SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT

SECTION I

LIC MF Value Fund

(An open-ended equity scheme following value investment strategy)

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*:	**Scheme Riskometer**	**Benchmark Riskometer (as applicable)**
• Long term capital appreciation. • Investment in equity and equity related instruments by following value investment strategy.	 *The risk of the scheme is Very High*	As per AMFI Tier I Benchmark i.e. **Nifty 500 TRI**  *The risk of the benchmark is Very High*

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

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

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

Name of the Sponsor :Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)
Name of Mutual Fund : LIC Mutual Fund
Name of Asset Management Company : LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Limited
Name of Trustee Company : LIC Mutual Fund Trustee Private Limited

Addresses, Website of the entities

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

The particulars of the Scheme have been prepared in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996, (herein after referred to

as SEBI (MF) Regulations) as amended till date and circulars issued thereunder filed with SEBI, along with a Due Diligence Certificate from the AMC. The units being offered for public subscription have not been approved or recommended by SEBI nor has SEBI certified the accuracy or adequacy of the Scheme Information Document.

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

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

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

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

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

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Part I. HIGHLIGHTS/SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME

Sr. No.	Title	Description
I.	**Name of the scheme**	LIC MF Value Fund
II.	**Category of the Scheme**	Value Fund
III.	**Scheme type**	An open-ended equity scheme following value investment strategy.
IV.	**Scheme code**	LICM/O/E/VAF/18/06/0020
V.	**Investment objective**	The Investment Objective of the Scheme is to generate long-term capital appreciation along with regular income by investing predominantly in equity and equity related instruments by following value investing strategy. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved.
VI.	**Liquidity/listing details**	Units may be purchased or redeemed at NAV related prices, subject to applicable Loads (if any), on every Business Day on an ongoing basis. Under normal circumstances, the Mutual Fund will dispatch Redemption proceeds within three working days from the date of Redemption request. However, in case of exceptional situations listed in AMFI Circular No. AMFI/35P/MEM-COR/74/2022-23 dated January 16, 2023, redemption payment would be made within the permitted additional timelines. For details, please refer Statement of Additional Information (SAI). The units of the scheme are not listed on any Stock Exchange.
VII.	**Benchmark (Total ReturnIndex)**	Nifty 500- Total Returns Index (TRI) The performance will be benchmarked to the Total Returns Variant of the Index. **Justification for use of Benchmark**: The benchmark of the Scheme has been selected in accordance with paragraph 1.9 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds from amongst those notified by AMFI as the first-tier benchmark and the same is reflective of the category of the Scheme. The Trustee reserves the right to change the benchmark for evaluation of performance of the Scheme from time to time in conformity with the investment objectives and appropriateness of the benchmark subject to SEBI (MF) Regulations, and other prevailing guidelines, if any.
VIII.	**NAV disclosure**	The AMC shall update the Net Asset Value (NAV) of the scheme on the website of LIC Mutual Fund (www.licmf.com) and on the website of Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI)

		(www.amfiindia.com) by 11.00 p.m. on every Business Day. For further details please refer section II.
IX.	**Applicable timelines**	The Mutual Fund will dispatch Redemption proceeds within three working days from the date of Redemption request. In case of exceptional situations listed in AMFI Circular No. AMFI/35P/MEM-COR/74/2022-23 dated January 16, 2023, redemption payment would be made within the permitted additional timelines. For details, please refer SAI. **Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) Proceeds:** The payment of IDCW to the unitholders shall be made within seven working days from the record date.
X.	**Plans and Options** Plans/Options and sub options under the Scheme	The Scheme offers Regular Plan and Direct Plan. 1. **Regular Plan** is for investors who wish to route their investment through any distributor 2. **Direct Plan** is only for investors who purchase /subscribe Units in a Scheme directly with the Mutual Fund or through Registered Investment Advisor (RIA) and is not available for investors who route their investments through a Distributor The Regular and Direct plan will have a common portfolio. The Scheme has the following Options: 1. **Growth Option** 2. **Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) Option*** **IDCW Sub Options are:** 1. Reinvestment of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal. 2. Payout of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal. **Default Option/ Sub Option**- Growth Option (In case Growth Option or IDCW Option/ Sub Option is not indicated) **Amounts under IDCW option can be distributed out of investors capital (equalization reserve), which is part of sale price that represents realized gains. However, investors are requested to note that amount of distribution under IDCW option is not guaranteed and subject to availability of distributable surplus.* For detailed disclosure on default plans and options, kindly refer SAI.

XI.	**Load Structure**	Exit Load: • Nil, If units of the Scheme are redeemed or switched out up to 12% of the units (the limit) within 12 months from the date of allotment. • 1% of the applicable NAV, If units of the scheme are redeemed or switched out in excess of the limit within 12 months from the date of allotment. • Nil, If units of scheme are redeemed or switched out after 12 months from the date of allotment. Load shall be applicable for switches between eligible schemes of LIC Mutual Fund as per the respective prevailing load structure, however, no load shall be charged for switches between plans/options within the schemes of LIC Mutual Fund. Pursuant to Paragraph 10.6 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, no exit load shall be charged in respect of units allotted on reinvestment of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal. In accordance with Paragraph 10.3.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds the exit load, if any, charged by mutual fund scheme(s) shall be credited to the respective scheme(s) after debiting applicable GST, if any. The Trustees shall have a right to modify the exit load structure with prospective effect subject to a maximum prescribed under the Regulations.
XII.	**Minimum Application Amount/switch in**	Application Amount (Other than fresh purchase through SIP) – Rs. 5,000/-and in multiples of Rs.1 thereafter. SIP Amount – 1. Daily – Rs. 100/- and in multiples of Rs.1/- thereafter. 2. Monthly – Rs. 200/- and in multiples of Rs.1/- thereafter. 3. Quarterly – Rs. 1,000/- and in multiples of Rs.1/- thereafter Note: Minimum Investment amount is not applicable in case of investments made by Designated Employees of the AMC pursuant to paragraph 6.10 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds.
XIII.	**Minimum Additional Purchase Amount**	Additional Purchase – Rs.500/- and in multiples of Rs.1/- thereafter **Note:** Minimum Investment amount is not applicable in case of investments made by Designated Employees of the AMC pursuant to paragraph 6.10 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds.
XIV.	**Minimum Redemption/switch out amount**	Redemption Amount – Rs. 500/- and in multiples of Rs.1/- thereafter or account balance whichever is lower (except demat units).

XV.	**New Fund Offer Period** This is the period during which a new scheme sellsits units to the investors.	Not Applicable
XVI.	**New Fund Offer Price:** This is the price per unit that the investors have to pay to invest during the NFO.	Not Applicable
XVII.	**Segregated portfolio/side pocketing disclosure**	No enabling provision with regards to Segregated Portfolio has been incorporated in the SID.
XVIII	**Swing pricing disclosure**	Not Applicable
XIX.	**Stock lending/short selling**	The Scheme may engage in Short Selling and Securities Lending and Borrowing in accordance with framework specified by SEBI. For details, please refer Statement of Additional Information.
XX.	**How to Apply and other details**	Application form and Key Information Memorandum may be obtained from the offices of the AMC or Investor Services Centers of the RTA or downloaded from www.licmf.com. For further details, please refer paragraph "How to apply?" in section II.
XXI.	**Investor Services**	**Contact details for general service requests:** For enquiries/service requests etc. the investors may contact: Phone: Phone: 1800-258-5678 (Monday to Saturday, 9.00 am to 6.30 pm) or send an e-mail to: service_licmf@kfintech.com. **Contact details for complaint resolution:** For Feedback/Complaints/Grievances, you can email us at our email ID redressal@licmf.com. If you are not satisfied with the resolution that you have received, you may contact our Investor Relations Officer at the below mentioned address: Ms. Srividya Baliga, Investor Relation Officer 4th Floor, Industrial Assurance Building, Opp. Churchgate Station, Mumbai – 400 020. Email: redressal@licmf.com Toll Free Number - 1800 258 5678
XXIV	**Specific attribute of the scheme (such as lock in, duration in case of target maturity scheme/close ended schemes) (as applicable)**	Not applicable

XXV.	**Special product/facility available on ongoing basis**	**SPECIAL PRODUCTS:** • Systematic Investment Plan (including SIP Pause, SIP STEP UP Facility, MICRO SIP, Pocket SIP, Choti SIP) • Systematic Transfer Plan (Fixed Systematic Transfer Plan and Capital Appreciation STP facility) • Systematic Withdrawal Plan (Monthly, Quarterly, Half Yearly, Yearly Options) • Automatic withdrawal of Capital Appreciation The Investors have an option to cancel the SIP, STP/SWP, for details in this regard, please refer Statement of Additional Information. **SPECIAL FACILITIES:** • Facility to transfer Dividend (IDCW) • Acceptance of Transactions through Online platforms viz., • AMC Website – www.licmf.com • MF Central • MF Utilities • Stock Exchanges (NSE/ BSE) • Registrar and Transfer Agent platforms For further details of above special products / facilities, kindly refer SAI.
XXVI	**Weblink**	➢ **Weblink of the Total Expense Ratio of the Scheme(Daily TER and last 6 months TER):** https://www.licmf.com/sid-disclosure . ➢ **Weblink of the Factsheet:** https://www.licmf.com/sid-disclosure .

DUE DILIGENCE BY THE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

It is confirmed that:

(i) The Scheme Information Document submitted to SEBI is in accordance with the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and the guidelines and directives issued by SEBI from time to time.

(ii) All legal requirements connected with the launching of the Scheme as also the guidelines, instructions, etc., issued by the Government and any other competent authority in this behalf, have been duly complied with.

(iii) The disclosures made in the Scheme Information Document are true, fair and adequate to enable the investors to make a well informed decision regarding investment in the Scheme.

(iv) The intermediaries named in the Scheme Information Document and Statement of Additional Information are registered with SEBI and their registration is valid, as on date.

(v) The contents of the Scheme Information Document including figures, data, yields etc. havebeen checked and are factually correct.

(vi) The AMC has complied with the compliance checklist applicable for Scheme Information Document and that there are no deviations from the regulations.

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

(viii) The Trustees have ensured that the LIC MF Value Fund ~~approved by them~~* is a new product offered by LIC Mutual Fund and is not a minor modification of any existing scheme.
**The said Scheme was taken over from IDBI Mutual Fund subject to necessary approvals and compliances.*

LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Limited
SD/-
Mayank Arora
Chief Compliance Officer & Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27th November 2025

Part II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME

A. HOW WILL THE SCHEME ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?

Instruments	Indicative allocations(% of total assets)	
	Minimum	Maximum
Equity and Equity related instruments	65	100
Debt and Money Market Instruments including Tri party Repo	0	35
Units issued by Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) & Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs)	0	10

The cumulative gross exposure to equity, debt, money market instruments, derivatives positions, repo in corporate debt securities, REITs & InvITs, other permitted securities/assets and such other securities/assets as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time will not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme in accordance with Clause 12.24 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds.

Cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days may be treated as not creating any exposure. SEBI vide letter dated 3rd November 2021 has clarified that Cash Equivalent shall consist of Government Securities, T-Bills and Repo on Government Securities having residual maturity of less than 91 days.

Indicative Table

Sl. no	Type of Instrument	Percentage of exposure	Circular references*
1.	Securities Lending	1. Not more than 20% of the net assets of a Scheme can generally be deployed in Stock Lending. 2. Not more than 5% of the net assets of a Scheme can generally be deployed in Stock Lending to any single counter party.	Paragraph ***12.11 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds.***
2.	Equity Derivatives (Investment in derivatives shall be for hedging, portfolio balancing, non-hedging purposes and such other purposes as may be permitted	The Scheme may invest up to 50% of Net Assets of the Scheme into equity derivatives instruments.	Paragraph 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds.

	from time to time)		
3.	Securitized Debt	The Scheme may invest in securitized debt assets upto 20% of the Net Assets of the Scheme.	Clause 1 of Seventh Schedule of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and paragraph 12.15 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds.
4.	Overseas Securities, ADRs/GDRs	Nil	Not applicable
5.	ReITS and InVITS	The Scheme may invest not more than: • 10% of its NAV in the units of REIT and InvIT; and • 5% of its NAV in the units of REIT and InvIT issued by a single issuer.	Clause 13 of seventh Schedule of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with Paragraph 12.21 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds
6.	AT1 and AT2 Bonds	Nil	Not applicable
5.	**Any other instrument**		
	Triparty Repo (TREPS)	Upto 35% of the Net Assets of the Scheme.	As per the asset allocation pattern
	Mutual Fund units	The Scheme may invest in another scheme (except fund of funds Schemes) under the AMC or any other mutual fund without charging any fees, provided that the aggregate inter-scheme investment made by all Schemes under the same management or in Schemes under the management of any other asset management company shall not exceed 5% of the Net Asset Value of the Mutual Fund.	Clause 4 of Seventh Schedule of SEBI Mutual Fund Regulations,1996
	Repo/ Reverse Repo Transactions in Corporate Debt Securities	The gross exposure to repo transactions in corporate debt securities shall not be more than 10% of the net assets of the Scheme. Further the amount lent to counter-party under repo transaction in corporate debt securities will be included in single issuer debt instrument limit.	Paragraph *12.18 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds.*

	Short Term Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks – pending deployment	The Scheme shall park not more than 15% of their net assets in short-term deposits of all scheduled commercial banks put together. This limit, however, may be raised to 20% with prior approval of the Trustees. Further, the parking of funds in short term deposits of associate and sponsor scheduled commercial banks together shall not exceed 20% of the total deployment by the Mutual Fund in short term deposits. The Scheme shall park not more than 10% of the net assets in short-term deposits with any one scheduled commercial bank including its subsidiaries.	Paragraph 12.16 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds.
	Debt Instruments with Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancement	Nil	Not applicable
	Covered call option	Nil	Not applicable
	Credit Default Swaps	Nil	Not applicable

Portfolio rebalancing due to passive breaches:

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

Short Term Defensive Consideration:

As per Paragraph 1.14.1.2 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual funds, the tentative portfolio break-up of Equity, Debt, Money Market Instruments, other permitted securities and such other securities as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time with minimum and maximum asset allocation may be altered by the Investment Manager for a short-term period on defensive considerations. In the event of any deviations, the Investment Manager shall rebalance the portfolio within 30 calendar days from the date of said deviation.

B. WHERE WILL THE SCHEME INVEST?

The below list is only indicative and the Scheme may also invest in other equity, debt or money market instruments including derivatives as the scheme is permitted to invest in and permitted by SEBI from time and time. The securities / instruments mentioned below and such other securities the Scheme is permitted to invest in to be listed, unlisted, privately placed, secured, unsecured, rated, unrated and of any maturity

For applicable regulatory investment limits please refer paragraph "Investment Restrictions."

The Fund Manager reserves the right to invest in such securities as maybe permitted from time to time and which are in line with the investment objectives of the Scheme.

A. Equity & equity related instruments including Derivatives (for hedging, portfolio rebalancing, non hedging purpose and such other purposes as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time).

B. Debt

1. Government Debt including Treasury Bills and Securities created and issued by the Central and State Governments
2. Certificate of Deposit (CD)
3. Triparty Repo (TREPS)
4. Commercial Paper (CP)
5. Non-Convertible Debentures and Bonds
6. Floating Rate Bonds
7. Repo/ Reverse Repo
8. Securitized Debt
9. Short Term deposit of Scheduled Commercial Banks (pending deployment) as per applicable guidelines.

C. Units issued by Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) & Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs)

D. Mutual Fund Units

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

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

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

C. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES?

To achieve the investment objective, The Scheme will follow a value investing strategy for the management of its portfolio. Value investing is buying into the stocks Which Fund Managers believe are trading at less than its assessed values. The identification of undervalued stocks would involve fundamental analysis.

Scheme will predominantly invest in well-diversified portfolio of companies after taking into consideration various factors such as Earning Potential, Asset Value, Cash Flow, Dividend Yield, Company's competitive advantage etc.

Scheme will study various parameters like the price-to-book (P/B) ratio, price-to-earning (P/E) ratio, dividend yields (D/Y) of companies within its researched universe in order to arrive at potential investment strategies. These will include:

- Buying stocks with a Low Price to Book (P/B) value
- Buying stocks with a Low Price to Earnings (P/E) multiple OR Low Price to Cash flow (P/CF) multiple
- Buying stocks with High Dividend Yield
- Situations where the value of the company would be unlocked due to Mergers and Acquisitions, Restructuring, Recovery potential etc.

The Scheme will also look into other quantitative parameters like Return on Equity (ROE) and Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) to identify stocks which may be available at more favorable valuations when compared with peer group and stocks in applicable benchmark. The scheme will have no cap or sector bias and seeks to identify undervalued stocks across different market cap / sectors.

The Scheme seeks to identify companies which may be fundamentally strong but are currently not favored due to temporary reasons like poor results, failure with regards to the product launch, factor affecting the industry, etc. and where the market may not have recognized their true potential. The scheme may invest in such undervalued Companies to take advantage of expected price appreciation in the future.

The Scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI, in an attempt to protect the value of the portfolio and enhance Unit holders' interest.

The value strategy is a blend of Top down and Bottom-up strategies, focusing on companies with long track records and excellent managements. The probability of these companies to improve their fundamentals with changing business dynamics is relatively strong. Any stock which will eventually form a part of the portfolio will be analyzed by the in-house equity research team for its investments merits and fundamentals and will be monitored on an on-going basis. In addition to in-house research, external research such as newspapers, database, magazines etc. may be used as an additional source of information.

The Scheme retains the flexibility to invest in the entire range of debt instruments and money market

instruments. Investment in Debt securities and Money Market Instruments will be as per the limits in the asset allocation table of the Scheme, subject to permissible limits laid under SEBI (MF) Regulations. Portfolio will be structured to incorporate reasonable liquidity by the use of cash and cash equivalents. In depth credit evaluation of the securities proposed to be invested in will be carried out by the investment team of the AMC for its fixed income investments.

The Scheme would invest predominantly in equity and will follow an active investment strategy.

Investment in Equity Derivatives

The Fund's trading in derivatives would be in line that is permitted by SEBI Regulations from time to time. The Mutual Fund may use various derivatives and hedging products/ techniques, in order to seek to generate better returns for the Scheme. Derivatives are financial contracts of pre-determined fixed duration, whose values are derived from the value of an underlying primary financial instrument, commodity or index. The Scheme while investing in equities shall transact in exchange traded equity derivatives only and these instruments may take the form of Index Futures, Index Options, Futures and Options on individual equities/securities and such other derivative instruments as may be appropriate and permitted under the SEBI Regulations and guidelines from time to time.

Advantages of Trading in Derivatives
Advantages of derivatives are many. The use of derivatives provides flexibility to the Schemes to hedge whole or part of the portfolio. The following section describes some of the more common derivatives transactions along with their benefits:

Derivatives are financial contracts of pre-determined fixed duration, whose values are derived from the value of an underlying primary financial instrument, commodity or index, such as interest rates, exchange rates, commodities and equities.

Futures
A futures contract is a standardized contract between two parties where one of the parties commits to sell, and the other to buy, a stipulated quantity of a security at an agreed price on or before a given date in future.

Currently, futures contracts have a maximum expiration cycle of 3 months. Three contracts are available for trading, with 1 month, 2 months and 3 months expiry respectively. A new contract is introduced on the next trading day following the expiry of the relevant monthly contract. Futures contracts typically expire on the last Thursday of the month. For example, a contract with the March 2018 expiration expires on the last Thursday of March 2018 (March 20, 2018).

Basic Structure of an Index Future
The Stock Index futures are instruments designed to give exposure to the equity markets indices. The Stock Exchange, Mumbai (BSE) and The National Stock Exchange (NSE) have trading in index futures of 1, 2 and 3 month maturities. The pricing of an index future is the function of the underlying index and short-term interest rates. Index futures are cash settled, there is no delivery of the underlying stocks.

Example using hypothetical figures: 1 month ABC Index Future
If the Scheme buys 2,000 futures contracts, each contract value is 50 times the futures index price.

Purchase Date	:	March 01, 2022	Spot Index	:10,200.00	
Future Price	:	10,300.00	Date of Expiry	:March 20, 2022	
Margin	:	10%			

Assuming the exchange imposes a total margin of 10%, the Investment Manager will be required to provide a total margin of approx. Rs. 103,000,000 (i.e. 10%*10300*2000*50) through eligible securities and cash.

Assuming on the date of expiry, i.e. March 20, 2022, ABC Index closes at 10,350, the net impact will be a profit of Rs. 5,000,000 for the Scheme, i.e. (10,350-10,300) * 2000 * 50 (Futures price = Closing spot price = Rs. 10,350.00)

Profits for the Scheme = (10,350-10,300) * 2000*50 = Rs. 5,000,000.

Please note that the above example is given for illustration purposes only. Some assumptions have been made for the sake of simplicity.

The net impact for the Scheme will be in terms of the difference of the closing price of the index and cost price. Thus, it is clear from the above example that the profit or loss for the Scheme will be the difference between the closing price (which can be higher or lower than the purchase price) and the purchase price. The risks associated with index futures are similar to those associated with equity investments. Additional risks could be on account of illiquidity and potential mis-pricing of the futures.

Basic Structure of a Stock Future

A futures contract on a stock gives its owner the right and obligation to buy or sell stocks. Single Stock Futures traded on NSE (National Stock Exchange) are cash settled; there is no delivery of the underlying stocks on the expiration date. A purchase or sale of futures on a security gives the trader essentially the same price exposure as a purchase or sale of the security itself. In this regard, trading stock futures is no different from trading the security itself.

Example using hypothetical figures:

The Scheme holds shares of ABC Ltd., the current price of which is Rs. 500 per share. The Scheme sells one month futures on the shares of ABC Ltd. at the rate of Rs. 540.

If the price of the stock falls, the Mutual Fund will suffer losses on the stock position held. However, in such a scenario, there will be a profit on the short futures position.

At the end of the period, the price of the stock falls to Rs. 450 and this fall in the price of the stock results in a fall in the price of futures to Rs. 470. There will be a loss of Rs. 50 per share (Rs. 500 - Rs. 450) on the holding of the stock, which will be offset by the profits of Rs. 70 (Rs. 540 - Rs. 470) made on the short futures position.

Please note that the above example is given for illustration purposes only. Some assumptions have been made for the sake of simplicity. Certain factors like margins and other related costs have been ignored. The risks associated with stock futures are similar to those associated with equity investments. Additional risks could be on account of illiquidity and potential mis-

pricing of the futures.

Options

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

An option contract may be of two kinds:

a) 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.

b) 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.

Basic Structure of an Equity Option

In India, options contracts on indices are European style and cash settled whereas, option contracts on individual securities are American style and cash settled.

Example using hypothetical figures: Market type : N Instrument Type : OPTSTK
Underlying : ABC Ltd.(ABC) Purchase date : March 1, 2022
Expiry date : March 20, 2022
Option Type : Put Option (Purchased) Strike Price : Rs. 8,750.00
Spot Price : Rs. 8,800.00
Premium : Rs. 200.00
Lot Size : 100
No. of Contracts : 50

Say, the Mutual Fund purchases on March 1, 2022, 1 month Put Options on ABC Ltd. (ABC) on the NSE i.e. put options on 5000 shares (50 contracts of 100 shares each) of ABC.

As these are American style options, they can be exercised on or before the exercise date i.e. March 20, 2022. If the share price of ABC Ltd. falls to Rs. 8,500/- on March 20, 2022, and the Investment Manager decides to exercise the option, the net impact will be as

Follows:
Premium Expense = Rs. 200 * 50 * 100 =Rs. 10,00,000/-
Option Exercised at = Rs. 8,500/-

Profits for the Mutual Fund = (8,750.00 - 8,500.00) * 50 * 100= Rs. 12,50,000/-
Net Profit = Rs. 12,50,000 - Rs. 10,00,000 = Rs. 2,50,000/-

In the above example, the Investment Manager hedged the market risk on 5000 shares of ABC Ltd. by purchasing put options.

Please note that the above example is given for illustration purposes only. Some assumptions have been made for the sake of simplicity. Certain factors like margins have been ignored. The purchase of Put Options does not increase the market risk in the Mutual Fund as the risk is already in the Mutual Fund's portfolio on account of the underlying asset position (in his example shares of ABC Ltd.). The Premium paid for the option is treated as an expense and added to the holding cost of the relevant security. Additional risks could be on account of illiquidity and potential mis-pricing of the options.

Presently, the position limits for trading in derivatives by Mutual Fund specified under Paragraph 7.5 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds are as follows:

Position Limits

The position limits for Mutual Funds and its schemes shall be under:
(SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/MRD/MRD-PoD-2/P/CIR/2024/140 dated October 15, 2024 as amended from time to time are as follows)

i) Position limit for Mutual Funds in index options contracts
a) The Mutual Fund position limit in all index options contracts on a particular underlying index shall be INR 500 crore or 15% of the total open interest of the market in index options, whichever is higher, per Stock Exchange.
b) This limit would be applicable on open positions in all options contracts on a particular underlying index.

(ii) Position limit for Mutual Funds in index futures contracts
a) The Mutual Fund position limit in all index futures contracts on a particular underlying index shall be INR 500 crore or 15% of the total open interest of the market in index futures, whichever is higher, per Stock Exchange.
b) This limit would be applicable on open positions in all futures contracts on a particular underlying index.

(iii) Additional position limit for hedging
In addition to the position limits at point (i) and (ii) above, Mutual Funds may take exposure in equity index derivatives subject to the following limits:

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

(iv) Position limit for Mutual Funds for stock based derivative contracts

The Mutual Fund position limit in a derivative contract on a particular underlying stock, i.e. stock option contracts and stock futures contracts will be as follows :-

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

(v) Position limit for each scheme of a Mutual Fund

The scheme-wise position limit requirements shall be:

a) 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. 1% of the free float market capitalization (in terms of number of shares). Or
2. 5% of the open interest in the derivative contracts on a particular underlying stock (in terms of number of contracts).

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

c) 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.

Further, the exposure limits for trading in derivatives by Mutual Fund specified under Paragraph 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, are as follows:

1. The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme.
2. Mutual Funds shall not write options or purchase instruments with embedded written options except for the covered call strategy.
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 may be treated as not creating any exposure.
5. Exposure due to hedging positions may not be included in the above-mentioned limits subject to the following:
   - Hedging positions are the derivative positions that reduce possible losses on an existing position in securities and till the existing position remains.
   - Hedging positions cannot be taken for existing derivative positions. Exposure due to such positions shall have to be added and treated under limits mentioned in Point 1
   - Any derivative instrument used to hedge has the same underlying security as the existing position being hedged.
   - 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. *(*a) Mutual Funds may enter into plain vanilla Interest Rate Swaps (IRS) for hedging purposes. The value of the notional principal in such cases must not exceed the value of respective existing assets being hedged by the scheme.
   (b) In case of participation in IRS is through over the counter transactions, the counter party has to be an entity recognized as a market maker by RBI and exposure to a single counterparty in such transactions should not exceed 10% of the net assets of

the scheme. However, if mutual funds are transacting in IRS through an electronic trading platform offered by the Clearing Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIL) and CCIL is the central counterparty for such transactions guaranteeing settlement, the single counterparty limit of 10% shall not be applicable."

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

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

For detailed derivative strategies, please refer to SAI.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER:

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

Generally, the AMC encourages a low portfolio turnover rate. A high portfolio turnover may result in an increase in transaction, brokerage costs. However, a high portfolio turnover may also be representative of the arising trading opportunities to enhance the total return of the portfolio.

D. HOW WILL THE SCHEME BENCHMARK ITS PERFORMANCE?

Nifty 500- Total Returns Index (TRI)

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

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

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

E. WHO MANAGES THE SCHEME?

The following are the details of the fund manager within the AMC who will manage the investments of the Scheme:-

Fund Managerand Age	Qualifications	Experience for the last 10 years	Other Schemes managed
Mr. Sumit Bhatnagar, Fund Manager (48 Years) Managing this scheme since 24th July 2024	• CFA – CFA Institute, USA • Master of Business Administration – Finance from Rotman School of Management, university of Toronto • Master of Business Administration – Finance from I.M.S., Devi Ahilya University, Indore • Bachelor of Business Administration – P.I.M.R, Devi Ahilya University, Indore	Mr. Sumit Bhatnagar has an overall experience of 25 years in financial markets • Fund Manager (Equity) – LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Limited (With effect from 3rd October 2023) • Fund Manager (Equity) – Indiabulls Asset Management Co. Ltd. (May 2021 – June 2023) Head – Equity - Indiabulls Asset Management Co. Ltd. (February 2009 – January 2019)	• LIC MF Nifty 50 Index Fund • LIC MF BSE Sensex Index Fund • LIC MF Nifty 50 ETF • LIC MF BSE Sensex ETF • LIC MF Nifty 100 ETF • LIC MF Nifty Next 50 Index Fund • LIC MF Large Cap Fund • LIC MF Nifty Midcap 100 ETF • LIC MF Focused Fund • LIC MF Arbitrage Fund (Equity portion) • LIC MF Gold Exchange Traded Fund • LIC MF Equity Savings Fund (Equity Portion) • LIC MF Gold ETF Fund of Fund • LIC MF Aggressive Hybrid Fund (Equity Portion) • LIC MF Multi Asset Allocation Fund (Equity and Commodity Component)

			• LIC MF Consumption Fund
	•		
Mr. Mahesh Bendre, Fund Manager, (49 Years) Managing this scheme since 1st July 2024	• PhD (Finance) - Indian Institute of Management Studies and Research, Pune • MBA (Finance) – Dept of Management Science Pune University (PUMBA), Pune • B.E (Mechanical) – MIT, Pune	Mr. Mahesh Bendre has overall 19 years of experience which consist of following: • Fund Manager (Equity) - LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Ltd. (with effect from 1st July 2024) • Senior Equity Analyst – LIC Mutual Fund (April 2024 – June 2024) • Principal Officer & Head – PMS- LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Ltd. (April 2023 till April 2024) • Senior Equity Analyst -LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Ltd. (October 2022 till April 2023) • Senior Analyst IDBI Capital (June 2021 till October 2022) • Investment Analyst- Vervene Asset Management (August 2020 till May 2021) • Equity Analyst Stewart & Mackertich (December 2019 till March 2020) • Equity Analyst Karvy Inst. Equity (October 2017 till November 2019) • Equity Analyst -Way2wealth Inst. Equity (March 2015 till September 2017) • Equity Analyst – Quantum Securities (March 2012 – June 2014)	• LIC MF Infrastructure Fund • LIC MF Small ap Fund • LIC MF Manufacturing Fund • LIC MF Large Cap Fund

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

The Scheme being an open-ended Equity Scheme the detailed comparison of the scheme with other Equity Schemes (list given below) of LIC Mutual Fund is available at the below mentioned link:
Weblink: https://www.licmf.com/sid-disclosure

List of existing Equity Schemes:

1. LIC MF Large Cap Fund
2. LIC MF ELSS Tax Saver

3. LIC MF Banking & Financial Services Fund
4. LIC MF Large & Midcap Fund
5. LIC MF Multicap Fund
6. LIC MF Dividend Yield Fund
7. LIC MF Focused Fund
8. LIC MF Healthcare Fund
9. LIC MF Infrastructure Fund
10. LIC MF Mid cap Fund
11. LIC MF Small Cap Fund
12. LIC MF Unit Linked Insurance Scheme
13. LIC MF Flexi Cap Fund
14. LIC MF Manufacturing Fund
15. LIC MF Consumption Fund

G. HOW HAS THE SCHEME PERFORMED

Regular Plan- Growth Option

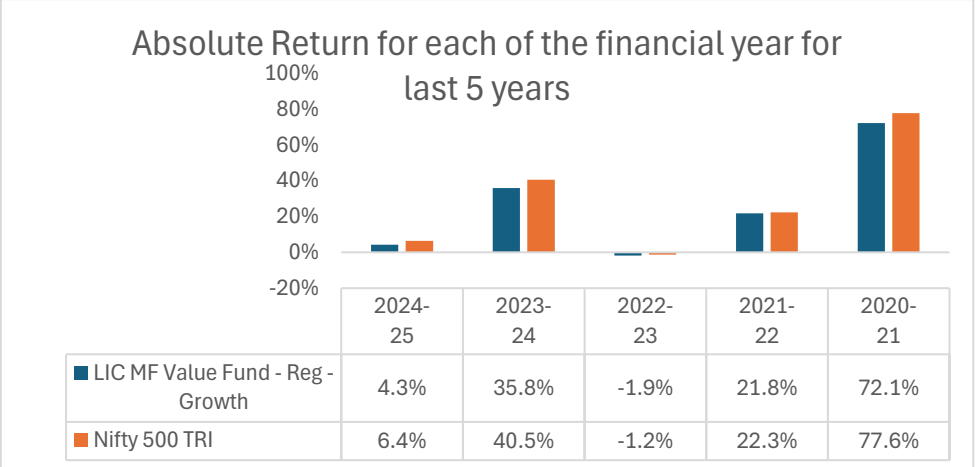
Compounded Annualised Returns	**Scheme Returns (%)^**	**First Tier Benchmark Returns (%) Nifty 500 TRI)**
Returns for the last 1 year	-11.50	-5.28
Returns for the last 3 years	15.18	16.38
Returns for the last 5 years	18.86	20.70
Returns since inception	12.83	13.68

Returns are as on 30th September 2025

^ Date of Inception/ Allotment – 20th August 2018

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

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



	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21
LIC MF Value Fund - Reg - Growth	4.3%	35.8%	-1.9%	21.8%	72.1%
Nifty 500 TRI	6.4%	40.5%	-1.2%	22.3%	77.6%

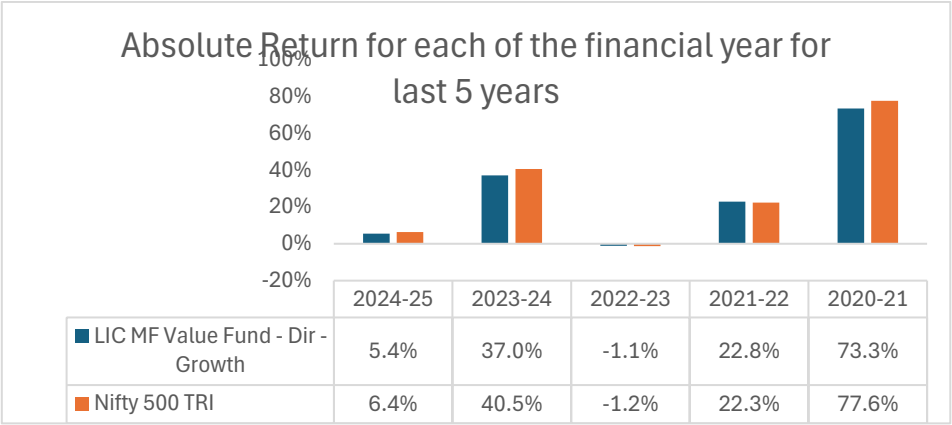
^ Past performance may or may not be sustained in the future.

Direct Plan- Growth Option

Compounded Annualised Returns	Scheme Returns (%)^	First Tier Benchmark Returns (%) Nifty 500 TRI)
Returns for the last 1 year	-10.37	-5.28
Returns for the last 3 years	16.34	16.38
Returns for the last 5 years	19.98	20.70
Returns since inception	14.04	13.68

Returns are as on 30th September 2025
Date of Inception/ Allotment – 20th August 2018
Different plans shall have a different expense structure. The performance details provided herein are of Direct plan - Growth option. The returns are calculated based on Compounded Annualized Growth returns (CAGR) and date of inception is deemed to be date of allotment. The performance of the scheme is benchmarked to the Total Return variant of the Index. Past performance may or may not be sustained in the future.

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



	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21
LIC MF Value Fund - Dir - Growth	5.4%	37.0%	-1.1%	22.8%	73.3%
Nifty 500 TRI	6.4%	40.5%	-1.2%	22.3%	77.6%

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

H. ADDITIONAL SCHEME RELATED DISCLOSURES

i. Scheme's portfolio holdings (top 10 holdings by issuer and fund allocation towards various sectors to be provided through a functional website link that contains detailed description.) - https://www.licmf.com/sid-disclosure.

ii. Disclosure of name and exposure to Top 7 issuers, stocks, groups and sectors as a percentage of NAV of the scheme in case of debt and equity ETFs/index funds through a functional website link that contains detailed description – Not applicable as LIC MF Value Fund is an active Scheme.

iii. Functional website link for Portfolio Disclosure –

Sr. No.	Frequency of disclosure	Weblink
1	Fortnightly Portfolio	Not applicable as the Scheme is an Equity Scheme
2	Monthly Portfolio	https://www.licmf.com/sid-disclosure

3	Half Yearly Portfolio	https://www.licmf.com/sid-disclosure

iv. Portfolio Turnover Rate (as on 30th September 2025): 1.54 times

v. Aggregate investment in the Scheme by:

Sr. No.	Category of Persons	Net Value		Market Value as on 30th September 2025 (Rs.)
		Units	NAV per unit (Rs.)	
1	Mr. Mahesh Bendre	2030.66	25.472	51726.8
2	Mr. Sumit Bhatnagar	153.633	25.472	3913.48

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

vi. Investments of AMC in the Scheme –

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

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

Part III- OTHER DETAILS

A. COMPUTATION OF NAV

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

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

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

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

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

a) Methodology of calculating sale/repurchase price

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

Therefore, Sale or Subscription price = Applicable NAV – Statutory levies applicable, if any.

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

b) Methodology of calculating repurchase price

Repurchase or redemption price is the price or NAV at which scheme purchases or redeems its units from the Unitholders. It may include exit load, if applicable. The exit load, if any, shall be charged as a percentage of Net Assets Value (NAV) i.e. applicable load as a percentage of NAV will be deducted from the "Applicable NAV" to calculate the repurchase price. Therefore, Repurchase or Redemption Price = Applicable NAV *(1- Exit Load, if any).

For example, If the Applicable NAV of the Scheme is Rs.10 and the Exit Load applicable

at the time of investment is 2% if redeemed before completion of 1 year from the date of allotment of units and the unitholder redeems units before completion of 1 year, then the repurchase or redemption price will be: Rs. 10 * (1-0.02) =Rs.9.80.

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

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

B. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO) EXPENSES

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

C. ANNUAL SCHEME RECURRING EXPENSES

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

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

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

*Direct Plan under the aforementioned Scheme shall have a lower expense ratio excluding distribution expenses,commission, etc. and no commission for distribution of Units will be paid / charged under the Direct Plan.

** Mutual funds /AMCs may charge GST on investment and advisory fees to the scheme in addition to the maximumlimit of TER as prescribed in regulation 52 of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.

$ The nature of expenses can be any permissible expenses including management fees.

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

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

Expense Structure for Direct Plan - The annual recurring expenses will be within the limits specified under the SEBI(Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.

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

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

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

The total expenses of the Scheme(s) including the investment management and advisory fee shall notexceed the limit stated in Regulation 52(6) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.

a. Additional expenses incurred towards different permissible heads under sub-regulation 52(2) & 52(4), not exceeding 0.05 percent of daily net assets of the concerned scheme.

"Provided that such additional expenses shall not be charged to the schemes where the exit load is not levied orapplicable."

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

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

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

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

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

The Scheme shall strive to reduce the level of these expenses so as to keep them well within the maximum limits currently allowed by SEBI and any revision in the said expenses limits by SEBI would be applicable.

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

Further, it is clarified that the brokerage and transaction cost incurred for the purpose of execution of trade maybe capitalized to the extent of 0.12 percent for cash market transactions. Any payment towards brokerage andtransaction cost, over and above the said 12 bps cash market transactions may be charged to the scheme within the maximum limit of Total Expense Ratio (TER) as prescribed under regulation 52 of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations.

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

Particulars	**Regular Plan**	**Direct Plan**
Amount invested at the beginning of the year (in Rs.)	20,000	20,000
Returns before expenses (in Rs.)	2000	2000
Returns before expenses (%)	10%	10%
Expenses other than Distribution commission (in Rs.)	200	200

Distribution Commission (in Rs.)	100	-
Returns after expenses at the end of the Year (in Rs.)	1700	1800
Returns after expenses at the end of the Year (%)	8.5%	9%

D. LOAD STRUCTURE

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

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

a. No exit load shall be levied for switching between Plas/Options within the Scheme.

b. However, any subsequent switch-out or redemption of such investments from Direct Plan will not be subject to any exit load based on the original date of investment in the Scheme.

c. No exit load will be levied on Bonus Units and Units allotted on Reinvestment of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option.

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

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

Any imposition or enhancement of Exit Load shall be applicable on prospective investments only. However, AMC shall not charge any load on issue of bonus units and units allotted on Reinvestment of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal for existing as well as prospective investors. For any change in load structure AMC will issue an addendum and display it on the website/Investor Service Centres. In case of changes in load structure the addendum carrying the latest applicable load, structure shall be attached to all KIM and SID already in stock till it is updated.

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

Section II

I. Introduction

A. Definitions/interpretation

Definitions

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

Interpretation

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

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

B. RISK FACTORS:

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

RISK ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTMENT IN EQUITIES:

The scheme proposes to invest in equity and equity related instruments. By nature, Equity instruments are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis due to both micro and macro factors.

The following are other risks related to investing in equities:

Market risk: Refers to any type of risk due to the market conditions such as volatility in the capital markets, interest rates, changes in Government policies, taxation laws etc. that may negatively affect the prices of the securities invested in by the scheme.

Business risk: Risk related to uncertainty of income due to the nature of a company's business. Government policy regarding implementation of international treaties like WTO etc. could affect the fortunes of many of the related companies where the scheme may invest. Imposition of tariff / non - tariff barriers and restrictions on labour by countries in the target markets may impact corporate earnings.

Liquidity risk related to equity instruments: The liquidity risk is more prominent in case of sectoral securities. However the ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges. Securities that are unlisted carry a higher

liquidity risk compared to listed securities.

Settlement Risk: Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of these investments. Different segments of Indian financial markets have different settlement periods and such periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities.

Concentration risk: This risk arises from over exposure to few securities/issuers/sectors.

Performance Risk: Performance of the Scheme may be impacted with changes in factors which affect the capital market.

RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTMENTS IN REITS AND INVITS

Market Risk: REITs and InvITs are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to market movements. Investors may note that AMC/Fund Manager's investment decisions may not always be profitable, as actual market movements may be at variance with the anticipated trends. The NAV of the Scheme is vulnerable to movements in the prices of securities invested by the scheme, due to various market related factors like changes in the general market conditions, factors and forces affecting capital market, level of interest rates, trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures.

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the Scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk.

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or IDCW pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs &InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

RISK ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTMENT IN DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS:

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

also on the suitable and acceptable benchmarks.

RISK ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTMENT IN DEBT SECURITIES:

1. All debt securities are exposed to interest rate risks, credit risks and reinvestment risk. Different types of securities in which the scheme would invest as given in the Scheme Information Document 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, bond which AAA rated are comparatively less risky than bonds which are AA rated.
2. Liquidity of scheme's investment may be inherently restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods. The inability to sell the money market or debt securities held in the scheme's portfolio due to the absence of a well-developed and liquid secondary market for such securities may result, at times in losses to the scheme, in case of subsequent decline in the value of such securities.

RISK ASSOCIATED WITH FLOATING RATE SECURITIES:

The fund may invest in floating rat e instruments. These instruments' coupon will be reset periodically in line with the benchmark index movement. The changes in the prevailing rates of interest will affect the value of the Plan's holdings and thus the value of the Plan's Units. The fund could be exposed to the interest rate risk (i) to the extent of time gap in resetting of the benchmark rates, and (ii) to the extent the benchmark index fails to capture the interest rate movement. Though the basis (i.e. benchmark) gets readjusted on a regular basis, the spread (i.e. mark-up) over benchmark remains constant. This can result in some volatility to the holding period return of floating rate instruments. If the floating rate asset is created by swapping the fixed return to a floating rate return then there may be an additional risk of counter-party who will pay floating rate return and receive fixed rate return. Due to the evolving nature of the floating rate market, there may be an increased degree of liquidity risk in the portfolio from time to time.

RISK ASSOCIATED WITH STOCK LENDING

Risks associated with stock lending may include counter party risk, liquidity risk and other market risks. At present, there is no significant activity in the Securities Borrowing and Lending market. The Mutual Fund has so far not participated in Securities Lending market. However, we understand the risks associated with the securities lending business and the AMC will have appropriate controls (including limits) before initiating any such transactions.

RISK FACTORS RELATED TO SECURITISED DEBT:

Different types of Securitized Debts in which the scheme would invest carry different levels and types of risks. Accordingly, the scheme's risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investments in Securitized Debts e.g. AAA securitized bonds will have low Credit Risk than a AA securitized bond. Credit Risk on Securitized Bonds may also depend upon the Originator, if the bonds are issued with Recourse to Originator. A bond with Recourse will have a lower Credit Risk than a bond without Recourse. Underlying assets in Securitized Debt may be the receivables from Auto Finance, Credit Cards, Home Loans or any such receipts. Credit risk relating to these types of receivables

depend upon various factors including macro-economic factors of these industries and economies. To be more specific, factors like nature and adequacy of property mortgaged against these borrowings, loan agreement, mortgage deed in case of Home Loan, adequacy of documentation in case of Auto Finance and Home Loan, capacity of borrower to meet its obligation on borrowings in case of Credit Cards and intentions of the borrower to influence the risks relating to the assets (borrowings) underlying the Securitized Debts. Holders of Securitized Assets may have Low Credit Risk with Diversified Retail Base on Underlying Assets, especially when Securitized Assets are created by High Credit Rated Tranches. Risk profiles of Planned Amortization Class Tranches (PAC), Principal Only Class Tranches (PO) and Interest Only Class Tranches (IO) will also differ, depending upon the interest rate movement and Speed of Pre-payments. A change in market interest rates/prepayments may not change the absolute amount of receivables for the investors, but affects the reinvestment of the periodic cash flows that the investor receives in the securitized paper.

Securitization: Background, Risk Analysis, Mitigation, Investment Strategy and Other Related Information

A securitization transaction involves sale of receivables by the originator (a bank, non-banking finance company, housing finance company, or a manufacturing/service company) to a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), typically set up in the form of a trust. Investors are issued rated Pass-Through Certificates (PTCs), the proceeds of which are paid as consideration to the originator. In this manner, the originator, by selling his loan receivables to an SPV, receives consideration from investors much before the maturity of the underlying loans. Investors are paid from the collections of the underlying loans from borrowers. Typically, the transaction is provided with a limited amount of credit enhancement (as stipulated by the rating agency for a target rating), which provides protection to investors against defaults by the underlying borrowers. Generally available asset classes for securitization in India are:

- Commercial vehicles
- Auto and two wheeler pools
- Mortgage pools (residential housing loans)
- Personal loan, credit card and other retail loans
- Corporate loans/receivables

In pursuance to Paragraph 12.15 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, given below are the requisite details relating to investments in Securitized debt:

1. Risk profile of securitized debt vis-à-vis risk appetite of the scheme

   The Scheme aims to invest in a portfolio of fixed income securities/ debt instruments maturing on or before the maturity of the Plan under the Scheme. In this scheme the fund manager ensures that the scheme maturity matches the maturity of the underlying securities and as securitized debt instruments are relatively illiquid the fund manager buys these with the view to hold them till maturity. Investment in these instruments will help the fund in aiming at reasonable returns. These returns come with a certain degree of risks, which are covered separately in the Scheme Information Document. Accordingly, the medium risk profile of the securitized debt instruments matches that of the prospective investors of this fund and hence can be considered in the fund universe.

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

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

For a complete understanding of the policy relating to selection of originators, we have first analyzed below risks attached to a securitization transaction.

In terms of specific risks attached to securitization, each asset class would have different underlying risks, however, residential mortgages are supposed to be having lower default rates as an asset class. On the other hand, repossession and subsequent recovery of commercial vehicles and other auto assets is fairly easier and better compared to mortgages. Some of the asset classes such as personal loans, credit card receivables etc., being unsecured credits in nature, may witness higher default rates. As regards corporate loans/receivables, depending upon the nature of the underlying security for the loan or the nature of the receivable the risks would correspondingly fluctuate. However, the credit enhancement stipulated by rating agencies for such asset class pools is typically much higher, which helps in making their overall risks comparable to other AAA/AA rated asset classes.

The Scheme may invest in securitized debt assets. These assets would be in the nature of Asset Backed securities (ABS) and Mortgage Backed securities (MBS) with underlying pool of assets and receivables like housing loans, auto loans and single corporate loan originators. The Scheme intends to invest in securitized instruments rated AAA/AA by a SEBI recognized credit rating agency.

Before entering into any securitization transaction, the risk is assessed based on the information generated from the following sources:

1. Rating provided by the rating agency
2. Assessment by the AMC

Assessment by a Rating Agency

In its endeavour to assess the fundamental uncertainties in any securitization transaction, a credit rating agency normally takes into consideration following factors:

1. Credit Risk

Credit risk forms a vital element in the analysis of securitization transaction. Adequate credit enhancements to cover defaults, even under stress scenarios, mitigate this risk. Evaluating following risks does this:

- Asset risk
- Originator risk
- Portfolio risk
- Pool risks

The quality of the pool is a crucial element in assessing credit risk. In the Indian context, generally, pools are 'cherry- picked' using positive selection criteria. To protect the investor from adverse selection of pool contracts, the rating agencies normally take into consideration pool characteristics such as pool seasoning (seasoning represents the number of instalments paid by borrower till date: higher seasoning represents better quality), over

dues at the time of selection and Loan to Value (LTV). To assess its risk profile vis-à-vis the overall portfolio, the pool is analyzed with regard to geographical location, borrower profile, LTV, and tenure.

2. **Counterparty Risk**

   There are several counter parties in a securitization transaction, and their performance is crucial. Unlike in the case of credit risks, where the risks emanate from a diversified pool of retail assets, counterparty risks result in either performance or non-performance. The rating agencies generally mitigate such risks through the usage of stringent counterparty selection and replacement criteria to reduce the risk of failure. The risks assessed under this category include:
   - Servicer risk
   - Commingling risk
   - Miscellaneous other counterparty risks

3. **Legal Risks**
   The rating agency normally conducts a detailed study of the legal documents to ensure that the investors' interest is not compromised and relevant protection and safeguards are built into the transaction.

4. **Market Risks**

   Market risks represent risks not directly related to the transaction, but other market related factors, stated below, which could have an impact on transaction performance, or the value of the investments to the investors.

   - Macro-economic risks
   - Prepayment risks
   - Interest rate risks

Other Risks associated with investment in securitized debt and mitigation measures: 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 payouts to the investors (i.e. the Schemes) 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. Housing Loans, Commercial Vehicle loans, Motorcar loans, Two wheeler loans and personal loans will stake up in that order in terms of risk profile.

Risk Mitigation: In addition to careful scrutiny of credit profile of borrower/pool additional security in the form of adequate cash collaterals and other securities may be obtained to ensure that they all qualify for similar rating.

Bankruptcy Risk

If the originator of securitized debt instruments in which the Scheme invests is subject to bankruptcy proceedings and the court in such proceedings concludes that the sale of the assets

from originator to the trust was not a 'true sale', and then the Scheme could experience losses or delays in the payments due.

Risk Mitigation: Normally, specific 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'. It is also in the interest of the originator to demonstrate the transaction as a true sell to get the necessary revenue recognition and tax benefits.

Limited Liquidity and Price risk

Presently, secondary market for securitized papers is not very liquid. There is no assurance that a deep secondary market will develop for such securities. This could limit the ability of the investor to resell them. Even if a secondary market develops and sales were to take place, these secondary transactions may be at a discount to the initial issue price due to changes in the interest rate structure.

Risk Mitigation: Securitized debt instruments are relatively illiquid in the secondary market and hence they are generally held to maturity. The liquidity risk and HTM nature is taken into consideration at the time of analyzing the appropriateness of the securitization.

Risks due to possible prepayments: Weighted Tenor / Yield
Asset securitization is a process whereby commercial or consumer credits are packaged and sold in the form of financial instruments Full prepayment of underlying loan contract may arise under any of the following circumstances;

- Obligor pays the Receivable due from him at any time prior to the scheduled maturity date of that Receivable; or
- Receivable is required to be repurchased by the Seller consequent to its inability to rectify a material misrepresentation with respect to that Receivable; or
- The Servicer recognizing a contract as a defaulted contract and hence repossessing the underlying Asset and selling the same.
- In the event of prepayments, investors may be exposed to changes in tenor and yield.

Risk Mitigation: A certain amount of prepayments is assumed in the calculations at the time of purchase based on historical trends and estimates. Further a stress case estimate is calculated and additional margins are built in.

Bankruptcy of the Investor's Agent

If Investor's agent becomes subject to bankruptcy proceedings and the court in the bankruptcy proceedings concludes that the recourse of Investor's Agent to the assets/receivables is not in its capacity as agent/Trustee but in its personal capacity, then an Investor could experience losses or delays in the payments due under the swap agreement.

Risk Mitigation: All possible care is normally taken in structuring the transaction and drafting the underlying documents so as to provide that the assets/receivables if and when held by Investor's Agent is held as agent and in Trust for the Investors and shall not form part of the personal assets of Investor's Agent.

Assessment by the AMC

Mapping of structures based on underlying assets and perceived risk profile the scheme will invest in securitized debt originated by Banks, NBFCs and other issuers of investment grade credit quality and established track record. The AMC will evaluate following factors, while investing in securitized debt:

Originator

Acceptance evaluation parameters (for pool loan and single loan securitization transactions)
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.

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 strategic framework for credit analysis, which entails 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

Critical Evaluation Parameters (for pool loan and single loan securitization transactions)

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:

1. High default track record/ frequent alteration of redemption conditions / covenants
2. High leverage ratios – both on a standalone basis as well on a consolidated level/ group level
3. Higher proportion of re-schedulement of underlying assets of the pool or loan, as the case may be
4. Higher proportion of overdue assets of the pool or the underlying loan, as the case may

be
5. Poor reputation in market
6. Insufficient track record of servicing of the pool or the loan, as the case may be.

Advantages of Investments in Single Loan Securitized Debt:

1. Wider Coverage: A Single Loan Securitized Debt market offers a more diverse range of issues / exposures as the Banks / NBFCs lend to larger base of borrowers.
2. Credit Assessment: Better credit assessment of the underlying exposure as the Banks / NBFCs ideally co-invest in the same structure or take some other exposure on the same borrower in some other form.
3. Better Structuring: Single Loan Securitized Debt investments facilitate better structuring than investments in plain vanilla debt instruments as it is governed by Securitization guidelines issued by RBI.
4. Better Legal documentation: Single Loan Securitized Debt structures involve better legal documentation than Non Convertible Debenture (NCD) investments.
5. End use of funds: Securitized debt has better standards of disclosures as well as limitation on end use of funds as compared to NCD investments wherein the end use is general corporate purpose.
6. Yield enhancer: Single Loan Securitized Debt investments give higher returns as compared to NCD investments in same corporate exposure.
7. Regulator supervision: Macro level supervision from RBI in Securitization Investments as compared to NCD investments.
8. Tighter covenants: Single Loan Securitized Debt structures involve tighter financial covenants than NCD investments.

Disadvantages of Investments in Single Loan Securitized Debt

1 Liquidity risk: Investments in Single Loan Securitized Debts have relatively less liquidity as compared to investments in NCDs.
2 Co-mingling Risk: Servicers in a securitization transaction normally deposit all payments received from the obligors into a collection account. However, there could be a time gap between collection by a servicer and depositing the same into the collection account. In this interim period, collections from the loan agreements by the servicer may not be segregated from other funds of the servicer. If the servicer fails to remit such funds due to investors, investors in the Scheme may be exposed to a potential loss.

Table below lists the major risks and advantages of investing in Single Loan securitizations.

Risks	PTC	NCD	Risk Mitigants
Liquidity Risk	Less	Relatively High	Liquidity Risk is mitigated by investing instructures which are in line with product maturity, also by taking cash collateral, bank guarantees etc.
Advantages	PTC	NCD	
Wider Coverage/Issuers	High	Relatively Less	
Credit Assessment	High	Relatively less	
Structure	Higher Issuances	Relatively less	

Legal Documentation	More regulated	Relatively les sregulated	
End use of funds	Targeted end use	General Purpose use	
Yield Enhancer	High	Less	
Covenants	Tighter Covenants	Less	
Secondary Market Issuances	Higher issuances	Lower issuances	

Table below 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**
Approximate Average Maturity (in months)	36-120 months	12-60 months	12-60 months	15-48 months	15-80 weeks	5 months – 3 years
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	3-10%	4-12%	4-13%	4-15%	5-15%	5-15%
Average Loan to Value Ratio	75%-95%	80%-98%	75%-95%	70%-95%	Unsecured	Unsecured
Average seasoning of the Pool	3-5 months	3-6 months	3-6 months	3-5 months	2-7 weeks	1-5 months
Maximum Single exposurerange	4-5%	3-4%	NA (retailPool)	NA (Retail Pool)	NA (Very Small Retail Loan)	NA (Retail Pool)
Average single exposure range %	0.5%-3%	0.5%-3%	<1% of theFund size	<1% of theFund size	<1% of the Fund size	<1% of the Fund size

Notes:

1. Retail pools are the loan pools relating to Car, 2 wheeler, micro finance and personal loans, wherein the averageloan size is relatively small and spread over large number of borrowers.

2. Information illustrated in the Tables above, is based on the current scenario relating to

Securitized Debt marketand is subject to change depending upon the change in the related factors.

3. The level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets, and risk mitigation measures for less diversifiedinvestments.

Majority of our securitized debt investments shall be in asset backed pools wherein we'll have underlying assets as Medium and Heavy Commercial Vehicles, Light Commercial Vehicles (LCV), Cars, and Construction Equipment etc. Where we invest in Single Loan Securitization, as the credit is on the underlying issuer, we focus on the credit review of the borrower. A credit analyst sets up limit for various issuers based on independent research taking into account their historical track record, prevailing rating and current financials. 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: We generally analyze the size of each loan on a sample basis and analyze a static pool of the originator to ensure the same matches the Static pool characteristics. Also indicates whether there is excessive reliance on very small ticket size, which may result in difficult and costly recoveries. To illustrate, the ticket size of housing loans is generally higher than that of personal loans. Hence in the construction of a housing loan asset pool for say Rs.10000000/- it may be easier to construct a pool with just 10 housing loans of Rs.1000000/- each rather than to construct a pool of personal loans as the ticket size of personal loans may rarely exceed Rs.500000/- per individual. Also to amplify this illustration further, if one were to construct a pool of Rs.10000000/- consisting of personal loans of Rs.100000/-- each, the larger number of contracts (100 as against one of 10 housing loans of Rs.10 lakh each) automatically diversifies the risk profile of the pool as compared to a housing loan based asset pool.

Average original maturity of the pool: indicates the original repayment period and whether the loan tenors are inline with industry averages and borrower's repayment capacity. To illustrate, in a car pool consisting of 60-month contracts, the original maturity and the residual maturity of the pool viz. number of remaining instalments to be paidgives a better idea of the risk of default of the pool itself. If in a pool of 100 car loans having original maturity of 60 months, if more than 70% of the contracts have paid more than 50% of the instalments and if no default has been observed in such contracts, this is a far superior portfolio than a similar car loan pool where 80% of the contracts have not even crossed 5 instalments.

Default rate distribution: We generally ensure that all the contracts in the pools are current to ensure zero default rate distribution. Indicates how much % of the pool and overall portfolio of the originator is current, how much is in 0-30 DPD (days past due), 30-60 DPD, 60-90 DPD and so on. The rationale here being, as against 0-30 DPD, the 60-90 DPD is certainly a higher risk category.

Geographical Distribution: Regional/state/ branch distribution is preferred to avoid concentration of assets in a particular region/state/branch.

Risk Tranching: Typically, we would avoid investing in mezzanine debt or equity of Securitized debt in the form of subordinate tranche, without specific risk mitigation strategies / additional cash / security collaterals/ guarantees, etc. Also refer Paragraphs 2 and 3 above

for risk assessment process.

4. 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 is Compliant with the laws and regulations.

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

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

Refer the Table in paragraph 2 and 3 above, which illustrates the average seasoning of the debt by the originator prior to securitization. Further, also refer the same Table, which illustrates additional collaterals taken against each type of asset class, which is preferred over the minimum retention percentage by the originator of the loan.

6. 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.

Investments made by the scheme in any asset are done based on the requirements of the scheme and is in accordance with the investment policy. All Investments are made entirely at an arm's length basis with no consideration of any existing / consequent investments by any party related to the transaction (originator, issuer, borrower etc.). Investments made in Securitized debt are made as per the Investment pattern of the Scheme and are done after detailed analysis of the underlying asset. There might be instances of Originator investing in the same scheme but both the transactions are at arm's length and avoid any conflict of interest. In addition to internal controls in the fixed income investment process, there is regular monitoring by the compliance team, risk management group, and internal review teams. 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.

7. In general, 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. Credit analyst does the investments in securitized debt after appropriate research. The ratings are monitored for any movement. Monthly Pool Performance MIS is received from the trustee and is analyzed for any variation. The entire securitized portfolio is published in the fact sheet and disclosed in the web site for public consumption with details of underlying exposure and originator.

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.

Credit Rating of the Transaction / Certificate

The credit rating is not a recommendation to purchase, hold or sell the Certificate in as much as the ratings do not comment on the market price of the Certificate or its suitability to a particular investor. There is no assurance by the rating agency either that the rating will remain at the same level for any given period of time or that the rating will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely by the rating agency.

Risks associated with investing in TREPS Segments

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

A. Risk mitigation strategies

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

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

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

- **Risks associated with Equity and Equity related instruments**

Risk	Risk Mitigation Strategy
Market Risk (The risk of losses due to adverse movements in overall market prices.)	Endeavour to have a well-diversified portfolio of good companies with the ability to use cash/derivatives for hedging.

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

- **Risks associated with Debt and money market securities**

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

(The risk that the issuer of a debt security will default on its payment obligations or the credit rating of the issuer gets downgraded.)	going basis

- **•Risks associated with REITS/ INVITS:**

Risk	Risk Mitigation Strategy
Market Risk	The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates and the resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events etc. REITs & InvITs may have volatile cash flows. To mitigate this, the maximum exposure to units of REITs and InvITs is capped at 10% of the portfolio.
Liquidity Risk	This refers to the ease with which REIT/InvIT units can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be times when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists. Regular monitoring of the REITs and InvITs liquidity/ trading volume & changes in market conditions/ regulatory changes will help mitigate the same.
Interest Rate Risk	Generally, there would be an inverse relationship between the interest rates and the price of units. Regular monitoring and evaluating the portfolio structure with respect to changing interest rate scenario.

II. Information about the scheme:

A. Where will the scheme invest?

The below list is only indicative and the Scheme may also invest in other equity, debt or money market instruments including derivatives as the scheme is permitted to invest in and permitted by SEBI from time and time. The securities / instruments mentioned below and such other securities the Scheme is permitted to invest in to be listed, unlisted, privately placed, secured, unsecured, rated, unrated and of any maturity.

For applicable regulatory investment limits please refer paragraph "Investment Restrictions."

The Fund Manager reserves the right to invest in such securities as maybe permitted from time to time and which are in line with the investment objectives of the Scheme.

A. **Equity & equity related instruments** including Derivatives (for hedging, portfolio rebalancing, non hedging purpose and such other purposes as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time).

B. **Debt**

1. Government Debt

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

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

2. Certificate of Deposit (CD)

Certificate of Deposit (CD) is a negotiable money market instrument issued by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) and select All India Financial Institutions (FIs) that have been permitted by the RBI to raise short term resources. The maturity period of CDs issued by the SCBs is between 7 days to 1 year, whereas, in case of FIs, maturity is 1 year to 3 years from 47 the date of issue. CDs also are issued at a discount to face value and can be traded in secondary market.

3. Triparty Repo (TREPS)

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

4. Commercial Paper (CP)

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

5. Non Convertible Debentures and Bonds

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

6. Floating rate Bonds

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

7. Repo/Reverse Repo

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

8. Securitized Debt

   Securitized Debt such as Mortgage Backed Securities ("MBS") or Asset Backed Securities ("ABS") is a financial instrument (bond) whose interest and principal payments are backed by an underlying cash flow from another asset. Asset Securitization is a process whereby commercial or consumer credits are packaged and sold in the form of financial instruments.

   A typical process of asset securitization involves sale of specific receivables to a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) set up in the form of a trust or a company.

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

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

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

C. **Units issued by Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) & Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs)**

   The scheme shall invest in REITs / InvITs to the extent mentioned in asset allocation and in line with, SEBI (Mutual Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.

D. **Mutual Fund Units**

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

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

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

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

B. What are the Investment Restrictions?

All the investment restrictions as contained in the Seventh Schedule to SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and circulars issued thereunder, applicable to the scheme should be incorporated. Further in case the fund follows any internal norms vis-à-vis limiting exposure to a particular scrip or sector, etc. apart from the aforementioned investment restrictions the sameneeds to be disclosed.

1) The scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in debt instruments comprising money market instruments and non-money market instruments issued by a single issuer which are rated not below investment grade by a credit ratingagency authorized to carry out such activity under the SEBI Act. Such investment limit may be extended to 12% of the NAV of the scheme with the prior approval of the Boards of the Trustee Company and the asset management company;

   Further, the scheme shall not invest more than:

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

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

   Provided that such limit shall not be applicable for investment in Government Securities, treasury bills and Triparty Repoon Government securities or treasury bills;

   Provided further that investment within such limit can be made in mortgaged backed securitized debt which is rated notbelow investment grade by a credit rating agency registered with SEBI.

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

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

   Provided that the Sponsor of the Fund, its associate or group company including the asset management company of the Fund, through the Scheme(s) of the Fund or otherwise, individually or collectively, directly or indirectly, shall not have 10% or more of the share-holding or voting rights in the asset management company or the trustee company of any other mutual fund.

Provided further that in the event of a merger, acquisition, scheme of arrangement or any other arrangement involving the sponsors of the mutual funds, shareholders of the asset management companies or trustee companies, their associates or group companies which results in the incidental acquisition of shares, voting rights or representation on the board of the asset management companies or trustee companies beyond the above specified limit, such exposure may be rebalanced within a period of one year of coming into force of such an arrangement.

3) Transfer of investments from one Scheme to another Scheme in the Mutual Fund shall be allowed only if:
   (i) such transfers are done at the prevailing market price for quoted instruments on spot basis (spot basis shall have the same meaning as specified by a stock exchange for spot transactions)
   (ii) the securities so transferred shall be in conformity with the investment objective & policies of the Scheme to whichsuch transfer has been made.
   (iii) ISTs shall take place in compliance with various conditions as specified under Paragraph 12.30 of SEBI Master Circular.

4) The Schemes may invest in another scheme (except fund of funds Schemes) under the AMC or any other mutual fund without charging any fees, provided that the aggregate inter-scheme investment made by all Schemes under the same management or in Schemes under the management of any other asset management company shall not exceed 5%of the Net Asset Value of the Mutual Fund. No investment management fees shall be charged for investing in other schemes of the fund or in the schemes of any other Mutual Fund.

5) The Mutual Fund shall get the securities purchased or transferred in the name of the Mutual Fund on account of the concerned Scheme, wherever the instruments are intended to be of a long term nature.

6) The Mutual Funds having an aggregate of securities worth Rs.10 crore or more as on the latest balance-sheet date, shall subject to such instructions as may be issued from time to time by SEBI, settle their transactions only through dematerialised securities. The Mutual Fund shall enter into transactions relating to Government Securities only in dematerialised form.

7) The Scheme shall only invest in equity shares or equity related instruments which are listed or to be listed.

8) Pending deployment of funds of the Schemes in terms of the investment objective and policies of the Schemes, the Mutual Fund may invest the fund of the scheme in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks subject to the guidelines as applicable from time to time.

   Pursuant to Paragraph 12.16 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, subject to the following conditions:
   (i) "Short Term" for parking of funds shall be treated as a period not exceeding 91 days.

   (ii) Such short-term deposits shall be held in the name of the respective Plan(s) of

the Scheme.

(iii) The Scheme shall not park more than 15% of their net assets in the short term deposit(s) of all the scheduled commercial banks put together. However, it may be raised to 20% with the prior approval of the Trustee.

(iv) Parking of funds in short term deposits of associate and sponsor scheduled commercial banks together shall not exceed 20% of total deployment by the Mutual Fund in short term deposits.

(v) The Schemes shall not park more than 10% of their net assets in short term deposit(s) with any one scheduled commercial bank including its subsidiaries.

(vi) The Trustee shall ensure that the funds of the Schemes are not parked in the short term deposits of a bank which has invested in the Schemes.

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

AMC will not charge any investment management and advisory fees for parking of funds in short term deposits ofscheduled commercial banks.

9) No Scheme shall make any investment in:
(i) any unlisted security of any associate or group company of the Sponsor; or
(ii) any security issued by way of private placement by an associate or group company of the Sponsor; or(iii)the listed securities of group companies of the Sponsor, which is in excess of 25% of the net assets of the scheme.

10) The Schemes shall not make any investment in any fund of funds scheme.

11) No Scheme shall invest more than 10% of its NAV in the equity shares/equity related instruments of any company. Provided that the limit of 10% shall not be applicable for investments in the case of index fund or exchange traded fund or sector or industry specific scheme.

12) All investments by the Scheme shall be made only in listed or to be listed equity shares and equity related instruments.

13) No term loans for any purpose may be advanced by the Mutual Fund and the Mutual Fund shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs of the Schemes for the purpose of repurchase, redemption of Units or payment of interest or Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal to Unit Holders, provided that the Mutual Fund shall not borrow more than 20% of the net assets of each of the Schemes and the duration of such borrowing shall not exceed a period ofsix months.

14) If any company invests more than 5 percent of the NAV of any of the Schemes, investment made by that or any other Scheme of the Mutual Fund in that company or its subsidiaries shall be brought to the notice of the Trustees by the AMC and be disclosed in the half-yearly and annual accounts with justification for such investment provided that the latter investment has been made within one year of the date of the former investment calculated on either side..

15) Mutual Fund may lend and borrow securities in accordance with the framework relating to short selling and securities lending and borrowing specified by SEBI.

16) The investment manager may, from time to time invest its own funds in the scheme at its discretion. However,the investment manager shall not be entitled to charge any fees on its investments in the scheme.

17) Investment in unrated debt and money market instruments (other than government securities, treasury bills, derivative products such as Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Interest Rate Futures (IRF), etc.) by the Scheme shall not exceed 5% of the net assets of the Scheme. However, all such investments shall be made with the prior approval of the Board of AMC and Trustees.

18) Mutual Funds/AMCs shall ensure that total exposure of debt schemes of mutual funds in a group (excluding investments in securities issued by Public Sector Units, Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks) shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme. Such investment limit may be extended to 25% of the net assets of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees.

19) The investments by debt mutual fund schemes in debt and money market instruments of group companies of both the sponsor and the asset management company shall not exceed 10% of the net assets of the scheme. Such investment limit may be extended to 15% of the net assets of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees.

20) A mutual fund scheme shall not invest in unlisted debt instruments including commercial papers, except Government Securities and other money market instruments.

Provided that Mutual Fund Schemes may invest in unlisted nonconvertible debentures up to a maximum of 10%of the debt portfolio of the scheme subject to such conditions as may be specified by SEBI from time to time.

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

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

C. Fundamental Attributes

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

(i) TYPE OF A SCHEME

An open-ended equity scheme following value investment strategy.

(ii) INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

Main Objective: The Investment Objective of the Scheme is to generate long-term capital appreciation along with regular income by investing predominantly in equity and equity related instruments by following value investing strategy.

There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realized.

Investment Pattern: The indicative portfolio break-up with minimum and maximum asset allocation is detailed in the section "**HOW WILL THE SCHEME ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?**". The fund manager reserves the right to alter the asset allocation for a short-term period on defensive considerations.

(iii) TERMS OF ISSUE

Liquidity provisions such as listing, repurchase, redemption – Repurchases shall be allowed on all business days an ongoing basis from the Scheme reopening date. The units of the scheme are not listed on any Stock Exchange. Units of the schemes held in demat form shall be freely transferable, in order to facilitate transferability of units held in one demat account to another demat account, pursuant to Paragraph 14.4.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds. The units of the Scheme held in Statement of Account mode are transferable subject to compliance of provisions prescribed in this regard in the Statement of Additional Information.

Aggregate fees and expenses charged to the scheme: The aggregate fees and expenses charged to the Scheme will be in line with the limits defined in the SEBI (MF) Regulations as amended from time to time. The aggregate fee and expenses to be charged to the Scheme is detailed in Section I Part III (C) of this document.

Any safety net or guarantee provided:

The Scheme does not provide any safety net or guarantee, nor does it provide any assurance regarding the realization of the investment objective of the scheme or in respect of declaration of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal.

Changes in Fundamental Attributes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

G. Other Scheme Specific Disclosures:

Listing and transfer of units	The units of the scheme are not listed on any Stock Exchange. Units of the Schemes held in demat form shall be freely transferable, in order to facilitate transferability of units held in one demat account to another demat account, pursuant to Paragraph 14.4.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds. The units of the Scheme held in Statement of Account mode are transferable subject to compliance of provisions prescribed in this regard in the Statement of Additional Information.
Dematerialization of units	The Unit holders would have an option to hold the Units in demat form or account statement (non-demat) form. Units held in Demat Form are freely transferable. The Applicant intending to hold Units in demat form will be required to have a beneficiary account with a Depository Participant (DP) of the NSDL/ CDSL and will be required to mention in the application form DP's Name, DP ID No. and Beneficiary Account No. with the DP at the time of purchasing Units.
Minimum Target amount (This is the minimum amount required to operate the scheme and if this is not collected during the NFO period, then all the investors would be refunded the amount invested without any return.)	Not applicable

Maximum Amount to be raised (if any)	Not applicable
Dividend Policy (IDCW)	Under the Income Distribution cum capital (IDCW) withdrawal option, the Trustee will have the discretion to declare the Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal as per the specified frequencies, subject to availability of distributable surplus calculated in accordance with the Regulations. The actual declaration of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal and frequency will inter-alia, depend on availability of distributable surplus calculated in accordance with SEBI (MF) Regulations and the decisions of the Trustee shall be final in this regard. There is no assurance or guarantee to the Unit holder as to the rate of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal nor that the Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal will be paid regularly. The amounts can be distributed out of investor's capital (Equalization Reserve), which is a part of sale price of the units that represents realized gains. The AMC/Trustee reserves the right to change the frequency of declaration of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal or may provide for additional frequency for declaration of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal. **Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal (IDCW) Procedure** In accordance with Paragraph 11.6.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, the procedure for Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal would be as under: 1. The Trustees shall decide the quantum of IDCW and the record date in their meeting. IDCW so decided, shall be paid, subject to availability of distributable surplus. 2. Within one calendar day of the decision by the trustees, AMC shall issue notice to the public communicating the decision including the record date. The record date shall be two working days from the date of publication in at least one English newspaper or in a newspaper published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the mutual fund is situated, whichever is issued earlier. 3. Record date shall be the date which will be considered for the purpose of determining the eligibility of investors whose names appear on the register of unit holders for receiving dividends. The NAV shall be adjusted to the extent of dividend distribution and statutory levy, if applicable, at the close of business hours on record date. . 4. The notice will, in font size 10, bold, categorically state that pursuant to payment of IDCW, the NAV of the Scheme would fall to the extent of payout and statutory

	levy (if applicable). 5. Before the issue of such notice, no communication indicating the probable date of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal declaration in any manner whatsoever will be issued by Mutual Fund. Amounts under IDCW option can be distributed out of investors capital (equalization reserve), which is part of sale price that represents realized gains. However, investors are requested to note that amount of distribution under IDCW option is not guaranteed and subject to availability of distributable surplus.
Allotment	All Applicants whose money towards purchase of Units have been realized by the Fund, will receive a full and firm allotment of Units in compliance with Paragraph 8.4 of SEBI Master circular for Mutual Funds, provided also the applications are complete in all respects and are found to be in order. **Accounts Statements** • On acceptance of the application for subscription, an allotment confirmation specifying the number of units allotted by way of e-mail and/or SMS within 5 business days from the date of receipt of transaction request/allotment will be sent to the Unit Holders registered e-mail address and/or mobile number. • In case of Unit Holders holding units in the dematerialized mode, the Fund will not send the account statement to the Unit Holders. The statement provided by the Depository Participant will be equivalent to the account statement. • For those unit holders who have provided an e-mail address, the AMC will send the account statement bye-mail. • Unit holders will be required to download and print the documents after receiving e-mail from the Mutual Fund. Should the Unit holder experience any difficulty in accessing the electronically delivered documents, the Unit holder shall promptly advise the Mutual Fund to enable the Mutual Fund to make the delivery through alternate means. It is deemed that the Unit holder is aware of all security risks including possible third party interception of the documents and contents of the documents becoming known to third parties. • The Unit holder may request for a physical account statement by writing/calling the AMC/ISC/R&T. In case of specific request received from the Unit Holders, the AMC/Fund will provide the Account Statement to the Investors within 5 business days from the receipt of such request.

	Consolidated Accounts statements Pursuant to Regulation 36 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and amendments thereto, read with Paragraph 14.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds the investor whose transaction has been accepted by LIC Mutual Fund/KFin shall receive a confirmation by way of email and /or SMS within 5 Business Days from the date of receipt of transaction request, same will be sent to the Unit holders registered e-mail address and/or mobile number. In view of the said requirements the account statements for transactions in units of the Fund by investors will be dispatched to investors in following manner: **Investors who do not hold Demat Account:** Consolidated account statement^, based on PAN of the holders, shall be sent by AMC/ RTA to investors not holding demat account, for each calendar month, eCAS will be sent on or before 12th of the succeeding month. And physical CAS will be sent on or before 15th of the succeeding month. Consolidated account statement^ shall be sent by AMC/RTA every half yearly (April / October), eCAS shall be sent on or before 18th day of succeeding month, and physical CAS shall be sent on or before 21st day of succeeding month, detailing holding at the end of the six month, to all such investors in whose folios there have been no transactions during that period. ^Consolidated account statement sent by AMC/RTA is a statement containing details relating to all financial transactions made by an investor across all mutual funds viz. purchase, redemption, switch, payout of IDCW, reinvestment of IDCW, systematic investment plan, systematic withdrawal plan, systematic transfer plan, bonus etc. (including transaction charges paid to the distributor) and holding at the end of the month. **Investors who hold Demat Account:** Consolidated account statement^^, based on PAN of the holders, shall be sent by Depositories to investors holding demat account, for each calendar month within 15th day of the succeeding month to the investors in whose folios transactions have taken place during that month. Consolidated account statement shall be sent by Depositories every half yearly (September/ March), on or before 21st day of succeeding month, detailing holding at the end of the six month, to all such investors in whose folios and demat accounts there have been no transactions during that period. In case of demat accounts with nil balance and no transactions in securities and in mutual fund folios, the depository shall send account statement in terms of regulations

	applicable to the depositories. The word 'transaction' shall include purchase, redemption, switch, Payout of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal, Reinvestment of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal, systematic investment plan, systematic withdrawal plan, and systematic transfer plan. CAS shall not be sent to the Unit holders for the folio(s) wherein the PAN details are not updated. The Unit holders are therefore requested to ensure that the folio(s) are updated with their PAN, email ID and mobile number to prevent fraudulent transactions.
Refund	Not Applicable
Who can invest **This is an indicative list and investors shall consult their financial advisor to ascertain whether the scheme is suitable to their risk profile.**	The following persons are eligible and may apply for subscription to the Units of the Scheme. (subject, wherever relevant, to purchase of units of Mutual Funds being permitted under respective constitutions and relevant statutory regulations) 1. Resident adult individuals either singly or jointly (not exceeding three) or on an Anyone or Survivor basis; 2. Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) through Karta; 3. Minor through parent / legal guardian; 4. Partnership Firms; 5. Proprietorship in the name of the sole proprietor; 6. Companies, Bodies Corporate, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs.), Association of Persons (AOP) or Bodies of Individuals (BOI) and societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860(so long as the purchase of Unit is permitted under the respective constitutions; 7. Banks (including Co-operative Banks and Regional Rural Banks), Insurance companies and Financial Institutions; 8. Mutual Fund schemes registered with SEBI. 9. Trusts including Religious and Charitable Trusts, Wakfs or endowments of private trusts (subject to receipt of necessary approvals as required) and Private trusts authorized to invest in mutual fund schemes under their trust deeds; 10. Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) / Persons of Indian origin (PIOs)residing abroad on repatriation basis or on non-repatriation basis; 11. Foreign Portfolio Investors(FPIs) / Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) and their subaccounts registered with SEBI on repatriation basis; 12. Army, Air Force, Navy and other para-military units and bodies created by such institutions; 13. Scientific and Industrial Research Organizations;

	14. Multilateral Funding Agencies / Bodies Corporate incorporated outside India with the permission of Government of India / RBI 15. Provident/ Pension/ Gratuity Fund to the extent they are permitted; 16. Other schemes of LIC Mutual Fund or any other Mutual Fund subject to the conditions and limits prescribed by SEBI Regulations; 17. Trustee, AMC or Sponsor or their associates may subscribe to Units under the Scheme. 18. Such other categories of investors permitted by the Mutual Fund from time to time, in conformity with the SEBI Regulations. The list given above is indicative and the applicable Flaw, if any, shall supersede the list.
Who cannot invest	• United States Person (U.S. Person), corporations and other entities organized under the applicable laws of the U.S. and Residents of Canada as defined under the applicable laws of Canada shall not invest in units of Scheme. • Persons residing in the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) • Non Compliant Countries and Territories (NCCTs). • Such other persons as may be specified by Mutual Fund from time to time.
How to Apply (and other details)	Application form shall be available at either the Investor Service Centers (ISCs)/Official Points of Acceptance (OPAs) of AMC or may be downloaded from the website of AMC (www.licmf.com). List of official points of acceptance, etc. shall be available at https://www.licmf.com/sid-disclosure Details of the Registrar and Transfer Agent (RTA), official points of acceptance, etc. are available on back cover page. **Transactions through online facilities/electronic modes:** Investors may undertake transactions viz. purchase / redemption / switch through the online/electronic modes/ sources like its official website - www.licmf.com, through email (Only for Non individual Investor)* r) etc and may also submit transactions in electronic mode offered by specified banks, financial institutions, distributors etc., with whom AMC has entered or may enter into specific arrangements including through secured internet sites operated by KFin. Accordingly, the servers (maintained at various locations) of the AMC and KFin will be the official point of acceptance for all such online / electronic transaction facilities offered by the AMC. The time of receipt of funds in the scheme's collection

	account and the time of receipt of application with all the correct details at AMC's /RTA server shall be taken into consideration for the purpose of NAV applicability. **** ACCEPTANCE OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS THROUGH ELECTRONIC MAIL FROM NON-INDIVIDUAL INVESTORS:*** In line with AMFI Best Practice Guidelines No. 118/2024-25 dated January 31, 2025 and AMFI email dated February 27, 2025, the practice to accept financial transactions has been standardized and the following requirements will be applicable w.e.f. May 1, 2025 for financial transactions received from Non-Individual Investors in schemes of LIC Mutual Fund. The Mutual Fund / AMC / Trustee Company / Registrar or any other agents or representatives of the Mutual Fund / AMC / Trustee Company / Registrar ("Receiver") may accept Financial Transaction Request through Electronic Mail (Email) from Non - Individual Investor ("Sender / Entity"), as may be permitted by the AMC from time to time and subject to the Sender fulfilling applicable terms and conditions as may be stipulated / prescribed in the Scheme Information Document(s) of the scheme and by the AMC from time to time: A. The Entity shall provide a copy of the Board resolution or an authority letter on the Entity's letter head, granting appropriate authority to the designated officials of the Entity. The board resolution/ authority letter shall explicitly mention the following: a. List of approved authorized officials who are authorized to transact on behalf of non - individual investors along with their designation and email IDs. b. An undertaking that the instructions for any financial transactions sent by email by the authorized officials shall be binding upon the entity as if it were a written agreement. B. In case the document is executed electronically with a valid Digital Signature Certificate (DSC) or through Aadhaar based e-signature by the authorized official/s, the same shall be considered as valid and acceptable, and shall be binding on the non-individual investor even if the transaction request is not received from the registered email id. of the authorized official/s. However, in such cases, the domain name of the email

	ID should be from the same organization's official domain name. C. The Financial Transaction request with requisite information and complete in all respects shall be required to be sent to the designated email address only as may be notified by the AMC at the time of permitting the use of this facility, post completion of the requisite process. D. In addition to the acceptance of financial transactions via email, scanned copy of duly signed transaction form/request letter bearing wet signatures of the authorized signatories of the entity, received from some other official / employee of the non-individual investor will be accepted, and shall be binding on the Entity provided – a. The email is also CC'd (copied) to the registered email ID of the authorized official / signatory of the non-individual unitholder; and b. The domain name of the email ID of the sender of the email is from the same organization's / Entity official domain name. E. No non-financial transactions including but not limited to change in bank details or addition of bank account of the entity etc., shall be allowed / accepted via email. F. Request for change in bank details or addition of bank account of the Entity shall be submitted by the Entity using the prescribed service request form duly signed by the Entity's authorized signatories. G. Further, any change in the registered email address / contact details of the Entity shall be accepted only through a physical letter (including scan copy thereof) with wet signature of the designated authorized officials of the Entity, duly supported by copy of the board resolutions/authority letter on the Entity's letter head. H. In addition to the acceptance of financial transactions via email, scanned copies of signed transaction form/request letter bearing wet signatures of the authorized signatories of the Entity, received from the registered mutual fund distributor of the Entity or a third party duly authorized by the Entity will be accepted subject to fulfilment of the following requirements: a. Authorization letter from the non-individual unitholder authorizing the MFD/person to send the scanned copies of signed transaction form/request letter on behalf of the Entity. b. In such cases, the non-individual unitholder's registered email ID shall also be copied in the email

	sent by the MFD/person sending the scanned copies of the duly signed transaction form/request letter. I. For the purpose of determining the applicable NAV the system recorded date and time of the Email received by the Server of the AMC / Registrar will be considered subject to the entire amount of subscription / purchase as per the request are credited to the bank account of the scheme and are available for utilization before the cut-off timing. J. The Sender / Entity agrees and acknowledges and is aware that there may be delays in delivery / difference in the date and time of the email received at the server of the AMC/Receiver and the date and time of the server through which investor has sent the email and also the AMC / Receiver server may not receive / reject the email sent by the Sender at all. The transaction receipt time will be the date and time of the email received at the server of the AMC/ receiver. All other terms and conditions of NAV applicability will be as per the applicable regulatory guidelines. K. The Sender / Entity shall retain records of transactions submitted through email in line with the applicable laws / regulations. L. The AMC shall collect the board resolution or an authority letter or an undertaking from existing Non-Individual Investors if the same are not available in its records. All the terms and conditions specified in the Statement of Additional Information with respect to acceptance of transactions through electronic mode shall be applicable to this Facility. **Transactions through MF Utility portal & MFUI Points of Services pursuant to appointment of MF Utilities India Pvt. Ltd.** Investors may be provided facility to subscribe to Units of the Scheme through MF Utility ("MFU") - a shared services initiative of various Asset Management Companies, which acts as a transaction aggregation portal for transacting in multiple Schemes of various Mutual Funds with a single form and a single payment instrument.

	The AMC reserves the right to discontinue the facility(ies) at any point of time. **Transactions through MFCentral Platform** In line with paragraph 16.6 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, on RTA inter-operable Platform for enhancing investors' experience in Mutual Fund transactions / service requests, the QRTA's, KFin Technologies Limited (Kfintech) and Computer Age Management Services Limited (CAMS) have jointly developed MFCentral – A digital platform for Mutual Fund investors. MFCentral is created with an intent to be a one stop portal / mobile app for all Mutual fund investments and service related needs that significantly reduces the need for submission of physical documents by enabling various digital / physical services to Mutual fund investors across fund houses subject to applicable T&Cs of the Platform. MFCentral can be accessed using https://mfcentral.com/ and as a Mobile App. Any registered user of MFCentral, requiring submission of physical document as per the requirements of MFCentral, may do so at any of the designated Investor Service centres or collection centres of Kfintech or CAMS. **Please refer to the SAI and Application form for further details and the instructions.**
The policy regarding reissue of repurchased units, including the maximum extent, the manner of reissue, the entity (the scheme or the AMC) involved in the same.	Not Applicable
Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose of units being offered.	Units in dematerialized form are freely transferable. The units of the Scheme held in Statement of Account mode are transferable subject to compliance of provisions prescribed in this regard in the Statement of Additional Information. **Restriction on Redemption in Mutual Funds** In accordance with paragraph 1.12 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, the AMC reserves the right to impose restriction on redemptions subject to certain conditions as specified in the Statement of Additional Information under the heading 'Suspension of redemption of Units'.

Cut off timing for subscriptions/ redemptions/ switches. **This is the time before which your application (complete in all respects) should reach the official points of acceptance.**	In accordance with provisions of Paragraph 8.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, the following cut-off timings shallbe observed by Mutual Fund in respect of purchase/ redemption/ switches of units of the scheme, and the following NAVs shall be applied in each case: **i. APPLICABLE NAV FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS/ PURCHASE INCLUDING SWITCH-IN OF UNITS** • In respect of valid applications received upto 3.00 p.m. and where the funds for the entire amount are available for utilization before the cut-off time i.e. credited to the bank account of the Scheme before the cut-off time - the closing NAV of the Business Day shall be applicable. • In respect of valid applications received after 3.00 p.m. and where the fundsfor the entire amount are credited to the bank account of the Scheme either on the same day or before the cut-off time of the next Business Day i.e. available for utilization before the cut-off time of the next Business Day - the closing NAV of the next Business Day shall be applicable. • Irrespective of the time of receipt of application, where the funds for the entire amount are credited to the bank account of the Scheme before the cut-off time on any subsequent Business Day i.e. available for utilization before the cut-off time on any subsequent Business Day - the closing NAV of such subsequent Business Day shall be applicable. **ii. APPLICABLE NAV FOR REDEMPTIONS INCLUDING SWITCH-OUTS** • In respect of valid applications received up to 3.00 p.m., the closing NAV of the day on which the application is received; • In respect of valid applications received after 3.00 p.m., the closing NAV of the next business day. For determining the applicable NAV for allotment of units in respect of purchase / switch-in in the Scheme, it shall be ensured that: • Application is received before the applicable cut-off time. • Funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase as per theapplication are credited to the bank account of the Scheme before the cut-off time. • The funds are available for utilization before the cut-off time.

	The aforesaid provisions shall also be applicable to systematic transactions like Systematic Investment Plan, Systematic Transfer Plan, etc. The above-mentioned cut-off timing shall also be applicable to transactions through the online trading platform.
Minimum amount for purchase/redemption/switches.	Application Amount (Other than fresh purchase through SIP) – Rs.5,000/-and in multiples of Rs.1 thereafter. Additional Purchase – Rs.500/- and in multiples of Rs.1/- thereafter. Redemption Amount – Rs.500/- and in multiples of Rs.1/- thereafter or account balance whichever is lower (except demat units). SIP Amount – 1) Daily – Rs. 100/- and in multiples of Rs.1/- thereafter. 2) Monthly – Rs. 200/- and in multiples of Rs.1/- thereafter. 3) Quarterly – Rs. 1,000/- and in multiples of Rs.1/- thereafter In case the investor specifies the number of units and amount to be redeemed, the number of units shall be considered for redemption. In case the unit holders does not specify the number of units or amount to be redeemed, the redemption request will not be processed. The AMC reserves the right to change the minimum amounts for various purchase/ redemption/ switch. Such changes shall only be applicable to transactions on a prospective basis. Note: Minimum Investment/Redemption amount is not applicable in case of Designated Employees of the AMC wherein a part of the compensation of such Designated Employees is 'mandatorily invested in units' of the scheme.
Accounts Statements	The AMC shall send an allotment confirmation specifying the units allotted by way of email and/or SMS within 5 working days of receipt of valid application/transaction to the Unit holders registered e-mail address and/ or mobile number (whether units are held in demat mode or in account statement form). A Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) detailing all the transactions across all mutual funds and holdings at the end of the month shall be sent to the Unit holders in whose folio(s) transaction(s) have taken place during the month on registered email address on or before 12th of the succeeding month and

	by 15th of the succeeding month for those who have opted for physical copy. Half-yearly CAS shall be issued to all investors providing the prescribed details across all schemes of mutual funds and securities held in dematerialized form across demat accounts, if applicable, at the end of every six months (i.e. September/ March) on or before 18th day of succeeding month on registered email address and 21st day of succeeding month through physical copy for those who do not have registered email addresses. For further details, refer SAI. ,
Dividend/ IDCW	The payment of IDCW (dividend) to the unitholders shall be made within 7 working days from the record date, subject to availability of Distributable surplus on the record date.
Redemption	Under normal circumstances - The redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be dispatched to the unitholders within three working days from the date ofredemption or repurchase. In case of exceptional circumstances listed in AMFI Circular No. AMFI/35P/MEM-COR/74/2022-23 dated 16th January 2023, redemption payment would be made within the permitted additional timelines prescribed. For details, please refer SAI.
Bank Mandate	In order to protect the interest of Unit holders from fraudulent encashment of redemption / Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal cheques, SEBI has made it mandatory for investors to provide their bank details viz. name of bank, branch, address, account type and number, etc. to the Mutual Fund. Applications without complete bank details shall be rejected. The AMC will not be responsible for any loss arising out of fraudulent encashment of cheques / warrants and / or any delay / loss in transit.
Delay in payment of redemption / repurchase proceeds/dividend	The Asset Management Company shall be liable to pay interest to the unitholders at 15% per annum rate as specified vide paragraph 14.2 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds or such other rate as may be specified by SEBI from time to time, for the period of such delay.
Unclaimed Redemption and Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Amount	Necessary forms / documents required for claiming unclaimed redemption and IDCW (dividend) amounts are available on the website of LIC Mutual Fund. Further, the information on unclaimed amount along-with its prevailing value (based on income earned on deployment of such unclaimed amount), shall be separately disclosed to investors through the periodic statement of accounts / Consolidated Account Statement sent to the investors. Please refer SAI for disclosures pertaining to treatment of

	unclaimed redemption and IDCW (dividend) amounts in terms of paragraph 14.3 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds.
Disclosure w.r.t investment by minors	**Process for Investments made in the name of a Minor through a Guardian:** As per Paragraph 17.6 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds read with SEBI Circular dated May 12, 2023, the following Process for Investments in the name of a Minor through a Guardian will be applicable: Payment for investment by any mode shall be accepted from the bank account of the minor, parent or legal guardian of the minor, or from a joint account of the minor with parent or legal guardian. Irrespective of the source of payment for subscription, all redemption /Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal proceeds shall be credited only in the verified bank account of the minor (i.e., bank account of the minor or minor's joint bank account with parent/legal guardian). Investors are requested to update the minor's bank account details in the respective folios by submitting the mandatory documents for receiving redemption/ IDCW payout. Minor Unit Holder on becoming Major may inform the RTA about attaining Majority Age and provide his specimen signature duly authenticated by his banker / as well as his details of bank account and PAN (if required) and other necessary details as required as per Paragraph 17.6 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds to enable the RTA to update their records and allow him to operate the Account in his own right. The account shall be frozen for operation by the guardian on the day the minor attains the age of majority and no transactions shall be permitted till the documents for changing the status is received.
Any other disclosure in terms of Consolidated Checklist on Standard Observations	**Minimum balance to be maintained and consequences of non maintenance:** There is no minimum balance requirement.
Requirement of minimum investors in the scheme	In accordance with paragraph 6.11 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, the Scheme shall have a minimum of 20 investors and no single investor shall account for more than 25% of the corpus of the Scheme. In case the Scheme does not have a minimum of 20 investors, the provisions of Regulation 39(2)(c) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations would become applicable automatically without any reference from SEBI and accordingly the Scheme shall be wound up and the units would be redeemed at applicable NAV. The two conditions mentioned above shall also be complied within each subsequent calendar quarter thereafter, on an average basis, as specified by SEBI. If there is a breach of 25% limit by any investor over the quarter,

	a rebalancing period of one month would be allowed and thereafter the investor who is in breach of the rule shall be given 15 days' notice to redeem his exposure over 25% limit. Failure on the part of the said investor to redeem his exposure over 25% limit within the aforesaid 15 days would lead to automatic redemption by the Mutual Fund on the applicable Net Asset Value on the 15th day of the notice period. The Fund shall adhere to the requirements prescribed by SEBI from time to time in this regard.
Cash Investments	The AMC shall accept cash investment under the Scheme. For further details, refer SAI.

III. Other Details

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

B. Periodic Disclosures

Disclosures: Portfolio (Monthly and Half Yearly)	The Mutual Fund/AMC will disclose portfolio of the Scheme (along with ISIN) as on the last day of the month/ half year for all their schemes in the format prescribed by SEBI on its website (www.licmf.com) and on the website of AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) within 10 days from the close of each month/ half year respectively in a user-friendly and downloadable spreadsheet format. In case of Unitholders whose e-mail addresses are registered, the Mutual Funds/ AMC shall send via email both the monthly and half-yearly statement of scheme portfolio within 10 days from the close of each month/ half-year respectively. Mutual Fund/ AMC shall publish an advertisement every half-year disclosing the hosting of the half-yearly statement of its Schemes portfolio on their respective website and on the website of AMFI. Such advertisement shall be published in the all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi. Mutual Funds/AMCs shall provide a physical copy of the statement of it scheme portfolio without charging any cost, on specific request received from a Unitho
Half Yearly Results	Mutual Fund / AMC shall within one month from the close of each half year, (i.e. 31st March and on 30th September), host a soft copy of its unaudited financial results on its website (www.licmf.com). Further, the Mutual Fund / AMC shall publish an advertisement disclosing the hosting of such unaudited half yearly financial results on their website, in at least one national English daily newspaper and a regional newspaper published in

	the language of the region where the Head Office of the Mutual Fund is situated.
Annual Report or Abridged annual Report	The Scheme wise annual report or an abridged summary thereof shall be provided to all Unit holders not later than four months (or such other period as may be specified by SEBI from time to time) from the date of closure of the relevant accounting year (i.e., 31st March each year). Scheme wise annual report shall be displayed on the website of the AMC (www.licmf.com) and Association of Mutual Funds in India (www.amfiindia.com). In case of unitholders whose email addresses are available with the Mutual Fund, the scheme annual reports or abridged summary would be sent only by email. The unitholders whose e-mail addresses are not registered with the Fund are requested to update / provide their email address to the Fund for updating the database. Physical copy of scheme wise annual report or abridged summary shall be provided to investors who have opted to receive the same. The full annual report shall be available for inspection at the Head Office of the Mutual Fund and a copy shall be made available to the Unit holders on request on payment of nominal fees, if any. The AMC shall publish an advertisement every year, in the all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi, disclosing the hosting of the scheme wise annual report on the AMC website (www.licmf.com) and on the website of AMFI (www.amfiindia.com).
Product Labeling/ Risk-o-meter	In terms of Paragraph 17.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, the Mutual Fund/AMC shall evaluate the Risk-o-meter of the Scheme and its Benchmarks on a monthly basis and shall disclose the same along with portfolio disclosure of the Scheme on its website viz. www.licmf.com and on the website of AMFI viz. www.amfiindia.com within 10 days from the close of each month. Further, any change in Risk-o-meter of the Scheme and/or Benchmark shall be communicated by way of Notice-cum-Addendum and by way of an e-mail or SMS to unitholders of the Scheme. The risk level of the Scheme as on March 31 of every year, along with the number of times the risk level has changed over the year shall be disclosed on its website and AMFI website. Risk-o-meter details shall also be disclosed in scheme-wise Annual Reports and Abridged summary.
Scheme Summary Document (SSD)	In accordance with SEBI letter No. SEBI/HO/OW/IMD-II/DOF3/P/397002021 dated 28th December 2021 and AMFI emails dated 16th March 2022 and 25th March 2022, Scheme summary document for all schemes of LIC Mutual Fund in the requisite format (pdf, spreadsheet and machine readable format) shall be uploaded on a monthly basis or on changes in any of the specified fields, whichever is earlier. on the website of: • LIC Mutual Fund i.e. www.licmf.com, • AMFI (https://www.amfiindia.com/research-

	information/other-data/scheme-details) • National Stock Exchange of India Limited (https://www.nseindia.com/market-data/securities-available-for-trading) • BSE Limited (https://www.bseindia.com/Static/Markets/MutualFunds/listOfAmc.aspx
Risk Adjusted Return – Information Ratio (IR)	As required under SEBI Circular dated 17th January 2025 (SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-PoD-2/P/CIR/2025/6), the Mutual Fund/AMC shall disclose the IR of the Scheme portfolio on its website along with performance disclosures, on a daily basis. Please refer https://www.licmf.com/statutory-disclosure to access the IR details. For detailed explanation of IR, its uses and method of calculation of IR, please visit: https://www.amfiindia.com/information-ratio
Product Dashboard	The AMC shall have a dashboard on their website providing performance and key disclosures pertaining to the schemes managed by AMC. The Dashboard shall include information such as the scheme's AUM, investment objective, expense ratios, portfolio details, scheme's past performance, among others. The Dashboard shall be provided in a comparable, downloadable (spreadsheet) and machine-readable format.

C. Transparency/NAV Disclosure –

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

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

D. Transaction charges and stamp duty.

- **Transaction Charges**

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

- **Stamp Duty**

Pursuant to part I of Chapter IV of the Notification dated 21st February 2019, issued by the Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India, on the Finance Act, 2019, read with subsequent notifications dated 10th December 2019 and 30th March 2020 issued by Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, Paragraph 2.9

of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds, stamp duty @0.005% of the transaction value would be levied on applicable mutual fund transactions. Accordingly, pursuant to levy of stamp duty, the number of units allotted on purchase transactions (including Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) reinvestment and Switch in) to the unitholders would be reduced to that extent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes:

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

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

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

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

Sd / -

Date: 27th November 2025
Place: Mumbai

Ravi Kumar Jha
Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer