporate, banks, financial institutions and those issued by state/central governments. The risk associated with any debt investments are – credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. While corporate papers carry credit risk due to changing business conditions, government securities are perceived to have zero credit risk. Interest rate risk is present in all debt securities and depends on a variety of macroeconomic factors. The liquidity risk in corporate securities market is higher compared to those of government securities. Liquidity in the corporate debt market has been improving due to the entry of more players and due to various measures taken by the regulators in this direction over a period of time. SEBI's directive of a compulsory rating by a rating agency for any public issuance over 18 months is a case in point. In times to come, dematerialization, entry of private insurance companies and growth of fixed income mutual funds are expected to enhance liquidity in corporate debt market.

TATA DUAL ADVANTAGE FUND

Expected Yields on Debt Securities (as on 26/05/2014)

Issuer	Instruments	Maturity	Yields (%)
GOI	T-Bill	91 days	8.50-8.60
GOI	T-Bill	364 days	8.65-8.75
GOI	Short dated	1-3 yrs	8.40-8.50
GOI	Long dated	3-5 yrs	8.50-8.60
Corporate	AAA	1-3 yrs	8.90-9.10
Corporate	AAA	3-5 yrs	9.20-9.30
Corporate	AA	1-3 yrs	9.50-9.70
Corporate	AA	3-5 yrs	9.70-9.80
Corporate	CP	3 months	8.80-8.90
Corporate	CP	1 year	9.40-9.50
Banks	CD	3 months	8.60-8.70
Banks	CD	1 year	8.95-9.05
Repo		1 - 3 days	7.90-8.10
CBLO		1 - 3 days	7.90-8.10

D. WHERE WILL THE SCHEME INVEST

The funds available under the Scheme will be invested primarily in securities such as

- Equity and equity related instruments of domestic companies and/ or equity derivatives such as options and futures.
- Domestic fixed income Instruments like Commercial Paper, Certificate of Deposit, Non Convertible Debentures, Treasury Bills, CBLO, Repo in Government Securities.
- Domestic Securitised Debt.
- Zero Interest Bonds, Deep Discount Bonds, Floating Rate Bonds.
- Government Securities.
- Short term deposit of the schedule commercial banks, subject to compliance with the SEBI circular no. SEBI/IMD/Cir No. 1/ 91171/07 dated April 16,2007.
- Domestic Interest Rate Derivatives like interest rate swaps, forward rate agreement, interest rate futures, options and such other derivative instruments as permitted by SEBI / RBI from time to time.
- Any other like instruments as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time.

The Scheme will not invest in securities of companies in Real estate and airlines sector.

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

Derivatives and Hedging Products:

Investments in Derivatives shall be in compliance with guidelines of SEBI including SEBI Circular No. Cir/IMD/DF/11/2010 dated August 18, 2010. Between 5% to 30% of the net assets would be invested in equity/ equity related instruments including derivatives instruments. The primarily equity portion would be used to buy call option on the CNX NIFTY Index which will have expiry before the maturity of the scheme. Out of the above exposure in equity and equity related instruments, maximum exposure to option premium shall be restricted to 20% of the net assets.

The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions should 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. The maturity of the securities (as mentioned in the asset allocation) will be on or before the maturity of the scheme.

Options:

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

An option contract may be of two kinds:

1) Call option: An option that provides the buyer the right to buy is a call option. The buyer of the call option can call upon the seller of the option and buy from him the underlying asset at the agreed price. The seller of the option has to fulfil the obligation upon exercise of the option.

2) Put option: The right to sell is called a put option. Here, the buyer of the option can exercise his right to sell the underlying asset to the seller of the option at the agreed price.

Option contracts are classified into two styles:

(a) European Style

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

(b) American Style

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

Interest Rate Swap & Forward Rate Agreements

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

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

As per SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations 1996, the Scheme shall not make any investments in any un-listed securities of associate / group companies of the Sponsors. The Fund will also not make investment in privately placed securities issued by associate / group companies of the Sponsor. The Scheme may invest not more than 25% of the net assets in listed securities of Group companies. The Scheme shall make investment out of the NFO proceeds only on or after the closure of the NFO period in accordance with the investment objective of the scheme. Income earned (net of expenses) during the period prior to the date of allotment on units shall be merged with the income of the scheme on completion of the allotment of the Units. In the event of non receipt of the minimum subscription amount, the Trustee Company shall ensure that the entire amount collected as subscription money is refunded to the Unitholders notwithstanding any loss arising out of such investment during the interim period.

E. THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Scheme Strategy

The Scheme shall invest at least 70% of its corpus in the fixed income instruments (as indicated in the indicative asset allocation table) having maturity on or before the maturity of the scheme/s. Between 5% to 30% of the net assets would be invested in equity/ equity related instruments including equity derivatives. The amount realized on maturity of the option would be invested in line with the investment objective for the remaining period of the scheme. In case of non availability of suitable call option on NIFTY Index, the Fund Manager may invest equity portion in listed equity shares or may take long position in equity futures (equity derivatives).

The objective to invest in option contract is to provide an opportunity to the investors to participate in the upside of the equity market and to minimize the risk of capital loss in case of negative movement of the equity market during the tenure of the scheme.

The Strategy is illustrated below:

1) Strategy 1 :Investment Strategy - Mix of Fixed Income Instruments & NIFTY CALL OPTION (For Schemes having maturity of 36 months)

The table below gives the pay offs as a result of deploying this strategy

Scheme Start Date	1-July-14	1-July-14	1-July-14	1-July-14	1-July-14
Scheme Maturity Date	30-June-17	30-June-17	30-June-17	30-June-17	30-June-17
Initial Investment Amount(INR)	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Estimated Annual Expenses	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%
Exposure to Fixed Income Instruments(INR)	8,500,000	8,500,000	8,500,000	8,500,000	8,500,000
Gross Yield	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%
Net Yield to maturity on fixed income instruments (i.e. Net of expenses)	6.85%	6.85%	6.85%	6.85%	6.85%
Maturity Value of fixed Income instruments(INR)	10,369,991	10,369,991	10,369,991	10,369,991	10,369,991
Strike Price	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000
Premium	1557.5	1557.5	1557.5	1557.5	11557.5
No. of Nifty Call Option Contracts (LOT SIZE 50)	19	19	19	19	19
Investment in NIFTY OPTION(INR)	1,479,625	1,479,625	1,479,625	1,479,625	1,479,625
Residual Cash	20375	20375	20375	20375	20375
Nifty Movement	0%	10%	30%	50%	70%
Nifty on Maturity	7000	7700	9100	10500	11900
Value of Nifty Option on maturity	-	665,000.00	1,995,000.00	3,325,000.00	4,655,000.00
Maturity value of scheme portfolio	10,390,366	11,055,366	12,385,366	13,715,366	15,045,366
Returns to investors (CAGR) on Maturity	1.28%	3.40%	7.39%	11.11%	14.59%

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The above calculation (based on using 7000 strike price on Nifty) is for illustration purpose only to enable investors to understand the investment strategy of the Scheme. Actual returns would be depend upon the yield of fixed income instruments prevailing at the time of deployment and premium payable on NIFTY call option. Further the above illustration does not take into consideration any credit default by the issuer of fixed income instruments. In event of credit default, the investor may loose the capital invested in the scheme. The AMC does not assure /guarantee any minimum returns from the scheme or protection of capital invested in the scheme.

Notes

- 1) The maximum loss in case of a call option is limited to the extent of premium paid. No pay off from the option position in case the index is 7000 or below at the end of the contract.
- 2) Following risks is not considered in the above illustration
 - a. Credit risk
 - b. Reinvestment risk of coupon inflow
- 3) Illiquidity: At expiry of the contract since it is an exchange traded contract it would be automatically settled with no default risk. However in the intervening period of close to three years there would not be any liquidity till around say three months before expiry that is April 2017 in case of June 2017 contract. If in the intervening period one wants to close the option contract then there is an illiquidity risk. One would need to again approach the broker to offer a buy quote. Since it is an illiquid market one runs the risk of not getting a quote & the pricing may not always meet one's expectations.

2) Strategy 2: Investment Strategy - Mix of Fixed Income Instruments and Equity Stocks Option

- i) The table below gives the pay offs (investment period: 3 Years) as a result of deploying this strategy **(For Schemes having maturity of 36 months):**

Scheme Start Date	1-July-14							
Scheme Maturity date	30-June-17							
Initial Investment Amount(INR)	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Estimated Annual Expenses	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%
Exposure to Fixed Income Instruments (%)	85.00%	85.00%	85.00%	85.00%	85.00%	85.00%	85.00%	85.00%
Exposure to Fixed Income Instruments (INR)	8,500,000	8,500,000	8,500,000	8,500,000	8,500,000	8,500,000	8,500,000	8,500,000
Gross Yield	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%
Net of expenses Yield to maturity on fixed income instruments	6.85%	6.85%	6.85%	6.85%	6.85%	6.85%	6.85%	6.85%
Maturity Value of fixed Income instruments (INR)	10,369,991	10,369,991	10,369,991	10,369,991	10,369,991	10,369,991	10,369,991	10,369,991
Investment in Equity Market(INR)	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Market Movement	-100%	-50%	-30%	-10%	10%	30%	50%	100%
Market value of Equity Portfolio on Maturity	0	750000	1050000	1350000	1650000	1950000	2250000	3000000
Maturity value of scheme portfolio	10,369,991	11,119,991	11,419,991	11,719,991	12,019,991	12,319,991	12,619,991	13,369,991
Returns to investors (CAGR) on Maturity	1.22%	3.60%	4.53%	5.43%	6.32%	7.20%	8.07%	10.17%

TATA DUAL ADVANTAGE FUND

ii) The table below gives the pay offs (investment period: 5 Years) as a result of deploying this strategy (For Schemes having maturity of 60 months)

Scheme Start Date	1-July-14							
Scheme Maturity date	30-June-19							
Initial Investment Amount(INR)	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Estimated Annual Expenses	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%
Exposure to Fixed Income Instruments (%)	75.00%	75.00%	75.00%	75.00%	75.00%	75.00%	75.00%	75.00%
Exposure to Fixed Income Instruments	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000
Gross Yield	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%
Net of expenses Yield to maturity on fixed income instruments	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%
Maturity Value of fixed Income instruments (INR)	10,275,650	10,275,650	10,275,650	10,275,650	10,275,650	10,275,650	10,275,650	10,275,650
Investment in Equity Market (INR)	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Market Movement	-100%	-50%	-30%	-10%	10%	30%	50%	100%
Market Value Of Equity Portfolio On Maturity(INR)	0	1250000	1750000	2250000	2750000	3250000	3750000	5000000
Maturity value of scheme portfolio(INR)	10,275,650	11,525,650	12,025,650	12,525,650	13,025,650	13,525,650	14,025,650	15,275,650
Returns to investors (CAGR) on Maturity	0.55%	2.88%	3.76%	4.61%	5.43%	6.23%	7.00%	8.84%

The above calculation's is for illustration purpose only to enable investors to understand the investment strategy of the Scheme. Actual returns would be depend upon the yield of fixed income instruments prevailing at the time of deployment and market movement in case of equity instruments Further the above illustration does not take into consideration any credit default by the issuer of fixed income instruments. In event of credit default, the investor may loose the capital invested in the scheme. The AMC does not assure /guarantee any minimum returns from the scheme or protection of capital invested in the scheme.

Note:

Following risks is not considered in the above illustration

- Credit risk
- Reinvestment risk of coupon inflow

It is clear from the above illustrations that buying equity call option is more beneficial compared to buying equity stocks worth of same amount in the rising market scenario.

Risks

- The liquidity in three year NIFTY Call Option is very low. Hence there could be challenges in closing a three year call buy option on NIFTY Index. In such scenario the scheme may invest equity portion directly in stocks which may result in lower returns in a rising market compared to returns on NIFTY Call Option.
- Illiquidity: At expiry of the contract since it is an exchange traded contract it would be automatically settled with no default risk. However in the intervening period of close to three years there would not be any liquidity till around say three months before expiry in case of June 2017 maturity call options that is April 2017. If in the intervening period one wants to close the option contract then there is an illiquidity risk. One would need to again approach the broker to offer a buy quote. Since it is an illiquid market one runs the risk of not getting a quote and the pricing may not always meet one's expectations.
- No pay off in case the index is 7000 or below at the end of the contract. This strategy is dependent on a rising market and for this strategy to give superior returns as compared to investing in stocks resembling the underlying index, the index would need to be above 9100 at the time of expiry of the contract.

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

Risk associated with investing in equities

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

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

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

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

The Fund may invest in derivatives instruments such as Futures, Options or such other instruments as may be permitted under the regulations.

Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of investment strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager(s) to identify such opportunities which may not be available at all times. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager(s) involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager(s) may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager(s) will be able to identify or execute such strategies. However in case of call option, the options buyer's risk is limited to the premium paid, while the risk of an options writer is unlimited. However the gains of an options writer are limited to the premiums earned.

Risk mitigation measures for equity investments:

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

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

Risk Mitigation measures for Debt and related Investments:

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

Trading in Derivatives

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[^] Gain / losses on derivative position shall be subject to adjustment of premium paid to buy the call option.

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

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

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

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

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

[^] Gain / losses on derivative position shall be subject to adjustment of premium paid to buy the Put option.

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

Interest Rate Swaps: An Interest Rate Swap is an agreement whereby two parties agree to exchange periodic interest payments. The amount of interest payments exchanged is based on some predetermined principal, called notional principal amount. The amount each counterparty pays to

the other upon periodic interest rate multiplied by the notional principal amount. The only amount that is exchanged between the parties is the interest payment, not the notional principal amount.

Example: Use of IRS

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

Example A: Use of IRS

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

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

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

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

Example B: Use of IRS

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

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

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

Forward Rate Agreements (FRA):

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

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

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

Example 1: Use of FRA

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

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

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

Example 2: Use of FRA

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

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in case the 6 month OIS rate is less than 6% the bank will pay the difference to the portfolio manager 3 months hence for 6 months. Say 3 months hence the OIS rate for six months is 5.50%.

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

Note: With effect From October 01, 2010, the above derivative exposure limits shall be subject to following Exposure Limits (to be applicable for all the schemes) as specified by SEBI vide its Circular No. Cir / IMD / DF / 11 / 2010 dated August 18, 2010:

1. *The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme.*
2. *Mutual Funds shall not write options or purchase instruments with embedded written options.*
3. *The total exposure related to option premium paid must not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme.*
4. *Cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days shall be treated as not creating any exposure.*
5. *Exposure due to hedging positions shall not be included in the above mentioned limits subject to the following:*
 - a) *Hedging positions are the derivative positions that reduce possible losses on an existing position in securities & till the existing position remains.*
 - b) *Hedging positions cannot be taken for existing derivative positions. Exposure due to such positions shall have to be added and treated under limits mentioned in Point 1.*
 - c) *Any derivative instrument used to hedge has the same underlying security as the existing position being hedged.*
 - d) *The quantity of underlying associated with the derivative position taken for hedging purposes does not exceed the quantity of the existing position against which hedge has been taken.*
6. *Mutual Funds may enter into plain vanilla interest rate swaps for hedging purposes. The counter party in such transactions has to be an entity recognized as a market maker by RBI. Further, the value of the notional principal in such cases must not exceed the value of respective existing assets being hedged by the scheme. Exposure to a single counterparty in such transactions should not exceed 10% of the net assets of the scheme.*
7. *Exposure due to derivative positions taken for hedging purposes in excess of the underlying position against which the hedging position has been taken, shall be treated under the limits mentioned in point 1.*

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

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

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

Position Limits for Mutual Fund and its scheme

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

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

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

Additional position limit for hedging	
In addition to the position limits as mentioned above, Mutual Funds may take exposure in equity index derivatives subject to the following limits:	Short positions in index derivatives (short futures, short calls & long puts) shall not exceed (in notional value) the Mutual Fund's holding of stocks.
	Long positions in index derivatives (long futures, long calls & short puts) shall not exceed (in notional value) the Mutual Fund's holding of cash, government securities, T-Bills & similar instruments.

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

Position limit for each scheme of a Mutual Fund

The scheme-wise position limit requirements shall be:

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

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

Risks associated with Derivatives

- Derivative products are leverage instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investors. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the Fund Manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the Fund Manager involved uncertainty and decision of Fund Manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the Fund Manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies.
- Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. Derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative add to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price of securities being hedged and interest rate movements correctly. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.
- The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments".

For detailed risk associated with use of derivatives, please refer paragraph "Scheme Specific risk factors".

Portfolio Turnover

Since the scheme is close ended scheme the portfolio turnover is expected to be low.

F. FUNDAMENTAL ATTRIBUTES

Following are the Fundamental Attributes of the scheme, in terms of Regulation 18 (15A) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations:

(i) Type of a scheme

A close ended Income fund.

(ii) Investment Objective

The Scheme is a close ended debt fund and its objective is to generate income and / or capital appreciation by investing predominantly in portfolio of fixed income instruments having maturity on or before the date of the maturity of the Scheme. The Scheme will invest small portion of the scheme assets in equity/equity related instrument including derivative instruments. In case of investment in equity derivatives, the derivative contract shall have expiry before the maturity of the scheme.

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

Investment Pattern and Risk Profile:

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

Scheme C: (Tenure 1103 Days) \$

Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of net assets)		Risk Profile
	Minimum	Maximum	
Debt and Money Market Instruments, Securitised Debt*	70	95	Low to Medium
Equity & Equity related Instruments including options **	5	30	Medium to High

The scheme will not short sell at any point of time and will not be investing in foreign securitized debt.

\$: The asset allocation table should be read in conjunction with the floor and ceilings of the intended allocation against each sub asset class/ credit rating given below:

Instruments#	Credit Rating	AAA/SOV	A1	AA	A	Credit Rating Not applicable
CDs	-	-	-	-	-	-
CPs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government Securities /NCDs	-	-	-	-	81%-86%	-
Securitized Debt* \$	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Equivalent such as CBLO/ REPO/ Cash Management Bills/ Fixed Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury Bills	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bills Rediscounting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity & Equity related instruments	-	-	-	-	-	5%-30%

(*Domestic Securitized Debt : Not exceeding 20%)

\$ Within overall limit of NCDs**# Note:**

- a. In case of non availability of instruments in particular rating grade, the Scheme may invest in instruments having higher rating grade within the same category.
 - i) In case of non availability of assets or taking into account the risk reward analysis of CPs/NCDs the scheme may invest in CDs having highest rating (A1+) & CBLOs/T Bills.
- b. At the time of building up the portfolio post NFO and towards the maturity of the scheme, there may be a higher allocation to cash and cash equivalent. If market condition is not favourable for equity/equity related investments then the funds may be deployed temporarily (i.e maximum up to 30 days) in CBLO/ Treasury Bills.
- c. All investment shall be made based on the rating prevalent at the time of investment. However, in case of an instrument having dual ratings, the most conservative publicly available rating would be considered.
- d. The cumulative gross exposure through debt securities, equity securities and derivative positions should 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.
- e. The scheme will not invest in following
 - a. Unrated debt instruments(excluding CBLO / REPO)
 - b. Debt instruments of Real Estate Companies and Airlines Companies
 - c. Foreign Securities
- f. In event of any deviations from floor and ceiling of credit ratings specified for any instruments, the same shall be rebalanced a maximum period of 5 days for schemes having maturity/duration of more than thirty days but upto three months, 15 days for schemes having maturity/duration more than three months but upto six months and 30 days for schemes having maturity/duration above six months from the date of the said deviation. However this shall not be applicable where deviation is on account of change in the market value of equity instruments.
- g. Securities with rating A and AA shall include A+ and A- & AA+ and AA-, respectively. Similarly, securities with A1 rating shall include A1+.

There will not be any variation between the intended portfolio allocation and the final allocation portfolio allocation except the exceptions mentioned in the note above.

The fund will ensure adherence to the floors and ceilings within a range of 5% of the intended allocation (in %) against each sub asset class/credit rating.

* The Scheme may invest upto 20% of the scheme's net assets in domestic securitised debt.

On a temporary basis (i.e maximum up to 30 days), pending final deployment, allocation could be made to Money Market Instruments such as CBLO, REPO and Certificate of Deposits of highest credit rating. Such Money Market Instruments i.e CBLO, REPO and Certificate of Deposits of highest credit rating may also be used for temporary deployment pending equity allocation and towards the maturity of the scheme/s.

** Investments in Derivatives shall be in compliance with guidelines of SEBI including Circular No.Ref. Cir/IMD/DF/11/2010 dated August 18,2010. Maximum upto 30% of the net assets would be invested in equity/ equity related instruments including derivatives instruments. The primarily equity portion would be used to buy call option on the CNX NIFTY Index which will have expiry before the maturity of the scheme. Out of the above exposure in equity and equity related instruments ,maximum exposure to option premium shall be restricted to 20% of the net assets.

The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions should 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. The maturity of the securities (as mentioned in the asset allocation) will be on or before the maturity of the scheme.

The scheme will not participate in repos in corporate debt securities and in Credit Dafault Swaps(CDS)

The scheme will not invest in foreign securities.

Not more than 20% of the net assets of the scheme shall be deployed in securities lending. The Scheme would limit its exposure, with regards to securities lending, for a single intermediary, to the extent of 5% of the total net assets of the Scheme at the time of lending.

The total exposure of the Scheme in a particular sector as defined by Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI) (excluding investments in Bank CDs, CBLO, G-Secs, T-Bills & AAA rated securities issued by Public Financial Institutions & Public Sector Banks) shall not exceed 30% of the net assets of the scheme.

Provided that an additional exposure to financial services sector (over and above the limit of 30%) not exceeding 10% of the net assets of the scheme shall be allowed by way of increase in exposure to Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) only;

Provided further that the additional exposure to such securities issued by HFCs are rated AA and above and these HFCs are registered with National Housing Bank (NHB) and the total investment/ exposure in HFCs shall not exceed 30% of the net assets of the scheme.

Note: Sectoral limit is not applicable for equity and equity related securities.

(iii) Terms of Issue

- **Liquidity:** The Fund will not repurchase the units issued under the Scheme till the maturity of the scheme. However, in order to provide the liquidity to the investors, the Units of the scheme is proposed to be listed on the BSE (In principle approval from BSE has been obtained vide letter dated 29.11.2013) as soon as possible after the allotment so that units of the Scheme can be sold / transferred in the secondary market.
- Refer section "IV FEES AND EXPENSES" for aggregate fees and expenses chargeable to the Scheme.

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

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

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

The new fund offer expenses will be borne by the AMC.

G. SCHEME BENCHMARK

Scheme C: Crisil MIP Blended Index

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

H. FUND MANAGER

Name	Age	Qualification	Total Experience (in years)	Other Schemes Under His Management	Experience (Assignments held during last 10 years)
Mr. Amit Somani (For Debt)	34	B.Com, PGDBM, CFA Charterholder	12	Tata Fixed Maturity Plan Series 48 Scheme A. Tata Fixed Maturity Plan Series 47. Tata Fixed Maturity Plan Series 46. Tata Fixed Maturity Plan Series 42. Tata Fixed Maturity Plan Series 43 . Tata Fixed Maturity Plan Series 44. Tata Fixed Maturity Plan Series 45. Tata Fixed Maturity Plan Series 39 – Scheme J Tata Dual Advantage Fund Series Scheme A(Debt Portfolio), Tata Liquid Fund, Tata Money Market Fund, Tata Liquidity Management Fund, Tata SIP Fund –Series 3(Debt Portfolio), Tata Fixed Tenure Fund-Series 2(Scheme A &B) (Debt Portfolio), Tata Fixed Income Portfolio Fund Scheme A1,A2,A3, B2, B3,C2,C3, Tata Floater Fund,Tata Floating Rate Long Term Fund,Tata Treasury Manager Fund,Debt Portfolio of Tata Capital Protection Oriented Fund Series I & II.	September 2012 – till date with Tata Asset Management Ltd. as a Credit analyst & Fund Manager reporting to Chief Investment Officer. June 2010 – August 2012 with Tata Asset Management Ltd. as a Credit Analyst reporting to Head of Fixed Income September 2006 – April 2010 with Fidelity Investments as Research Associate July 2004 to August 2006 with Netscribes Pvt. Ltd as Research analyst June 2003 to July 2004 with SPA Capital as debt market dealer. February 2001 to May 2003 with Khandwala Securities as debt market dealer
Mr. Rupesh Patel (For Equity)	39	MBA (Finance), B.E (Civil)	15	Tata Dividend Yield Fund, Tata Infrastructure Fund, Tata Indo-Global Infrastructure Fund, Tata Young Citizens' Fund(Equity Portfolio) (Co-Fund manager for Tata Equity Opportunities Fund) Tata Infrastructure Tax Saving Fund, Tata Offshore India Infrastructure Fund, Tata Growing Economies Infrastructure Fund Scheme A & Scheme B, Tata Fixed Tenure Fund Series 2 Scheme A & B(Equity Portfolio), Tata Capital Protection Oriented Fund Series I & II(Equity Portfolio), (Co-Fund manager for Tata Equity Opportunities Fund,Tata Offshore India Opportunities Fund).	Currently Fund Manager reporting to Chief Investment Officer. Jan 2012 – June 2013 with Tata Asset Management Ltd. as Principal Officer of Tata Asset Management Ltd – PMS. May 2008 – Jan 2012 with Tata Asset Management Ltd as DGM (Investments). Reporting to Head of Research. Aug 2007 – April 2008 with Indiareit Fund Advisors Pvt Ltd as Asst Vice President (Investments). Reporting to Director (Investments). Nov 2001 – Aug 2007 with Credit Analysis & Research Ltd. as Deputy General Manager. Reporting to Executive Director.

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

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

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

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

- 1A. The scheme will not invest in unrated debt instruments (except CBLO / REPO)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Provided that a mutual fund may engage in short selling of securities in accordance with the framework relating to short selling and securities lending and borrowing specified by the SEBI:

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

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

6. Pending deployment of funds of a Scheme(s) in terms of investment objectives of the scheme, a mutual fund may invest them in short term deposits of schedule commercial banks, subject to SEBI circular no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 1/91171/07 dated April 16, 2007 .

7. The total exposure of the Scheme in a particular sector as defined by Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI) (excluding investments in Bank CDs, CBLO, G-Secs, T-Bills & AAA rated securities issued by Public Financial Institutions & Public Sector Banks) shall not exceed 30% of the net assets of the scheme.

Provided that an additional exposure to financial services sector (over and above the limit of 30%) not exceeding 10% of the net assets of the scheme shall be allowed by way of increase in exposure to Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) only;

Provided further that the additional exposure to such securities issued by HFCs are rated AA and above and these HFCs are registered with National Housing Bank (NHB) and the total investment/ exposure in HFCs shall not exceed 30% of the net assets of the scheme.

8. No mutual fund scheme shall make any investment in;

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

9. No Mutual Fund Schemes shall invest more than 10% of its NAV in the equity shares or related instruments of any company.

10. A Mutual Fund shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in unlisted equity shares or equity related instruments.

11. No scheme of a mutual fund shall make any investment in any fund of fund scheme.

These investment limitations / parameters (as expressed / linked to the net asset / net asset value / capital) shall in the ordinary course apply as at the date of the most recent transaction or commitment to invest, and changes do not have to be effected merely because, owing to appreciations or depreciations in value, or by reason of the receipt of any rights, bonuses or benefits in the nature of capital or of any scheme of arrangement or for amalgamation, reconstruction or exchange, or at any repayment or redemption or other reason outside the control of the Fund, any such limits would thereby be breached. If these limits are exceeded for reasons beyond its control, TAML shall adopt as a priority objective the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of the Unitholders.

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

Investment by the Fund and the Asset Management Company

According to the Clause 4 of Schedule 7 read with Regulation 44(1), of the SEBI (MF) Regulations, 1996, the Scheme(s) may invest in another scheme/plan/fund under the management of TAML or any other mutual fund without charging any fees. The aggregate inter-scheme investments made by all schemes/plans/funds under the same management or in schemes under the management of any other asset management company shall not exceed 5% of the net asset value of the mutual fund.

TAML (the AMC) may invest in the scheme(s)/plan(s)/fund(s), either in the initial issue or on an ongoing basis (from the secondary market), such amount, as they deem appropriate. The AMC shall not be entitled to charge any management fees on this investment in the scheme(s) / plan(s) / fund(s). Investments by the AMC will be in accordance with Regulation 24(3) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations, 1996.

Securities Lending by the Mutual Fund

The Scheme may participate in securities lending and borrowing scheme in accordance with Securities Lending Scheme, 1997, Regulation 44 (4) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations ,1996, SEBI circular no MFD/CIR/01/047/99 dated February 10, 1999,framework for short selling and borrowing and lending of securities notified by SEBI circular no MRD/DoP/SE/Cir-14/2007 dated 20, 2007 and SEBI circular no SEBI / IMD / CIR No 14 / 187175/ 2009 dated December 15, 2009. The Scheme(s) shall also follow other relevant regulations /guidelines issued by stock exchange(s) from time to time. The Scheme(s) shall participate in Securities Borrowing and Lending only with the SEBI approved intermediaries.

Securities Lending means the lending of securities to SEBI approved intermediaries for a fixed period of time at a negotiated compensation in order to enhance returns of the scheme portfolio. The securities lent will be returned by the borrower on the expiry of the stipulated period. The AMC will adhere to the following strict internal limits should it engage in Securities Lending.

Not more than 20% of the net assets of the scheme can generally be deployed in securities lending and not more than 5% of the scheme can be deployed in securities lending to any single counterparty. Collateral would always be obtained by the approved intermediary. Collateral value would always be more than the value of the security lent. Collateral can be in form of cash, bank guarantee, and government securities, as may be agreed upon with the approved intermediary, and would also be subject to a mark to market valuation on a daily basis.

Example:

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

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

1. There is a holding of security eg 10,000 NCD of XYZ Ltd in the fund which the fund manager wants to be the core holding of the scheme for approximately 6 to 12 months.
2. There is a borrower (not mutual fund) for the security, (who has taken a short position in the market and needs XYZ Ltd NCD to settle it) who is willing to put up a proper collateral for the same.(In all cases higher than the price of the script).
3. The borrower is represented by a proper recognized intermediary.
4. The agreement is to return the security or the amount so negotiated at a particular period of time or on demand.

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

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

Securities Lending Risks

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

J. PERFORMANCE OF THE SCHEME

The scheme offered under this Scheme Information Document is a new scheme and does not have any performance track record.

III. UNITS AND OFFER

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

A. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO)

New Fund Offer (NFO) Period	<p>NFO opens on: 11-June-2014 NFO closes on: 23-June-2014</p> <p>*: MICR cheques, RTGS and Transfer Cheques will be accepted till the end of business hours upto 23rd June' 2014.</p> <p>The AMC reserves the right to extend the closing date, subject to the condition that the NFO subscription list shall not be kept open for more than 15 days.</p>
New Fund Offer Price: This is the price per unit that the investors have to pay to invest during the NFO.	Rs. 10/- per unit for cash at face value.
Investment Options / Plans:	<p>Plan A (For applications routed through Distributors):</p> <p>Scheme C :</p> <p>The Scheme has following options :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth Option • Dividend Option (Payout) <p>Direct Plan (For applications not routed through Distributors)</p> <p>Scheme C :</p> <p>The Scheme has following options :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth Option • Dividend Option (Payout) <p>Please note that the Dividend shall be distributed at the discretion of the Trustees subject to availability of distributable surplus.</p>
Default Option	<p>Investor should appropriately tick the 'option' (dividend or growth) in the application form while investing in the scheme. If no Option is mentioned / indicated in the application form by the investor then the units will, by default, be allotted under the Growth Option.</p> <p>Investors subscribing under Direct Plan of a Scheme will have to indicate "Direct Plan" against the scheme name in the application form e.g. "Tata Dual Advantage Fund – Scheme C- Direct Plan". Investors should also indicate "Direct" in the ARN column of the application form. However, in case Distributor code is mentioned in the application form, but "Direct Plan" is indicated against the Scheme name, the Distributor code will be ignored & the application will be processed under Direct Plan. Further, where application is received in Plan A without Distributor code or "Direct" mentioned in the ARN Column, the application will be processed under Direct Plan.</p>
Minimum Amount for Application in the NFO of a scheme under each plan	<p>Scheme C:</p> <p>Minimum subscription amount for each option under scheme :</p> <p>Growth option: Rs 5,000/- and in multiple of Re.1/- thereafter</p> <p>Dividend (payout): Rs 5,000/- and in multiple of Re.1/- thereafter</p> <p>Switch during NFO:</p> <p>In case of investors opting to switch into the Scheme from existing Schemes of Tata Mutual Fund (Subject to completion of lock in period, if any) during the New Fund Offer period, the minimum amount is Rs. 5,000/- and in multiple of Re.1/- thereafter</p> <p>There is no minimum amount requirement, in case of investors opting to switch "all units" from any existing schemes of Tata Mutual Fund to this Scheme.</p> <p>The request for switch from existing scheme(s) to Tata Dual Advantage Fund Scheme C will be accepted on all business days during NFO period. Switch-out from an existing scheme to this scheme during the NFO period will be processed at the NAV applicable on date of acceptance of switch request.</p>
Load	<p>Entry Load (During NFO): N.A.</p> <p>Exit Load (Upon Maturity): NIL</p>
Minimum Target amount This is the minimum amount required to operate the scheme and if this is not collected during the NFO period, then all the investors would be refunded the amount invested without any return. However, if AMC fails to refund the amount within five business days, interest as specified by SEBI (currently 15% p.a.) will be paid to the investors from the expiry of five business days from the date of closure of the subscription period.	Rs. 20 crores.

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Maximum Amount to be raised (if any) <i>This is the maximum amount which can be collected during the NFO period, as decided by the AMC.</i>	No upper limit
Dividend Policy	<p>Growth Option:</p> <p>The income / profits received / earned would be accumulated by the Fund as capital accretion, aimed at achieving capital growth at the end of the tenure of the Scheme(s).</p> <p>Dividend Option:</p> <p>The profits received / earned and so retained and reinvested may be distributed as Income at appropriate rates (after providing for all relevant ongoing expenses, etc.) and at appropriate intervals as may be decided by the AMC and/or Trustee Company. It will be distributed to the unitholders who hold the units on the record date of declaration of the Income.</p> <p>Please note that the dividend distribution and its frequency is subject to availability of distributable surplus and at the discretion of the trustees</p> <p>The Fund reserves a right to modify the periodicity and manner of payout of such dividend as they deem fit without giving any further notice to unitholders.</p> <p>The Fund does not assure any targeted annual return / income nor any capitalisation ratio. Accumulation of earnings and / or capitalisation of bonus units and the consequent determination of NAV, may be suspended temporarily or indefinitely under any of the circumstances as stated in the clause "Suspension of Ongoing Sale, Repurchase or Switch out of Units".</p> <p>Book Closure:</p> <p>Please note that whenever any dividend is declared by the scheme/s, there may be a book closure and during that period units of the Scheme(s) will not be traded on the stock exchange.</p>
Allotment	<p>Allotment of Units</p> <p>Subject to the Scheme receiving the minimum subscription, full allotment will be made to all valid applications received during the New Fund Offer (NFO) period. Allotment of Units on Application shall be made in the following manner:</p> <p>At the discretion of the investors, the units under the Scheme shall either be allotted in dematerialized form (if investor has Demat account and he has provided the details of depository account in the application form) or by way of issuing the physical account statement.</p> <p>The investors who wish to hold units in demat mode need to furnish the details of their depository account in the Application Form. The Units allotted in electronic form will be credited to the investor's Beneficiary Account with a Depository Participant (DP) of CDSL or NSDL as per the details furnished by the investor in the Application Form within five business days from the close of the New Fund Offer.</p> <p>Those investors who have not provided demat account details shall be allotted unit in physical form.</p> <p>It may please be noted that trading in the Units over the stock exchange will be permitted only in electronic form and cannot be traded in physical form. Please note that where the investor has furnished the details of their depository accounts in the Application Form, it will be assumed that the investor has opted for allotment in electronic form and the allotment will be made only in electronic form as default.</p> <p>Kindly refer clause "Account Statements" in section "B: ONGOING OFFER DETAILS" for provisions relating to dispatch of Account Statement. Please note that the Account statement is not transferable. In case unit holder wish to dematerialise the units, he/she shall comply with the procedures prescribed by the AMC / Depository from time to time.</p> <p>The allotment of units is subject to realisation of the payment instrument. The AMC/ Trustee are entitled, in its sole and absolute discretion, to reject any Application.</p>
Refund	Refund of subscription money to applicants whose applications are invalid for any reason whatsoever, will be without incurring any liability whatsoever for interest or other sum. The entire amount shall be refunded within a period of five business days of the closure of the New Fund Offer Period. If, the Fund fails to refund the amount within 5 business days, interest @15% per annum for delayed period shall be paid by the AMC. Refunds will be carried out electronically wherever CBS account nos. , IFSC codes available or Direct Credit facility is available with the Bank else through refund orders marked "A/c. Payee Only" drawn in the name of the first applicant.
Who can invest	<p>Eligibility for Application</p> <p>The following persons (subject, wherever relevant to, purchase of Units being permitted under their respective constitutions and relevant State Regulations) are eligible to apply for the purchase of the Units:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult individuals, either singly or more than one (not exceeding three) on first holder basis or jointly on an either or survivor/any one basis. • Parents or other lawful Guardians on behalf of Minors. • Companies, corporate bodies, public sector undertakings, trusts, waik boards or endowments, funds, institutions, associations of persons or bodies of individuals and societies

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	<p>(including Co-operative Societies) registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (so long as the purchase of Units is permitted under their respective constitutions).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mutual Funds (including any Scheme managed by AMC or any Scheme of any other Mutual Fund); (in accordance with Regulation 44(1) read with Clause 4 of Schedule VII, of the Securities & Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996). • Asset Management Company (AMC); (in accordance with Regulation 24(3) of the Securities & Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996). • Partnership firms, in the name of the partners. • Hindu Undivided families (HUF) in the sole name of the Karta. • Financial and Investment Institutions/ Banks. • Army/ Navy / Air Force, para military Units and other eligible institutions. • Religious and Charitable Trusts provided these are allowed to invest as per statute and their by-laws. • Non-resident Indians/ persons of Indian origin residing abroad (NRIs) on a full repatriation basis. • Foreign Portfolio Investor (Foreign Portfolio Investor(FPI) as defined under Regulation 2(1)(h) of Security Exchange Board of India(Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014 . • International Multilateral Agencies approved by the Government of India. <p>• Applicability and provisions of Foreign Account Compliance Act (FATCA)</p> <p>The AMC shall comply with FATCA as and when it becomes applicable. Accordingly, the AMC shall execute the requisite agreement with US Tax authorities (i.e. the Internal Revenue Service or IRS) by virtue of which the AMC shall report the required information/details of the investments made by US citizens and residents to IRS.</p> <p>Applicants who cannot invest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who falls within the definition of the term "U.S" Person" under the US Securities Act of 1933 and corporations or other entities organised under the laws of the U.S. • A person who is resident of Canada. • OCB(Overseas Corporate Bodies) as defined under Income Tax Act, 1961 and under Foreign Exchange Management Act,1999. <p>The Fund reserves the right to include / exclude new / existing categories of investors to invest in the scheme from time to time, subject to SEBI Regulations and other than prevailing statutory regulations, if any.</p> <p>If a person resident of India at the time of subscription becomes a person resident outside India subsequently, shall have the option to either be paid Redemption value of Units, or continue into the Scheme if he/ she so desires and is otherwise eligible. However, the person who desires to continue in the Scheme shall not be entitled to any interest or any compensation during the period it takes for the Fund to record the change in Address and the Residential Status. Notwithstanding the aforesaid, the Trustee Company reserves the right to close the Unitholder account and to pay the Redemption value of Units, subsequent to his becoming a person resident outside India, should the reasons of expediency, cost, interest of Unitholders and other circumstances make it necessary for the Fund to do so. In such an event, no resident Unitholders who have subsequently become resident outside India shall have a right to claim the growth in capital and/ or income distribution.</p> <p>This scheme has not been registered in any country outside India. To ensure compliance with any Laws, Acts, Enactments, etc. including by way of Circulars, Press Releases, or Notifications of Government of India, the Fund may require/give verification of identity/any special/additional subscription-related information from /of the Unitholders(which may result in delay in dealing with the applications, Units, benefits, distribution, etc./giving subscription details, etc). Each Unitholder must represent and warrant to the Trustee Company/AMC that, among other things, he is able to acquire Units without violating applicable laws. The Trustee Company will not knowingly offer or sell Units to any person to whom such offer or sale would be unlawful, or might result in the Fund incurring any liability or suffering any other pecuniary disadvantages which the Fund might not otherwise incur or suffer. Units may not be held by any person in breach of the law or requirements of any governmental, statutory authority including, without limitation, Exchange Control Regulations. The Trustee company may, compulsorily redeem any Units held directly or beneficially in contravention of these prohibitions. In view of the individual nature of investment portfolio and its consequences, each Unitholder is advised to consult his/her own professional advisor concerning possible consequences of purchasing, holding, selling, converting or otherwise disposing of the Units under the laws of his/her State/country of incorporation, establishment, citizenship, residence or domicile.</p>
Where can you submit the filled up applications.	<p>During New Fund Offer period, duly filled application form can be submitted at branch offices of Tata Asset Management Ltd. For the list of branch offices, please refer to the back cover page of this Scheme Information Document.</p> <p>Existing investors can also subscribe during New Fund Offer units from the official website of the AMC i.e. www.tatamutualfund.com</p>

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Registrar and Transfer Agent	<p>Computer Age Management Services (Private) Limited (Cams), Register and Transfer Agent, SEBI registration number INR000002813 Unit: Tata Mutual Fund. 178/10 Kodambakkam High Road, Opp.Hotel Palmgrove Nungambakkam,Chennai-600034 Website: www.camsonline.com Email: kiran@tataamc.com (Tata Mutual Fund email address), Toll Free No. 1800-209-0101</p> <p>The Registrar has set up a special Investor service cell for quick redressal of Unitholder grievances (if any). All correspondence, including change in the name, address, designated bank account number & bank branch, loss of Unit Certificate, Account Statement, should be addressed to: Mr. V. Elengovan, Computer Age Management Services (Private) Limited (Cams), 178/10 Kodambakkam High Road, Opp.Hotel Palmgrove Nungambakkam,Chennai-600034Email: kiran@tataamc.com (Tata Mutual Fund email address), Toll Free No. 1800-209-0101</p>
How to Apply	<p>Please refer to the Scheme Additional Information and Application form for the instructions.</p> <p>Additional mode of payment through Applications Supported Blocked Amount (ASBA) In line with SEBI circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR No 18/ 198647/2010 dated March 15,2010 and Cir/IMD/DF/6/2010 dated July 28,2010 all the new scheme (NFOs) launched by TMF on or after October 01,2010 shall offer ASBA facility to the investors subscribing to New Fund Offer (NFOs) of Tata Mutual Fund Schemes. This facility shall co -exist with the current process, wherein cheques/demand drafts are used as a mode of payment.</p> <p>Investors may also apply through the ASBA facility by filling in the ASBA form and submitting the same to their respective banks, which in turn will block the amount in the account as per the authority contained in the ASBA form.</p> <p>Presently ASBA is offered by selected Self Certified Syndicate Banks (SCSBs) which are registered with SEBI for offering the facility. The list of the SCSB's under the ASBA process are:</p> <p>1. Axis Bank Ltd 2. State Bank of Hyderabad 3. Corporation Bank 4. State Bank of Travancore 5. IDBI Bank Ltd. 6. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur 7. YES Bank Ltd. 8. Punjab National Bank 9. Deutsche Bank 10. Union Bank of India 11. HDFC Bank Ltd. 12. Bank of Baroda 13. ICICI Bank Ltd 14. Vijaya Bank 15. Bank of Maharashtra 16. State Bank of India 17. Andhra Bank 18. HSBC Ltd. 19. Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd. 20. Bank of India 21. CITI Bank 22. IndusInd Bank 23. Allahabad Bank 24. Karur Vysya Bank Ltd. 25. The Federal Bank 26. Indian Bank 27. Central Bank of India 28. Oriental Bank of Commerce 29. Standard Chartered Bank 30. J P Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. 31. Nutan Nagarik Sahakari Bank Ltd. 32. UCO Bank 33. Canara Bank.34 United Bank of India.35 Syndicate Bank 36. South Indian Bank. 37 Indian Overseas Bank 38.Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd. 39 City Union Bank Ltd.40. BNP Paribas. 41. The Kalupur Commercial Co- operative Bank Ltd 42. Bank of America N.A. 43. The Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd. 44. State Bank of Patiala 45.State Bank of Mysore 46.The Surat Peoples Co-op Bank Ltd 47. Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited 48. The Saraswat Co-Operative Bank Ltd.49. DBS Bank Ltd.50.Dena Bank51.Karnataka Bank52.The Ahmedabad Mercantile Co-Op. Bank Ltd 53.ING Vysya Bank54.Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd. 55.Barklays Bank PLC.</p> <p>Investors are requested to check with their respective banks about the availability of the ASBA facility. For the complete list of controlling / designated branches of above mentioned SCSB's, please refer to the websites of SEBI, BSE and NSE at www.sebi.gov.in, www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com.</p> <p>Please refer to the SAI and Application form for the instructions.</p>
Listing	<p>It is proposed to list the Scheme on the BSE (In principle approval from BSE has been obtained vide letter dated 29.11.2013)</p>
Special Products / facilities available during the NFO	<p>Below mention facilities are not available:</p> <p><i>Systematic Investment Plan</i></p> <p><i>Systematic Transfer Plan</i></p> <p><i>Systematic Withdrawal Plan</i></p>
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.	<p>Not Applicable</p>
Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose of units being offered.	<p>1. The units issued in demat (electronic) form are transferable in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, as may be amended from time to time. 2. Transfer would be only in favor of transferees who are capable of holding units. The Fund will not be bound to recognize any other transfer. 3. The delivery instructions for transfer of units will have to be lodged with the DP in the requisite form as may be required from time to time and transfer will be affected in accordance with such rules/regulations as may be in force governing transfer of securities in dematerialized mode.</p> <p>As per SEBI circular no CIR/IMD/DF/102010 dated August 18, 2010. all the units of a mutual fund scheme held in Demat form will be freely transferable.</p>
Bank Account Details	<p>It shall be mandatory for the Unitholders to mention their bank account numbers in the applications/requests for redemptions. Unitholders are requested to give the full particulars of their</p>

	<p>Bank Account i.e. nature and number of account, name, Account Number, Nine digit MICR code No. (For Electronic Credit Facility), IFSC code for NEFT a 11 digit number, branch address of the bank at the appropriate space in the application form.</p> <p><u>1. Uniform Procedure for Change of Bank Details (COB) and Change of Address (COA)</u></p> <p>In order to protect the interest of the investors and mitigate the risks arising due to of increasingly fraudulent attempts by external elements by changing the address and/or bank details of the genuine investor, uniform process for carrying out change of bank and change of address is recommended by NISM committee.</p> <p>Tata Mutual Fund (TMF) has adopted the following process for Change of Bank Mandate (COB) and Change of Address (COA) in line with the AMFI circular 135/BP/17/10-11 dated October 22, 2010 and 135/BP/26/11-12 dated March 21, 2012.</p> <p><u>1. Documents required for Change of Bank Mandate (COB)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transaction slip/Request letter from investor And 2. Proof of New Bank Mandate : Original of any one of the following documents or originals should be produced for verification or copy should be attested by the Bank: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cancelled original cheque of the new bank mandate with first unit holder name and bank account number printed on the face of the cheque. OR • Self attested copy of not older than 3 months bank statement containing the first unit holder name and bank account number OR • Bank passbook with current entries not older than 3 months containing the first unit holder name and bank account number. OR • Original Bank Letter on the letter head containing the first unit holder name and bank account number duly signed by branch manager/authorized personnel with name, employee code and bank seal. And 3. Proof of Existing Bank Mandate : Original of any one of the following documents or copy should be attested by the Bank or originals should be produced for verification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cancelled original cheque with first unit holder name and bank account number printed on the face of the cheque. OR • Original bank account statement / Pass book containing the first unit holder name and bank account number. OR • Original letter issued by the bank on the letter head confirming the bank account holder name with the account details, duly signed by the Branch Manager with name, employee code and bank seal. OR • In case such bank account is already closed, an original letter on the letter head of such bank duly signed by the Branch Manager with name, employee code and bank seal, confirming the closure of said account. <p>Documents required for Updation of Bank Mandate (pertains to the period when bank details were not mandatory)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transaction slip/Request letter from investor And 2. Proof of New Bank Mandate Original of any one of the following documents or originals should be produced for verification or copy should be attested by the Bank: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cancelled original cheque of the new bank mandate with first unit holder name and bank account number printed on the face of the cheque. OR • Self attested copy of not older than 3 months bank statement containing the first unit holder name and bank account number OR • Bank passbook with current entries not older than 3 months containing the first unit holder name and bank account number.
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	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original Bank Letter on the letter head containing the first unit holder name and bank account number duly signed by branch manager/authorized personnel with name, employee code and bank seal. <p style="text-align: center;">And</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Proof of Identity: Only PAN card copy if PAN is updated in the folio, or PAN/ other proof of identity ((as per KYC guidelines) if PAN is not updated in the folio. <p>Important Note: The updation/Change of bank accounts in a folio is required to be done through Multiple Bank Account Registration Form or a standalone Change of Bank Mandate form. In the event of a request for change in bank account information being invalid / incomplete / not satisfactory in respect of signature mismatch /document insufficiency/not meeting any requirements more specifically as indicated in clauses above, the request for such change will not be processed. Unitholders may note that requests for change/updation in bank details cannot be submitted along with redemption request. Redemption payments will be processed and the last registered bank account information will be used for such payments. Further, if the Change/Updation of Bank Mandate/Multiple Bank registration is updated ten days prior to the submission of redemption request then the redemption payments will be made to the new bank mandate. For such cases the payments will be made within the regulatory time limit, however the normal scheme specific payment timeline will not apply. Unit holders are advised to provide their contact details like telephone numbers, mobile numbers and email IDs to Tata Mutual Fund in writing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Documents required for Change of Address (COA) <p style="text-align: center;">KYC not complied Folios/Clients:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transaction slip/Request letter from investor And 2. Proof of New Address (as per KYC guidelines) And 3. Proof of Identity: Only PAN card copy if PAN is updated in the folio, or PAN/ other proof of identity ((as per KYC guidelines) if PAN is not updated in the folio. <p>Unitholders may note that copies of all the documents submitted should be self-attested and accompanied by originals for verification. In case the original of any document is not produced for verification, then the copies should be properly attested / verified by entities authorized for attesting/verification of the documents as per extant KYC guidelines.</p> <p>II) Restriction on Acceptance of Third Party Payments for Subscription of units of schemes of Tata Mutual Fund: In pursuance to Best Practice Guidelines issued by Association of Mutual Funds in India [AMFI] Vide Circular No.135/BP/16/10 dated August 16th 2010 for acceptance of Third party cheques, Tata Asset Management Ltd has decided not to accept subscriptions with Third-Party cheques, For details kindly refer Statement of Additional Information (SAI).</p> 								
Provisions with respect to listing of the scheme	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%; vertical-align: top;">Mode of Allotment</td><td>At the discretion of the investors, the units under the scheme shall either be allotted in dematerialized form (if investor has Demat account and he has provided the details of depository account in the application form) or by way of issuing the physical account statement. It may please be noted that trading in the Units over the stock exchange will be permitted only in electronic form and cannot be traded in physical form. For further details, please refer para 'Allotment' under 'New Fund Offer Details'. Rounding off of units: The units will be allotted in fraction, up to three decimal places. Investors holding units in demat mode may kindly note that stock exchange(s) may not allow trading of fractional units.</td></tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Transaction Cost</td><td>Though, there will be no entry / exit load for buying / selling the units from / to the secondary market, the investors will have to bear the other costs related to transacting in the secondary market e.g. Brokerage, Service Tax etc.</td></tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Book Closure</td><td>If any dividend is declared by the scheme (under the dividend option) then there shall be a book-closure for the scheme to identify the eligible investors to receive the dividend amount and in such case there will be no trading of the units of the scheme on the stock exchange during the book-closure period. Such book-closure, if any, shall be in line with the listing agreement of the stock exchange.</td></tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">De-listing of the schemes</td><td>The AMC/ Trustee will initiate the delisting procedure as per the time specified by the exchange prior to the maturity of the scheme. The unitholders will not be able to trade in stock exchange once the scheme is delisted.</td></tr> </table>	Mode of Allotment	At the discretion of the investors, the units under the scheme shall either be allotted in dematerialized form (if investor has Demat account and he has provided the details of depository account in the application form) or by way of issuing the physical account statement. It may please be noted that trading in the Units over the stock exchange will be permitted only in electronic form and cannot be traded in physical form. For further details, please refer para 'Allotment' under 'New Fund Offer Details'. Rounding off of units: The units will be allotted in fraction, up to three decimal places. Investors holding units in demat mode may kindly note that stock exchange(s) may not allow trading of fractional units.	Transaction Cost	Though, there will be no entry / exit load for buying / selling the units from / to the secondary market, the investors will have to bear the other costs related to transacting in the secondary market e.g. Brokerage, Service Tax etc.	Book Closure	If any dividend is declared by the scheme (under the dividend option) then there shall be a book-closure for the scheme to identify the eligible investors to receive the dividend amount and in such case there will be no trading of the units of the scheme on the stock exchange during the book-closure period. Such book-closure, if any, shall be in line with the listing agreement of the stock exchange.	De-listing of the schemes	The AMC/ Trustee will initiate the delisting procedure as per the time specified by the exchange prior to the maturity of the scheme. The unitholders will not be able to trade in stock exchange once the scheme is delisted.
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B. ONGOING OFFER DETAILS

Ongoing Offer Period This is the date from which the scheme will reopen for subscriptions/redemptions after the closure of the NFO period.	Being close-ended Scheme, investors can subscribe to the Units of the Scheme during the New Fund Offer Period only and the scheme will not reopen for subscriptions after the closure of NFO. However, after the closure of the NFO, Investors can buy the units of the scheme in dematerialized form from the BSE (In principle approval from BSE has been obtained vide letter dated 29.11.2013) where the units of the Scheme is proposed to be listed. To provide liquidity to the investors, the Fund proposes to list the scheme on BSE. The investors may transfer / sell the units on the Stock Exchange at prevailing market prices.
Ongoing price for subscription (purchase)/switch-in (from other schemes/plans of the mutual fund) by investors. This is the price you need to pay for purchase/switch-in.	Units cannot be subscribed after the closure of NFO. However, after the closure of the NFO, Investors can buy the units of the scheme in dematerialized form from the BSE where the units of the scheme are proposed to be listed.
Ongoing price for redemption (sale) / repurchase / switch outs (to other schemes/plans of the Mutual Fund) by investors. This is the price you will receive for redemptions/switch outs. <i>Example: If the applicable NAV is Rs. 10, exit load is 2% then redemption price will be: Rs. 10 * (1-0.02) = Rs. 9.80</i>	Being the scheme listed on the exchange, the fund will not accept any redemption / repurchase and switch-out application till the maturity of the scheme. However, Investors can sell the units of the scheme on the BSE where the units of the scheme is proposed to be listed at available market price.
Cut off timing for redemptions (sale) and switch outs (to other schemes / plans of the mutual fund) by investor. This is the time before which your application (complete in all respects) should reach the official points of acceptance.	Not Applicable
Where can the applications for redemption and switch out be submitted?	Not Applicable
Minimum amount for redemption & switch out	Not Applicable
Minimum balance to be maintained and consequences of non maintenance.	Not Applicable
Special Products available	Below mention facilities are not available. Systematic Investment Plan Systematic Transfer Plan Systematic Withdrawal Plan
Duration / Maturity of the scheme	Duration of the Scheme will be 1103 days from the date of allotment. The Scheme will wound up on completion of its tenure. If maturity date/payout date falls on holiday then the maturity/ payout date of the Scheme shall be extended by one business day or more as the case may be. Pending payment of maturity proceeds to the investors on the completion of Scheme tenure, the funds may be deployed in CBLO, REPO or similar instruments. Interest earned on such deployment shall be included in the redemption NAV. The trustee (or the person authorized) shall dispose of the assets of the Scheme concerned in the best interest of the unit holders of that scheme. The proceeds of sale of the assets realised shall be first utilized towards discharge of such liabilities as are due and payable under the scheme and after making appropriate provision for meeting the expenses connected with such winding up, the balance shall be paid to the unit holders in proportion to their respective interest in the assets of the scheme as on the last day of close ended period.
Accounts Statements	On acceptance of the application for subscription, an allotment confirmation specifying the number of units will be sent to the Unit holders either by way of an email and/or SMS at their registered e-mail address and/or mobile number as the case may be. Consolidated Accounts Statements: A consolidated account statement (CAS) for each calendar month to the investor(s) in whose folio(s) transaction(s) across all mutual funds has/have taken place during the month on or before 10th of the succeeding month shall be sent by email (wherever investor has provided email id) or physical account statement where investor has not provided email id. 1 For the purpose of sending CAS, common investors across mutual funds shall be identified by their Permanent Account Number (PAN). 2 In case of a specific request is received from the investors, the AMC/Fund will provide the physical account statement to the investors. 3 In the event the folio has more than one registered holder, the first named Unit holder shall

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	<p>receive the CAS/account statement.</p> <p>4 The CAS will not be received by the investors for the folio(s) not updated with PAN details. The Unit holders are therefore requested to ensure that the folio(s) are updated with their PAN. Such investors will get monthly account statement from Tata Mutual Fund in respect of transactions carried out in the schemes of Tata Mutual Fund during the month.</p> <p>Further, the CAS detailing holding across all schemes of all mutual funds at the end of every six months (i.e. September/ March), shall be sent by mail/e-mail on or before 10th day of succeeding month, to all such Unit holders in whose folios no transaction has taken place during that period. The half yearly consolidated account statement will be sent by e-mail to the Unit holders whose e-mail address is available, unless a specific request is made to receive in physical.</p> <p>The statement of holding of the beneficiary account holder for units held in demat will be sent by the respective DPs periodically.</p>
Dividend	The dividend warrants shall be dispatched to the unitholders within 30 days of the date of declaration of the dividend. In case of failure to despatch dividend proceeds within 30 days, the AMC shall be liable to pay interest to the Unit Holders at such rate as may be specified by SEBI for the period of such delay (presently @ 15% per annum).
Redemption	No redemption/ switch request will be accepted by the fund before maturity of the scheme. The redemption proceeds on the maturity of the Scheme will be dispatched to the unit holders within 10 business days from the date of maturity.
Delay in payment of redemption / repurchase	The redemption or repurchase proceeds of the Scheme will be dispatched to the unit holders within 10 business days from the date of acceptance of redemption or repurchase request. In case of failure to despatch redemption proceeds within 10 business days, the AMC shall be liable to pay interest to the Unit Holders at such rate as may be specified by SEBI for the period of such delay (presently @ 15% per annum).
Dividend Policy	For Details, Please refer Previous Table- (A) New Fund Offer (NFO)

C. PERIODIC DISCLOSURES

Net Asset Value	<p>The AMC will calculate and disclose the first Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Scheme not later than 5 Business days from the date of allotment. Subsequently, the NAV will be calculated and disclosed on all the Business Days. The Mutual Fund shall upload the Net asset value of the Scheme on AMFI's website www.amfiindia.com by 9.00 pm and also on the AMC's website i.e www.tatamutualfund.com.</p> <p>NAV Information</p> <p>The Scheme's NAV will be available on all Business Days at the Authorised Investor Service Centres. The Fund Shall calculate the Net Asset Value on daily basis and publish the same in at least two daily newspapers having circulation all over India. In the event NAV cannot be calculated and / or published, such as because of the suspension of RBI Clearing, Bank strikes, during the existence of a state of emergency and / or a breakdown in communications, the Board of Trustees may temporarily suspend determination and / or publication of the NAV of the Units.</p> <p>The repurchase price will be in accordance with Regulation 49(3) of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, which shall not be lower than 95% of the NAV.</p>
Portfolio Disclosures / Half Yearly Financial Results	<p>Portfolio Disclosure:</p> <p>Tata Mutual Fund / Tata Asset Management Ltd shall disclose monthly portfolio of the scheme(along with ISIN) as on the last day of the month for all their schemes in a user-friendly and downloadable format on its website on or before the tenth day of the succeeding month.The Fund shall before the expiry of one month from the close of each half year, that is as on March 31 & September 30, publish its complete statement of the scheme portfolio in one English daily newspaper having all India circulation & in a newspaper published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the Fund is situated & update the same on AMC's website www.tatamutualfund.com & AMFI's website within one month in format prescribed by SEBI.</p> <p>Unaudited Financial Results:</p> <p>Tata Mutual Fund/ Tata Asset Management Ltd shall within one month from the close of each half year, that is on 31st March & on 30th September, host a soft copy of its unaudited financial results on its website in the format specified in Twelfth Schedule of SEBI(Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996.</p> <p>Tata Mutual Fund / Tata Asset Management Ltd shall publish an advertisement disclosing the hosting of such financial results on their website, in atleast one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation & in a newspaper having wide circulation published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the fund is situated.</p>
Annual Report	Annual report or Abridged Summary will be available on AMC's website www.tatamutualfund.com and sent by way of email link to the investor's registered email address or Physical copies shall be despatched to investors address registered with Mutual Fund (If investor's email address is not registered), not later than four months after the close of each financial year (March 31).The unit holders may request for a physical copy of scheme annual reports or abridged summary by writing to the Asset Management Company/Investor Service Centre/Registrar &Transfer Agents. The full text of the Annual Report will be available for inspection at the office of the Fund.
Associate Transactions	Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI).

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Disclosure of Derivatives	The fund shall disclose the details of derivative transaction undertaken by the scheme in various periodic reports in prescribed formats as specified by SEBI vide Circular No.Cir/IMD/DF/11/2010.
Other Disclosures	The fund shall be obliged to make other periodic disclosures as required by the listing agreement of the scheme.
Investor services	<p>The AMC has designated an Investor Relations Officer to look into investor grievances regarding deficiencies, if any, in the services provided by the Registrars or the Investor Service Centres.</p> <p>Name of the Investor Relations Officer:</p> <p>Ms. Kashmira Kalwachwala Address: 09th Floor, Mafatlal Centre, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400 021 Tel: (022) 66578282. Email address: kiran@tataamc.com</p> <p>The AMC will have the discretion to change the Investor Relations' Officer depending on operational necessities and in the overall interest of the fund.</p>

Taxation

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

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

Dividend Distribution Tax is Payable by the Scheme		
Type of Scheme	Rate of Dividend Distribution Tax	
	Dividend paid to –Individuals, HUF's & NRIs	Dividend paid to other resident investors
Debt Fund	25% #	30%* #

#: The above mentioned Tax rates shall be increased by Surcharge and Cess as applicable.

Tax on Capital Gains (Payable by the Investors)			
	Rate of Capital Gain Tax *		
	All Resident Investors	Domestic Companies	Mutual Fund
Short Term Capital Gain	As per relevant Slab of Total Income chargeable to Tax	30%	NA
Long Term Capital Gain			
With Indexation	20	20	NA
Without Indexation	10	10	NA

* The above mentioned Tax rates shall be increased by Surcharge @ 5.00% in case of domestic companies where the income exceeds Rs.1 crore but less than Rs.10 crores and @ 10%, where income exceeds Rs.10 Crores. In case of individual/HUF category of investors, the surcharge will be 10% where their income exceeds Rs.1 Crore.

The tax would be further increased by Education Cess @ 2% and Secondary and Higher Education Cess @ 1%.

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

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

D. COMPUTATION OF NAV

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

NAV shall be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

Market Value of Scheme's Investments + Accrued Income + Receivables + Other Assets - Accrued Expenses - Payables - Other Liabilities
NAV= _____ Number of Units Outstanding

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

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

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

IV. FEES AND EXPENSES

A. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO) EXPENSES

These expenses are incurred for the purpose of various activities related to the NFO like sales and distribution fees paid marketing and advertising, registrar expenses, printing and stationary, bank charges etc. Entire NFO expenses will be borne by the AMC. In terms of SEBI circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 11/115723 /08 dated January 31, 2008, close ended schemes are not permitted to charge NFO expenses to the scheme. Hence, NFO Expenses will not be charged to the Scheme/s.

B. ANNUAL SCHEME RECURRING EXPENSES

A. Fees & Expenses:

The maximum recurring expenses of the Scheme C is estimated below:

Ref	Expenses Head	Plan A(Application routed through distributors): % of daily Net Assets #
	Investment Management and Advisory Fees	Upto 2.25%
	Trustee fee	
	Audit fees	
	Custodian fees	
	RTA Fees	
	Marketing & Selling expense incl. agent commission	
	Cost related to investor communications	
	Cost of fund transfer from location to location	
	Cost of providing account statements and dividend redemption cheques and warrants	
	Costs of statutory Advertisements	
	Cost towards investor education & awareness (at least 2 bps)	
	Brokerage & transaction cost over and above 12 bps and 5 bps for cash and derivative market trades resp.	
	Service tax on expenses other than investment and advisory fees	
	Service tax on brokerage and transaction cost	
(a)	Maximum total expense ratio (TER) permissible under Regulation 52 (6) (c) (i) and (6) (a)	Upto 2.25%*
(b)	Additional expenses under regulation 52 (6A) (c)	Upto 0.20%
(c)	Additional expenses for gross new inflows from specified cities	Upto 0.30% [^]

* Excluding service tax on investment and advisory fees

Note: The Total Expense Ratio (TER) of Direct Plan will be lower by atleast 20% vis-à-vis Regular Plan i.e. Plan A. No Commission / Distribution expenses will be charged in case of a Direct Plan.

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

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

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

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

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

Notes:

- 1) The maximum recurring expenses shall be subject to following limits**

- a) on the first Rs.100 crores of the daily net assets : 2.45%
- b) on the next Rs.300 crores of the daily net assets : 2.20%
- c) on the next Rs.300 crores of the daily net assets : 1.95%
- d) on the balance of the assets : 1.70%

*** including additional limit of 0.20% specified in sub regulation (6A)(c) of Regulation 52 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.*

- 2) In addition to the expenses indicated above, the following expenses will be charged to the scheme

- a) The scheme will bear the service tax on investment management & advisory fees

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

(i) 30 per cent of gross new inflows in the scheme, or;

(ii) 15 per cent of the average assets under management (year to date) of the scheme, whichever is higher;

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

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

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

3) Brokerage & transaction costs (including service tax) which are incurred for the purpose of execution of trade may be capitalised to the extent of 12bps and 5bps for cash market transactions and derivatives transactions respectively. Service tax on brokerage and transaction cost paid for execution of trades shall be within the limit prescribed under regulation 52 of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. Any payment towards brokerage and transaction cost, over and above the said 12 bps and 5bps for cash market transactions and derivatives transactions respectively may be charged to the scheme within the maximum limit of Total Expense Ratio (TER) as prescribed under regulation 52 of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. Any expenditure in excess of the said prescribed limit (including brokerage and transaction cost, if any) shall be borne by the asset management company or by the trustee or sponsors.

4) AMC shall annually set apart atleast 2 basis point on daily net assets for investor's education and awareness initiatives.

5) The investor should refer to the website of the mutual fund for the latest expense ratio of the scheme.

C. LOAD STRUCTURE

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

The Load Structure of the Scheme is given hereunder:

Type of Load	Load chargeable (as %age of NAV)
Entry Load	N.A
Exit (Upon Maturity)	Nil

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

D. TRANSACTION CHARGES

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

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

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

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

V. RIGHTS OF UNITHOLDERS

Please refer to SAI for details.

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

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

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

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

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

Note: The Scheme under this Scheme Information Document was approved by the Trustee Company 18th January' 2013 and is being filed with SEBI.

By order
Board of Directors
Tata Asset Management Limited.

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27.05.2014

Authorised Signatory

West Zone:

Mumbai: Mulla House, Ground Floor, 51, M. G. Road, Near Flora Fountain, Mumbai - 400 001. Tel.: 022-66315191/92/93, Fax: 022- 66315194. **Borivali:** Ground Floor, Shop No. 8, Victor Park, Behind Indryani Saree Shop, Chandarvarkar Road, Borivali (West), Mumbai - 400 092. Tel.: 022-65278852. **Thane:** Shop No. 26, Rajdeep Society, 3 Hath Naka, Gokhale Road, Thane (West) - 400 602. Tel.: 022 – 65140081. **Ahmedabad:** 402, 'Megha House', Mithakhali - Law Garden Road, Netaji Marg, Ahmedabad - 380 006. Tel.: 079- 6541 8989/ 6544 7799. Fax: 079-2646 6080. **Pune:** Office No 33, 3rd Floor, Yashwant, Opp Lane No. 9, Prabhath Road, Pune - 411 004. Tel.: 020- 41204949, Telefax:- 41204953. **Surat:** Ground Floor, G - 18, ITC Building, Near Majuragate, Ring Road, Surat – 395 002. Tel.: 0261-6554418 / 19, Fax: 0261-2470326. **Vadodara:** 304, 3rd Floor, "TITHI" Complex, Opposite Baroda Productivity Council, Productivity Road, Alkapuri, Vadodara – 390 007. Tel.: 0265-6641888/2356114, Fax: 0265-6641999. **Rajkot:** Arhant Plaza, 201, 2nd Floor, Subhash Road, Near Moti Taki, Rajkot – 360 001. Tel.: 0281-6624848/6544949. **Indore:** G-25, City Centre, 570 M.G. Road, Indore - 452 001. Tel.: 0731-4201806, Fax 0731-4201807. **Bhopal:** MF-12, Block-A, Mansarovar Complex, Near Habibganj Railway Station, Bhopal - 462 016. Tel.: 0755- 2574198/3050438. **Nashik:** 5, Samriddhi Residency, Opp Hotel City Pride, Tilakwadi, Nashik - 422 002. Tel.: 0253-6605138 / 0253-6510315, Fax: 0253- 2579098. **Goa:** F-4, 1st Floor, Edcon Towers, Next to Hotel Salida Del Sol, Near Apple Corner, Menezes Braganza Road, Panjim, Goa – 403 001. Tel.: 0832 - 6451135/36, Fax: 0832-2422135. **Jabalpur:** Office No. 4, 1178, Napier Town, Home Science College Road, Jabalpur - 482 001 (M.P.). Tel.: 0761-4074263. **Nagpur:** "Mile Stone", 1st Floor, Near Lokmat Square, Wardha Road, Ramdaspeth, Nagpur - 440 010, Tel.: 0712-663 0245 / 650 2885.

East Zone:

Bhilai: Shop No.145, Ground Floor, Chauhan Estate, Near HDFC Bank, Bhilai - 490 001. Tel.: 0788-2295625. **Bhubaneswar:** Room-309, 3rd Floor, Janpath Tower, Ashok Nagar, Bhubaneswar - 751009. Tel.: 0674-6450817. **Dhanbad:** Shriram PLaza, Room No. 325, 3rd Floor, Bank More, Dhanbad, Jharkhand - 826 001. Tel.: 9234302478/0326-2300304. **Durgapur:** 1st Floor, Nazrul Sarani, Central Park, Near D. C. Hall / Aramabagh Food Mart, City Centre, Durgapur, West Bengal – 713 216. Tel.: 0343 - 6454797 / 9331056563. **Guwahati:** 109, 1st Floor, Orion Tower, Christian Basti, G S Road, Guwahati - 781 005 (Assam). Tel.: 0361-2343084. **Kolkata:** Apeejay House, Ground Floor, 15 Park Street, Kolkata – 700 016. Tel.: 033-4406 3333 / 3300. Fax: 033-4406 3315. **Jamshedpur:** 1st Floor, Bharat Business Centre, Ram Mandir Area, Bistupur, Jamshedpur – 831 001. Tel.: 0657-2321302/41/12/63. **Patna:** 605, 6th Floor, Ashiana Hariniwas, New Dak Bungalow Chowk, Patna - 800 001. Tel.: 0612-2206497. **Raipur:** 331 & 332, 3rd Floor, Lalganga Shopping Mall, G E Road, Raipur - 492 001 (Chhattisgarh). Tel.: 0771-2543354. **Ranchi:** Shop No. 23 A, Second Floor, A.C. Market, Main Road, Ranchi. Jharkhand – 834 001. Tel.: 0651-2330704/226. **Siliguri:** Lower Ground Floor, Nanak Complex, Sevoke Road, Siliguri – 734001. Tel.: 0353 - 2522275 / 6512275.

North Zone:

Agra: Ground Floor, Block - 44/G – 108, Sanjay Complex, Sanjay Place, Agra – 282 002. Tel.: 0562-2525195. **Allahabad:** Shop No. 10, Upper Ground Floor, Vashistha Vinayak Tower, Tashkand Marg, Civil Lines, Allahabad -211 001. Tel.: 0532-6451122/2260974. **Amritsar:** Mezzanine Floor, S.C.O – 25, B Block, District Shopping Complex, Ranjit Avenue, Amritsar – 143 001. Tel.: 9646005381. **Chandigarh:** Cabin No.3-4-5, 1st Floor, Meeting Point, SCO - 487-488, Sector- 35C, Chandigarh - 160 022. Tel.: 0172 - 5087322 /6450322/2605320, Fax: 0172 - 2603770. **Dehradun:** Shop No. 19, Ground Floor, Shree Radha Palace, 78, Rajpur Road, Dehradun – 248 001, Uttarakhand. Tel.: 0135-6450877. **Jaipur:** 233, 2nd Floor, Ganpati Plaza, M I Road, Jaipur - 302 001. Tel.: 0141 - 5105177 / 78 / 2389387 / 6539009, Fax: 5105178. **Kanpur:** 4th Floor, Office No. 412 - 413, KAN Chambers, 14 / 113, Civil Lines, Kanpur - 208 001. Tel.: 0512 - 2306066, Fax: 0512 - 2306065. **Delhi:** Vandana Building, 9th Floor, Unit Nos.9-G & 9-H, 11, Tolstoy Marg, Connaught Place, New Delhi - 110 001. Tel.: 011-66324111/102/103/104/105, Fax: 011-66303202. **Lucknow:** Office No.2, Saran Chambers-I, 1st Floor, 5, Park Road, Lucknow - 226 001. Tel.: 0522-6452432/4001731, Fax: 0522-2235386. **Ludhiana:** Cabin No. 201, 2nd. Floor, SCO 18, Opp Ludhiana Stock Exchange, Feroze Gandhi Market, Ludhiana - 141 001. Tel.: 0161 - 5089667/6503366, Fax: 0161-2413498. **Moradabad:** Ground Floor, Near Hotel Rajmahal, Civil Lines, Moradabad – 244 001, Tel.: 0591 - 2410667, 6535002. **Jodhpur:** Ground Floor, Jaya Enclave, 79/4, Opp. IDBI Bank, 1st A Road, Sardarpura, Jodhpur - 342 001. Tel.: 0291-6450555/2631257, Fax: 0291-2631257. **Udaipur:** Office No - 4, 2nd Floor, Madhav Appartment, Opp GPO, Chetak Circle, Udaipur - 313 001. Tel.: 0294 - 6450979, Fax: 0294-2429371. **Varanasi:** D-64/127, 2nd Floor, C-H Arihant Complex, Sigra, Varanasi - 221010 Tel.: 0542 - 6544655. **Jalandhar:** 2nd Floor, Above ING Vyasa Bank, Namdev Chowk, Jalandhar - 144 001 Tel.: 0181-5001024/25. **Ajmer:** 2nd Floor, 42, K. C. Complex, Daulat Bagh Road, Sunder Vilas, Ajmer – 305 001. Tel.: 0145 - 262 5316. **Kota:** Unit No. 26, 1st Floor, Jhalawar Road, Mehta Compound, Kota - 324 007. Tel.: 0744 - 2362548. **Meerut:** G-13, Rama Plaza, Near Bachha Park, Western Kutchery Road, Meerut (U.P.) – 250 001.

South Zone:

Bangalore: Unit 3A, 4th Floor, Sobha Alexander, 16 / 2 - 6, Commissariat Road, Bangalore – 560025. Tel.: 080-66561313 / 65335986 / 87, Fax: 080-22370512. **Calicut:** C-8 & 9, Friends Commercial Complex, Near Federal Towers, Arayadathu Palam, Mavoor Road, Calicut - 673016. Tel.: 0495-6450508. **Chennai:** Riaz Garden, 3rd Floor, No:29, Kodambakkam High Road, Near Palmgrove Hotel, Nungambakkam, Chennai - 600 034. Tel.: 044-64541868/69/78. Fax: 044-43546313. **Cochin:** 2nd Floor, Ajay Vihar, JOS Junction, M. G. Road, Cochin - 682 016. Tel.: 0484 - 6467813/14/15/16. Fax: 0484 - 2377581. **Coimbatore:** Tulsi Chambers, 195 F, Ground Floor, West T V Swamy Road, R S Puram, Coimbatore – 641002. Tel.: 0422 - 6502133/44, 4365635, Fax: 2546585. **Hyderabad:** 2nd Floor, Room No. 211, Babukhan Mall, Opp. Kalaniketan, Somajiguda, Hyderabad – 500 082. Tel.: 040-67308989. Fax: 040-67308990. **Hubli:** No 19 & 20, 1st Floor, Eureka Junction, T B Road, Hubli – 580029. Tel.: 0836-6450342 Fax: 4251510. **Kottayam:** CSI Ascention Square, Collectrorate P. O., Kottayam - 686 002. Tel.: 9447559230. **Mangalore:** Essel Towers, 1st Floor, Bunts Hostel Circle, Above UTI Bank, Mangalore - 575 003. Tel.: 0824-6450308. **Madurai:** A - 1st Floor, A.R. Plaza, No: 16/17, North Veli Street, Madurai-625001. Tel.: 0452-6454330 Fax: 0452-4246315. **Mysore:** CH-16, 1st Floor, Prashanth Plaza, 4th Main, 5th Cross, Saraswathipuram, Mysore - 570009. Tel.: 0821-6450470 Fax: 4246676. **Salem:** Raj Towers, Ground Floor, No: 4, Brindavan Road, Fairlands, Salem - 636 016. Tel.: 0427-6451653 Fax: 4042028. **Trivandrum:** Ground Floor, Sai Kripa Building, TC-1956/3, Ganapthi Temple Road, Vazhuthacaud, Trivandrum – 695 014. Tel.: 0471-6535431, Fax: 0471-2319139. **Trichy:** No.60/3, 'Krishna', 2nd Floor, Sastri Main Road, Tennur, Trichy - 620 017. Tel.: 0431-6455060. **Thrissur:** 4th Floor, Pathayappura buildings, Round South, Thrissur - 680 001. Tel.: 0487-6451286. **Vijaywada:** Ground Floor, D. No. 40 – 13 – 5, Sri Rama Chandra Complex, Chandra Mouli Puram, M. G. Road, Benz Circle, Vijayawada – 520 010. Tel.: 0866-6532621. **Vishakapatnam:** Door No. 47-15-14 & 15, Shop No. 102 B, Ground floor, VRC Complex, Opp. TSR Complex, Next to Andhra Bank, Visakhapatnam – 530 016. Tel.: 0891 - 6451883 Fax: 0891-2503292. **Puducherry:** Jayalakshmi Complex, No. 6, 1st Floor, 116, Thiruvalluvar Salai Pillaithottam, Puducherry – 605 013. Tel.: 0413 - 650 2043