SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT

INDEX FUND
SENSEX PLAN

An Open-Ended Index Linked Equity Scheme

Continuous offer of units at applicable NAV

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking:

- Long Term Capital Growth
- Investment in equity instrument of respective index stocks subject to tracking error.
- Risk - Moderately High

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

Sponsors:

| Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) |
| Registered Office: Yogakshema Building, Jeevan Bima Marg, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 021. |

Trustee:

| LIC Mutual Fund Trustee Private Limited (Formerly known as LIC Nomura Mutual Fund Trustee Company Private Limited) |
| CINNO: U65992MH2003PTC139955 |

Investment Management:

| LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Limited (Formerly known as LIC Nomura Mutual Fund Asset Management Company Limited) |
| CIN NO: U67190MH1994PLC077858 |

Email: service@licmf.com; Website: www.licmf.com

The particulars of LIC MF Index Fund – Sensex Plan (the Scheme) have been prepared in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Fund) Regulations 1996, (herein after referred to as SEBI (MF) Regulations) as amended till date, and file 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 Centers / Website / Distributors or Brokers.

The investors are advised to refer to the Statement of Additional Information (SAI) for details of LIC Mutual Fund, 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 Center or log on to our website.

The Scheme Information Document should be read in conjunction with the SAI and not in isolation.

The Scheme Information Document is dated 29/06/2017

Toll Free No: 1800-258-5678   E-mail: service@licmf.com   Website: www.licmf.com
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<th>LIC MF Index Fund - Sensex Plan</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Investment Objective</td>
<td>The main investment objective of the fund is to generate returns commensurate with the performance of the index S&amp;P BSE Sensex based on the plans by investing in the respective index stocks subject to tracking errors. However, there is no assurance that the investment objective of the Schemes will be realized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Plan Available under the scheme</td>
<td>Regular Plan Direct Plan (The Regular and direct plan will be having a common portfolio)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Options Available under both the Plans</td>
<td>1) Dividend Payout Dividend Reinvestment 2) Growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Liquidity</td>
<td>The scheme has no lock-in period. Units for repurchase will be available on an ongoing basis, on all business days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Benchmark</td>
<td>S &amp; P BSE Sensex</td>
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| 6.      | Loads | Entry Load – Nil  
In accordance with SEBI Circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 4/168230/09 dated June 30, 2009, no entry load will be charged on purchase /additional purchase / switch-in/ SIP/ STP transactions. The upfront commission, if any, on investment made by the investor shall be paid by the Investor directly to the Distributor, based on the Investor’s assessment of various factors including the service rendered by the Distributor.  
Exit Load  
1% if redeemed or switched out on or before completion of 1 month from the date of allotments of units.  
Nil if redeemed or switched out after completion of 1 month from the date of allotments of units.  
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 options within the schemes of LIC Mutual Fund. 
For further details on Load Structure, refer to the section on “Load Structure” in this document. |
| 7.      | Minimum Application amount for Purchase/Redemption/ Switches/SIP | 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 (except demat units).  
SIP Amount – 1)Monthly – 1000/- and in multiples of Rs.1/- thereafter.  
2)Quarterly – Rs.3000/- and in multiples of Rs.1/- thereafter. |
| **8. Transparency/NAV Disclosure** | The AMC will calculate the NAVs for all the Business Days. The NAV of the Scheme shall be published at least in two daily newspapers for all Business Days. The Asset Management Company (“AMC”) shall update the NAVs on its website (www.licmf.com) and on the website of Association of Mutual Funds in India (“AMFI”) (www.amfiindia.com) by 9.00 p.m. every Business Day. If the NAVs are not available before the 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 NAV.

The AMC will disclose the portfolio of the Scheme within one month from the close of each half year (i.e. 31st March and 30th September) either by sending a complete statement to all the Unit holders or by publishing the same by way of advertisement in one national English daily newspaper circulating in the whole of India and in a newspaper published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the Mutual Fund is situated. The portfolio statement will also be displayed on the website of the AMC.

The AMC will make available the Annual Report of the Scheme within four months of the end of the financial year. |
| **10. Eligible For Investment** | Indian resident adult individuals either singly or jointly (not exceeding three) or on an Anyone or Survivor basis Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) through Karta of the HUF; Minor through parent / legal guardian; Partnership Firms and Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs),Proprietorship in the name of the sole proprietor; 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; Banks (including Co-operative Banks and Regional Rural Banks) and Financial Institutions Insurance Companies registered with IRDA, Mutual Funds registered with SEBI; Religious and Charitable Trusts, or endowments of private trusts (subject to receipt of necessary approvals as required) and private trusts authorised to invest in mutual fund schemes under their trust deeds; Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) / Persons of Indian origin (PIOs) residing abroad on repatriation basis or on non-repatriation basis; |
SECTION I – INTRODUCTION

A. RISK FACTORS

STANDARD RISK FACTORS:

• Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
• The scheme would invest in Equity and Equity related instruments in line with the Investment objective of the scheme. Investments in equity and equity related securities involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the equity schemes unless they afford to take the risk of losing their investment.
• As the price / value / interest rate of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down, depending on the various factors and forces affecting the capital markets.
• Past performance of the Sponsor/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
• The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
• The Sponsor is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of an amount of INR 2 Crs made by them towards setting up the Mutual Fund.
• Although it is intended to generate capital appreciation and maximize the returns by actively investing in equity/equity related securities and utilising debt and money market instruments as a defensive investment strategy, investors may note that AMC/Fund Managers investment decisions may not be always profitable.
• The present Schemes are not a guaranteed or assured return Schemes.

SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS TO SCHEME:

1. The scheme is an open-ended scheme.

2. The value in the investments is bound to change with changes in the factors affecting the market viz. changes in interest rates, exchange rates, price and volume fluctuations in debt markets, taxation, govt. policies, and other economic and political developments.

3. The Scheme proposes to invest a major part of its portfolio in equity and equity related securities. 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.

4. The Scheme may also invest in overseas financial assets subject to necessary approvals from the concerned regulatory authorities in India within the investment objectives of the scheme. To the extent that the assets of the Scheme are invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the Indian Rupee equivalent of the net assets, distributions and income may be adversely affected by changes in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee. The repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls or political circumstances as well as the application to it of other restrictions on investment.

5. All debt securities are exposed to interest rate risks, credit risks and reinvestment risk.

6. 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 unitholders interest. In case the scheme utilizes any derivatives under the regulations, the scheme may, in certain situations, be exposed to instrument specific risks. For details please refer to the para on Derivatives.

7. 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.

8. The prices of securities may be affected by the time taken by the Fund for redemption of units, which could be significant in the event of receipt of a very large number of redemption requests or very large value of redemption requests. The liquidity of the assets may be affected by other factors such as general market conditions, political events, bank holidays and civil strife. In view of this, the Trustee has the right in its sole discretion to limit redemption (including suspension of redemption) under certain circumstances. Please refer to the para "Suspension of Redemption/Repurchase of units" for details. Redemption due to change in the fundamental attributes of the Scheme or due to any other reasons may entail tax consequences. The Trustee, AMC, Mutual Fund, their directors or their employees shall not be liable for any such tax consequences that may arise.

9. Income / growth appreciation indicated herein this document are subject to tax laws in force for the time being. The tax benefits described herein this Scheme Information Document are as available under the present taxation laws with no guarantee whatsoever on the period for which they may be prevalent, and are available subject to conditions. The information given is included for general purpose only and the Unit holders should be aware that the relevant fiscal rules or their interpretation may change. In view of the individual nature of tax consequences, each Unit holder is advised to consult his/ her own tax advisor.

10. Investors in the Scheme are not being offered any guaranteed returns. The Fund/AMC is also not assuring or guaranteeing that it will be able to make regular dividend distributions to its Unitholders, though, it has every intention to manage the portfolio so as to make such payments to the Unitholders. Dividend payments will be dependent on the returns achieved by the AMC through active management of the portfolio. Further, it should be noted that the actual distribution of dividends and frequency thereof are indicative and will depend, inter-alia, on availability of distributable surplus. Dividend payouts will be entirely at the discretion of Trustees.

11. As per SEBI Circular SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 10/22701/03 dated December 13, 2003, the scheme / plan shall have minimum 20 investors and no single investor shall account for more than 25% of the corpus of the scheme on quarterly basis. In case of non fulfilment with either of the above two conditions in a three months time period or at the end of succeeding calendar quarter, whichever is earlier, from the close of the IPO of open ended schemes or on an ongoing basis of each calendar quarter, the schemes/plans shall be wound up by following the guidelines prescribed by SEBI and the investors’ money would be redeemed at applicable NAV.

**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 ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTMENT IN DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS:**

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 rate 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. markup) 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 OVERSEAS FINANCIAL ASSETS:**

The Scheme may also invest in overseas financial assets subject to necessary approvals from the concerned regulatory authorities in India within the investment objectives of the scheme. To the extent that the assets of the Scheme are invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the Indian Rupee equivalent of the net assets, distributions and income may be adversely affected by changes in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee. The repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls or political circumstances as well as the application to it of other restrictions on investment.

**RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTMENTS IN FOREIGN SECURITIES:**

The schemes may also invest in ADRs/GDRs and other foreign securities as permitted by RBI and SEBI. To the extent that some part of the assets of the scheme may be invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies,
the Indian Rupee equivalent of the net assets, distributions and income may be adversely affected by the changes in value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian rupee. The repatriation of capital also may be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls or political circumstances as well as the application to it of other restrictions on investment.

**RISK FACTORS RELATED TO SECURITISED DEBT:**

Different types of Securitised 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 Securitised Debts e.g. AAA securitised bonds will have low Credit Risk than a AA securitised bond. Credit Risk on Securitised 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 Securitised 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 Securitised Debts. Holders of Securitised Assets may have Low Credit Risk with Diversified Retail Base on Underlying Assets, especially when Securitised 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 securitised 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 SEBI communication dt: August 25, 2010, 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-scheduling 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risks</th>
<th>PTC</th>
<th>NCD</th>
<th>Risk Mitigants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liquidity Risk</td>
<td>Less</td>
<td>Relatively High</td>
<td>Liquidity Risk is mitigated by investing in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Structures which are in line with product maturity, also by taking cash collateral, bank guarantees etc

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>PTC</th>
<th>NCD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wider Coverage/Issuers</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Relatively Less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit Assessment</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Relatively Less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>Higher Issuances</td>
<td>Relatively less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Documentation</td>
<td>More regulated</td>
<td>Relatively less regulated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End use of funds</td>
<td>Targeted end use</td>
<td>General Purpose use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yield Enhancer</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covenants</td>
<td>Tighter Covenants</td>
<td>Less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Market Issuances</td>
<td>Higher issuances</td>
<td>Lower issuances</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics/Type of Pool</th>
<th>Mortgage Loan</th>
<th>Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment</th>
<th>CAR</th>
<th>2 wheelers</th>
<th>Micro Finance Pools</th>
<th>Personal Loans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approximate Average Maturity (in months)</td>
<td>36-120 months</td>
<td>12-60 months</td>
<td>12-60 months</td>
<td>15-48 months</td>
<td>15-80 weeks</td>
<td>5 months – 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)</td>
<td>3-10%</td>
<td>4-12%</td>
<td>4-13%</td>
<td>4-15%</td>
<td>5-15%</td>
<td>5-15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Loan to Value Ratio</td>
<td>75%-95%</td>
<td>80%-98%</td>
<td>75%-95%</td>
<td>70%-95%</td>
<td>Unsecured</td>
<td>Unsecured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average seasoning of the Pool</td>
<td>3-5 months</td>
<td>3-6 months</td>
<td>3-6 months</td>
<td>3-5 months</td>
<td>2-7 weeks</td>
<td>1-5 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Single exposure range</td>
<td>4-5%</td>
<td>3-4%</td>
<td>NA (retail Pool)</td>
<td>NA (Retail Pool)</td>
<td>NA (Very Small Retail Loan)</td>
<td>NA (Retail Pool)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average single exposure range %</td>
<td>0.5%-3%</td>
<td>0.5%-3%</td>
<td>&lt;1% of the Fund size</td>
<td>&lt;1% of the Fund size</td>
<td>&lt;1% of the Fund size</td>
<td>&lt;1% of the Fund size</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Retail pools are the loan pools relating to Car, 2 wheeler, micro finance and personal loans, wherein the average loan 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 market and 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 diversified investments.
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 in line 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 paid gives 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 Trenching: Typically, we would avoid investing in mezzanine debt or equity of Securitized debt in the form of sub ordinate 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.

OTHERS:
- No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representation inconsistent with this scheme information document in connection with the New Fund offer and/or issue of units of LIC MF Index Fund - Sensex Plan
- This Scheme Information Document includes all the points mentioned in the Standard Observations issued by SEBI.
- This scheme information document contains no deviations from, and neither have any subjective interpretations been applied to, the provisions of any regulations. All contents in this scheme information document have been checked and are factually correct
- Any information or representation not contained herein this document, must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Mutual fund or the Investment manager.
- All information in the offer and abridged scheme information document has been updated considering the standard observations, 30 days before the launch of the scheme.
B. REQUIREMENT OF MINIMUM INVESTORS IN THE SCHEME

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. However, if such limit is breached during the NFO of the Scheme, the Fund will endeavour to ensure that within a period of three months or the end of the succeeding calendar quarter from the close of the NFO of the Scheme, whichever is earlier, the Scheme complies with these two conditions. In case the Scheme does not have a minimum of 20 investors in the stipulated period, 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 the 25% limit by any investor over the quarter, a rebalancing period of one month would be allowed and thereafter the investor who is in breach of the rule shall be given 15 days notice to redeem his exposure over the 25% limit. Failure on the part of the said investor to redeem his exposure over the 25% limit within the aforesaid 15 days would lead to automatic redemption by the Mutual Fund on the applicable Net Asset Value on the 15th day of the notice period. The Fund shall adhere to the requirements prescribed by SEBI from time to time in this regard.

C. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

- Changes in Government Policy in general and changes in tax benefits applicable to mutual funds may impact the returns to investors in the Scheme.
- The NAV of the scheme may be affected by changes in the general market conditions, factors and forces affecting capital market in particular, level of interest rates, various market related factors, settlement periods and transfer procedures.
- Mutual Funds are vehicles of securities investments that are subject to market and other risks and there can be no guarantee against loss resulting from investing in the Scheme. The various factors that impact the value of the Scheme’s investments include, but are not restricted to, fluctuations in the bond markets, fluctuations in interest rates, prevailing political and economic environment, changes in government policy, factors specific to the issuer of the securities, tax laws, liquidity of the underlying instruments, settlement periods, trading volumes etc.
- Redemptions due to change in the fundamental attributes of the Scheme or due to any other reasons may entail tax consequences. The Trustees, the Mutual Fund, the AMC, their directors or their employees shall not be liable for any tax consequences that may arise.
- Execution of investment strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities which may not be available at all times and that the decisions made by the fund manager may not always be profitable. Investors may note that AMC/Fund Manager’s investment decisions may not always be profitable, as actual market movements may be at variance with anticipated trends.
- Investors should study this Scheme Information Document carefully in its entirety and should not construe the contents hereof as advise relating to legal, taxation, investment or any other matters. Investors may, if they wish, consult their legal, tax, investment and other professional advisors to determine possible legal, tax, financial or other considerations of subscribing to or redeeming Units, before making a decision to invest/redeem Units.
- Neither this Document nor the Units have been registered in any jurisdiction. The distribution of this Document in certain jurisdictions may be restricted or totally prohibited due to registration requirements and accordingly, persons who come into possession of this Document are required to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions and or legal compliance requirements.
- No person has been authorized to issue any advertisement or to give any information or to make any representations other than that contained in this Document. Circulars in connection with this offering not authorized by the Mutual Fund and any information or representations not contained herein must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Mutual Fund.
## Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>&quot;Allotment Date&quot;</strong></td>
<td>The date on which the units of the schemes are allotted to the successful applicants from time to time and includes allotment made to unit holders of the merged schemes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>&quot;AMFI Certified Stock Exchange Brokers&quot;</strong></td>
<td>A person who is registered with Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI) as Mutual Fund Advisor and who has signed up with LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Company Ltd. and also registered with BSE &amp; NSE as Participant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>&quot;Applicable NAV&quot;</strong></td>
<td>The NAV applicable for purchase or redemption or Switching of Units based on the time of the Business Day on which the application is time stamped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>&quot;Applicant&quot;</strong></td>
<td>Applicant means a person who applies for allotment of units of the scheme in pursuance of this Offer Document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>&quot;Application Supported by Blocked Amount or ASBA&quot;</strong></td>
<td>ASBA is an application containing an authorization to a Self Certified Syndicate Bank (SCSB) to block the application money in the bank account maintained with the SCSB, for subscribing to an issue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>&quot;Asset Management Company or Investment Manager or AMC&quot;</strong></td>
<td>LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Limited incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and approved by Securities and Exchange Board of India to act as the Investment Managers to the Scheme(s) of LIC Mutual Fund.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>&quot;ARN Holder / AMFI Registered Distributors&quot;</strong></td>
<td>Intermediary registered with AMFI to carry out the business of selling and distribution of mutual fund units and having AMFI Registration Number (ARN) allotted by AMFI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>&quot;Book Closure&quot;</strong></td>
<td>The time during which the Asset Management Company would temporarily suspend sale, redemption and switching of Units.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **"Business Day"** | A day other than:  
  i. Saturday and Sunday;  
  ii. A day on which the banks in Mumbai and /or RBI are closed for business /clearing;  
  iii. A day on which the National Stock Exchange of India Limited and/or the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited are closed;  
  iv. A day which is a public and /or bank Holiday at an Investor Service Centre/Official Point of Acceptance where the application is received;  
  v. A day on which Sale / Redemption / Switching of Units is suspended by the AMC;  
  vi. A day on which normal business cannot be transacted due to storms, floods, bandhs, strikes or such other events as the AMC may specify from time to time.  
Further, the day(s) on which the money markets are closed / not accessible, shall not be treated as Business Day(s). The AMC reserves the right to declare any day as a Business Day or otherwise at any or all Customer Service Centres /Official Points of Acceptance of the Mutual Fund or its Registrar. |
<p>| <strong>&quot;Business Hours&quot;</strong> | Presently 9.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. on any Business Day or such other time as may be applicable from time to time. |
| <strong>&quot;Collecting Bank&quot;</strong> | Branches of Banks authorized to receive application(s) for units, as mentioned in this document. |
| “Custodian” | A person who has been granted a certificate of registration to carry on the business of custodian of securities under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Custodian of Securities) Regulations 1996. Currently we have Stock Holding Corporation of India Ltd. and HDFC Bank as our custodians. |
| “Cut off time” | In respect of subscriptions and redemptions received by the Scheme, it means the outer limit of timings within a particular day/ Business Day which are relevant for determination of the NAV/ related prices to be applied for a transaction. |
| “Day” | Any day (including Saturday, Sunday and holiday) as per the English Calendar including a Non-business Day, unless otherwise specified. |
| “Debt Instruments” | Government securities, corporate debentures, bonds, promissory notes, money market instruments, pass-through certificates, asset backed securities/securitised debt and other possible similar securities. |
| “Depository” | A Depository as defined in the Depositories Act, 1996 and includes National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and Central Depository Services Limited (CDSL). |
| “Depository Participant or DP” | Depository Participant (DP) is an agent of the Depository who acts like an intermediary between the Depository and the investors. DP is an entity who is registered with SEBI to offer depository-related services. |
| “Derivative” | Derivative includes (i) a security derived from a debt instrument, share, loan whether secured or unsecured, risk instrument or contract for differences or any other form of security; (ii) a contract which derives its value from the prices, or index of prices, or underlying securities. |
| “Dividend” | Income distributed by the Mutual Fund on the Units of scheme, where applicable. |
| “Electronic Fund Transfer/ EFT” | Electronic Fund Transfer includes all the means of electronic transfer like Direct Credit / Debit, National Electronic Clearing System (NECS), RTGS, NEFT, Wire Transfer or such like modes may be introduced by relevant authorities from time to time. |
| “Equity Related Instruments” | Equity Related Instruments includes convertible bonds and debentures, convertible preference shares, warrants carrying the right to obtain. |
| “Entry Load” | Entry Load means a one-time charge that the investor pays at the time of entry into the scheme. Presently, entry load cannot be charged by mutual fund schemes. |
| “Exit Load” | A charge paid by the investor at the time of exit from the scheme. |
| “Fixed Income Securities” | Debt Securities created and issued by, inter alia, Central Government, State Government, Local Authorities, Municipal Corporations, PSUs, Public Companies, Private Companies, Bodies Corporate, Special Purpose Vehicles(incorporated or otherwise) and any other entities, which yield at fixed rate by way of interest, premium, discount or a combination of any of them. |
| “Floating Rate Debt Instruments” | Floating rate debt instruments are debt securities issued by Central and/or State Government, corporate or PSUs with interest rates that are reset periodically. The periodicity of the interest reset could be daily, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, annually or any other periodicity that may be mutually agreed with the issuer and the Fund. The interest on the instruments could also be in the nature of fixed basis points over the benchmark gilt yields. |
| “Foreign Institutional Investor (FII)” | Foreign Institutional Investor, registered with SEBI under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Institutional Investors) Regulations, 1995, as amended from time to time. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition/Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Foreign Securities”</td>
<td>ADRs / GDRs/ equity / debt securities of overseas companies listed on the recognized stock exchanges overseas or other securities as may be specified and permitted by SEBI and/or RBI from time to time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Forward Rate Agreement or FRA”</td>
<td>A FRA is an agreement to pay or receive the difference between the agreed fixed rate and actual interest prevailing at a stipulated future date. The interest rate is fixed now for a future agreed period wherein only the interest is settled between the counter parties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Gilts or Government Securities”</td>
<td>Securities created and issued by the Central Government and/or a State Government (including Treasury Bills) or Government Securities as defined in the Public Debt Act, 1944, as amended from time to time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“GOI”</td>
<td>Government of India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Holiday”</td>
<td>Holiday means the day(s) on which the banks (including the Reserve Bank of India) are closed for business or clearing in Mumbai or their functioning is affected due to a strike / bandh call made at any part of the country or due to any other reason and on the day(s) on which the stock exchanges are closed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Interest Rate Swap or IRS”</td>
<td>IRS is a financial contract between two parties exchanging a stream of interest payments for a notional principal amount on multiple occasions till maturity. Typically, one party receives a pre-determined fixed rate of interest while the other party receives a floating rate, which is linked to a mutually agreed benchmark with provision for mutually agreed periodic resets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Investment Management Agreement”</td>
<td>The agreement between LIC Mutual Fund Trustee Private Limited and LIC Asset Management Limited, as amended from time to time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Investor”</td>
<td>Any resident (person resident in India under the Foreign Exchange Management Act) or non-resident person (a person who is not a resident of India) whether an individual or not (legal entity), who is eligible to subscribe for Units under the laws of his/her/its/their state/country of incorporation, establishment, citizenship, residence or domicile and who has made an application for subscribing for Units under the Scheme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Investor Service Centres / Customer Service Centres or CSCs/ Official Points of Acceptance”</td>
<td>CSCs, as designated from time to time by the AMC, whether of the Registrar or AMC’s own branches, being official points of acceptance, authorized to receive application forms for Purchase/ Redemption /Switch and other service requests/queries from investors/Unit Holders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Money Market Instruments”</td>
<td>Money Market Instruments as defined in Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 as amended from time to time. Generally, Money Market Instruments includes commercial papers, commercial bills, and treasury bills, Government securities having an unexpired maturity up to one year, call or notice money, CBLO, certificate of deposit and any other like instruments as specified by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Mutual Fund or the Fund”</td>
<td>Entity registered with SEBI as a Mutual Fund under SEBI (MF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Net Asset Value or NAV”</td>
<td>Net Asset Value per Unit of the Scheme (including options there under), calculated in the manner described in this Scheme Information Document or as may be prescribed by the SEBI (MF) Regulations from time to time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Non-resident Indian or NRI”</td>
<td>A Non-Resident Indian or a Person of Indian Origin residing outside India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Offer Document”</td>
<td>This Scheme Information Document (SID) and Statement of Additional Information (SAI) (collectively).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Ongoing Offer / Continuous Offer Period”</td>
<td>The period during which the Ongoing Offer / Continuous Offer Period for subscription to the Units of the Scheme is made and not suspended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Person of Indian Origin”</td>
<td>A citizen of any country other than Bangladesh or Pakistan, if (a) he at any time held an Indian passport; or (b) he or either of his parents or any of his grandparents was a citizen of India by virtue of Constitution of India or the Citizenship Act, 1955 (57 of 1955); or (c) the person is a spouse of an Indian citizen or person referred to in sub clause (a) or (b).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———</td>
<td>———</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Rating”</td>
<td>Rating means an opinion regarding securities, expressed in the form of standard symbols or in any other standardized manner, assigned by a credit rating agency and used by the issuer of such securities, to comply with any requirement of the SEBI (Credit Rating Agencies) Regulations, 1999.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———</td>
<td>———</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Reserve Bank of India or RBI”</td>
<td>Reserve Bank of India, established under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———</td>
<td>———</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Registrar and Transfer Agents or Registrar or RTA”</td>
<td>Karvy Computer Share Private Limited. Currently acting as Registrar and Transfer Agent to the Scheme, or any other Registrar appointed by the AMC from time to time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———</td>
<td>———</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Redemption or Repurchase”</td>
<td>Redemption/Repurchase of Units of the Scheme as specified in this Document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———</td>
<td>———</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Regulatory Agency”</td>
<td>GOI, SEBI, RBI or any other authority or agency entitled to issue or give any directions, instructions or guidelines to the Mutual Fund.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———</td>
<td>———</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Repo”</td>
<td>Sale of Government Securities with simultaneous agreement to repurchase them at a later date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———</td>
<td>———</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Reverse Repo”</td>
<td>Purchase of Government Securities with simultaneous agreement to sell them at a later date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———</td>
<td>———</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Statement of Additional Information (SAI)”</td>
<td>The document issued by LIC Mutual Fund containing details of LIC Mutual Fund, its constitution, and certain tax, legal and general information, as amended from time to time. SAI is legally a part of the Scheme Information Document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———</td>
<td>———</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Sale or Subscription”</td>
<td>Sale or allotment of Units to the Unit holder upon subscription by the Investor / Applicant under the Scheme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———</td>
<td>———</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Scheme”</td>
<td>LIC MF Index Fund – Sensex Plan,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———</td>
<td>———</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“SEBI”</td>
<td>Securities and Exchange Board of India, established under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———</td>
<td>———</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“SEBI (MF) Regulations or SEBI Regulations”</td>
<td>Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, as amended and re-enacted from time to time including notifications/circulars/guidelines issued there under, from time to time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———</td>
<td>———</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Securities”</td>
<td>As defined in Securities Contract (Regulation) Act, 1956 &amp; includes shares, scripts, notes, bonds, debentures, debenture stock, warrants, etc., futures, options, derivatives, etc. or other transferable securities of a like nature in or of any incorporated company or other body corporate, Gilts / Government Securities, Mutual Fund Units, Money Market Instruments like Call Deposit, Commercial Paper, Treasury Bills, etc. and such other instruments as may be declared by GOI and / or SEBI and / or RBI and / or any other regulatory authority to be securities and rights or interest in securities but subject to the Asset Allocation of the respective SID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———</td>
<td>———</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Short Selling”</td>
<td>Short selling means selling a stock which the seller does not own at the time of trade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———</td>
<td>———</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Sponsor”</td>
<td>Life Insurance Corporation of India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“Switch”</strong></td>
<td>Redemption of a unit in any scheme (including the Options therein) of the Mutual Fund against purchase / allotment of a unit in another scheme (including the Options therein) of the Mutual Fund, subject to completion of Lock-in Period, if any, of the units of the scheme(s) from where the units are being switched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“Stock Lending”</strong></td>
<td>Lending of securities to another person or entity for a fixed period of time, at a negotiated compensation in order to enhance returns of the portfolio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“Systematic Investment Plan(SIP)”</strong></td>
<td>Facility given to the Unit holders to invest specified fixed sums in the Scheme on periodic basis by giving a single instruction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“Systematic Transfer Plan (STP)”</strong></td>
<td>Facility given to the Unit holders to transfer sums on periodic basis from one scheme to another scheme launched by the Mutual Fund from time to time by giving a single instruction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“Systematic Withdrawal Plan(SWP)”</strong></td>
<td>Facility given to the Unit holders to withdraw amounts from the Scheme on periodic basis by giving a single instruction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“Trust Deed”</strong></td>
<td>The Trust Deed made between the Sponsor and LIC Mutual Fund Trustee Private Limited, as amended from time to time, thereby establishing an irrevocable trust, called LIC Mutual Fund.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“Trustee or Trustee Company”</strong></td>
<td>LIC Mutual Fund Trustee Company Pvt. Ltd incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and act as the Trustee to the Schemes of the Mutual Fund.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“Unit”</strong></td>
<td>The interest of the Unit holder which consists of each Unit representing one undivided share in the assets of the Scheme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“Unit holder”</strong></td>
<td>A person holding Unit(s) in the Scheme offered under this Document.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### II. ABBREVIATIONS

| **AMC** | LIC MF Asset Management Limited | **NFO** | New Fund Offer |
| **AMFI** | Association of Mutual Funds in India | **NRI** | Non-Resident Indian |
| **ASBA** | Application Supported by Blocked Amount. | **NEFT** | National Electronic Funds Transfer |
| **AWOCA** | Automatic Withdrawal of Capital Appreciation | **NRE** | Non Resident External |
| **BSE** | Bombay Stock Exchange Limited | **NSE** | National Stock Exchange |
| **BSE StAR MF** | BSE Stock Exchange Platform for Allotment and Repurchase of Mutual Funds | **NRO** | Non Resident Ordinary |
| **CDSL** | Central Depository Services (India) Limited | **NSDL** | National Securities Depository Limited |
| **CBLO** | Collateralised Borrowing and Lending Obligation | **OIS** | Overnight Indexed Swap |
| **CSC/ ISC** | Customer Service Centre / Investor Service Centre | **PAN** | Permanent Account Number |
| **CDSC** | Contingent Deferred Sales Charge | **PIO** | Person of Indian Origin |
| **CVL** | CDSL Ventures Limited | **PMLA** | Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 |
| **ECS** | Electronic Clearing System | **POS** | Points of Service |
| **EFT** | Electronic Funds Transfer | **PSU** | Public Sector Undertaking |
| **FCNR** | Foreign Currency Non Resident | **RBI** | Reserve Bank of India |
| **FI** | Financial Institution | **RTGS** | Real Time Gross Settlement |
| **FII** | Foreign Institutional Investor | **SAI** | Statement of Additional Information |
| **FIMMDA** | Fixed Income Money Market & Derivatives Dealers Association | **SEBI** | Securities and Exchange Board of India |
| **G-Sec** | Government Securities | **SID** | Scheme Information Document |
**INTERPRETATION**

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

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

**E. DUE DILIGENCE BY THE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY**

It is confirmed that:

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

*LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Company Ltd.*

**SD/-**

**MAYANK ARORA**

**COMPLAINECE OFFICER & COMPANY SECRETARY**

**SECTION II – INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME(S)**

**A. TYPE OF SCHEME(S)**

An Open-ended Index Linked Equity Scheme.

**B. WHAT IS THE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHEME(S)?**

The main investment objective of the fund is to generate returns commensurate with the performance of the index Sensex based on the plans by investing in the respective index stocks subject to tracking errors. However, there is no assurance that the investment objective of the Schemes will be realized.
C. **HOW WILL THE SCHEME(S) ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instruments</th>
<th>Indicative Allocation (% of total assets)</th>
<th>Risk Profile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum - Maximum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity / Equity Futures</td>
<td>Upto 100% in Sensex</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money market instruments and cash</td>
<td>Upto 10%</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. **WHERE WILL THE SCHEME(S) INVEST?**

The Scheme proposes to invest in equity in a major way along with money market instruments with the aim of generating long term capital appreciation.

The Scheme may invest in money markets instruments including call money market, or any other alternative permitted by Reserve Bank of India in lieu of Call money, term/notice money market and repos in order to meet the liquidity requirements or to meet the defensive nature the portfolio.

The Scheme may also invest in Govt. Securities, which may be those supported by the ability to borrow from the treasury; those with sovereign or state guarantee or those supported by the state govt. or the govt. of India in some other way.

The Fund may invest, subject to necessary approvals, in ADR’s / GDR’s of Indian Companies listed overseas. The Fund will employ necessary measures to manage foreign exchange movements arising out of such investments. The Fund may also invest in overseas securities with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI.

The Fund may also use trading in derivatives for the purpose of hedging and portfolio balancing in accordance with SEBI regulations.

**Changes in investment pattern:**
Depending upon the market conditions, market opportunities available, the political and economic factors and subject to the Regulations, the percentage investments of the fund may vary at times, based on the perception of the Fund Manager within the overall investment objective of the scheme.

**Investment of subscription money:**
Pending deployment of funds of the scheme in securities in terms of investment objectives of the scheme, the AMC can invest the funds of the scheme in money market instruments. The income earned on such investments will be merged with the income of the scheme.

E. **WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES?**

**Approach to investment in equity:**
The SENSEX plan will be managed passively with investments in stocks in a proportion that is as close as possible to the weightage of these stocks in the respective indices. The investment strategy would revolve around reducing the tracking error to the least possible through regular re-balancing of the portfolio, taking into account the change in weights of stocks in the indices as well as the incremental collection/redemptions from these plans.

**Approach to investment in debt:**
The investment in debt securities will usually be in instruments, which have been assigned as investment grade ratings by a recognized credit rating agency. In case a debt instrument is not rated, prior approval of Board of directors will be obtained for such investments. The Maturity profile of debt instruments will be selected in line with the outlook for the market. The investment strategy would emphasize investments in securities that give consistent returns at low levels of risks. If the Scheme decides to invest in Securitised Debt and or Asset backed securities it is
the intention of the investment manager that such investments will not normally exceed 30% of the corpus of the Scheme.

**Trading in derivatives:**
The Scheme may use derivatives with respect to debt in accordance with SEBI regulations in an attempt to protect the portfolio values and unit holder interest. The AMC in appropriate circumstances may use futures, options and other derivatives subject to applicable regulations and counter party risk assessment as and when they become permissible in the Indian markets subject to necessary authorization. In addition subject to applicable regulations and counter party risk assessment the scheme may also borrow or lend stock.

The Value of the derivative contracts outstanding will be limited to 20% of the net assets of the Scheme.

Trading in derivative shall however be restricted to hedging and portfolio balancing purposes as illustrated in the following cases:

**Equity market Derivatives:**
The fund proposes to invest in equity market derivatives such as index futures, stock futures and such other instruments as permitted under SEBI regulations from time to time.

**INDEX FUTURES:**

a) When the Investment Manager takes a negative view on the market:

When the investment manager anticipates the market to fall from its current levels, he needs to reduce his exposure to equities. He may do so by taking a short position in index futures i.e. by selling the index forward thereby reducing the market risk and volatility of the portfolio. He can unwind his position by concurrently selling equities from the investment portfolio and simultaneously reverse his position on the index.

b) When the Investment Manager takes a positive view on the market:

When the investment manager anticipates rise from the current market levels, the investment manager needs to make the most of the opportunity he foresees. The Scheme being open-ended would witness a daily inflow of funds, which in the above case need to be deployed on an immediate basis. In such a situation the Investment Manager would take a long position in index futures i.e. he would buy the index and then gradually reverse his position as the funds actually get invested in the market.

The following table illustrates the underlying effects of derivative trading we assume a equity corpus of Rs. 100 crore and a 20% Hedge i.e. futures contract value of Rs. 20 crore

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Portfolio</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Equity Portfolio</th>
<th>Derivative</th>
<th>Final Portfolio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Without Hedge</td>
<td>10% fall in equity prices</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10% rise in equity prices</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Hedge</td>
<td>10% fall in equity prices</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10% rise in equity prices</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RISKS**
The strategy of taking a short position in index futures is a hedging strategy and reduces the market risk. The short position is negatively correlated with the market and the price of the contract may go up or down depending on market conditions. There is no assurance that the stocks in the portfolio and the index behave in the same way and thus this strategy may not be a perfect hedge.

The short position will have as much loss as a gain in the underlying index. E.g. if the index appreciates by 10%, the future value falls by 10%. However, this is true for futures contracts held till maturity. In the event that a futures
contract is closed out before its expiry, the quoted price of the futures contract may be different from the gain/loss due to the movement of the underlying index. This is called the basis risk.

While futures markets are typically more liquid than the underlying cash market, there can be no assurance that ready liquidity would exist at all points in time, for the Scheme to purchase or close out a specific futures contract.

Debt Market Derivatives:

The deregulation of interest rates has resulted in presenting an assortment of risks to market participants. To provide an effective hedge against interest rate risks on account of lending or borrowings made at fixed/variable rates of interest, RBI has allowed the use of such instruments as the Interest Rate swaps (IRS) and Forward Rate Agreements (FRAs).

**IRS**: An IRS is an off balance sheet contract between two counterparties to exchange a stream of payments on specified dates based on a notional principal.

Presently the most common form of IRS in the domestic market is the Overnight Index Swap (OIS), wherein a fixed rate is exchanged with the floating leg linked to the MIBOR (Mumbai Interbank offered rate/ the call money rate). The tenure of the OIS ranges from 2 to 365 days.

E.g.: The scheme may park its funds in the call money market from time to time. The scheme thus becomes a lender in the market. Say Y - a corporate is a borrower in the call money market. Suppose the Fund manager of the scheme has a view that overnight rates may fall, while Y expects volatility and is looking to hedge or lock into a fixed rate. Now the scheme is a fixed rate receiver and Y is the floating rate receiver. Consider a 3 day OIS at 8.25% for a notional principal of Rs. 1 Crore between the two.

Now the scheme would receive a fixed rate from Y on the notional principal of Rs. 1 Crore@8.25% for 3 days = Rs. 6780/-. The scheme in turn would have to pay Y the floating rate of interest on the same principal of Rs. 1 Crore which is calculated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>MIBOR (%)</th>
<th>PRINCIPAL (Rs.)</th>
<th>INTEREST (Rs.)</th>
<th>AMOUNT (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>10000000</td>
<td>2192</td>
<td>10002192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>8.25</td>
<td>10002192</td>
<td>2261</td>
<td>10004453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.75</td>
<td>10004453</td>
<td>2124</td>
<td>10006577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6577</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As shown in the table the scheme will be required to pay Y a sum of Rs. 6577/-.. Instead of exchanging the gross amounts Y will pay the scheme the difference amount i.e. 6780-6577= Rs. 203. Thus at the end of the swap the scheme has earned a fixed rate while Y has been able to fix the cost of its funds irrespective of the movements in the market.

FRA(forward rate agreement): A FRA is a cash settled agreement where 2 parties (the buyer and the seller) agree to exchange interest payments for a notional principal amount for a specified period on a settlement date. A FRA is quoted by the forward month in which it matures, for e.g. A 3x6 FRA is a contract maturing 6 months from now and starting 3 months from now.

E.g.: Suppose the scheme has exposure to 91 day T Bills and the Fund manager takes a view that the yields are going to fall, then using FRAs he can lock into the available rates. Assume that on the last day of a given month the spot 91 day T Bill rate is 9.50% and the 3x6 FRA is quoted at 9.40%/9.60 %. Assuming a notional principal of 10 Crore the scheme now receives fixed 9.40% (and pays the 91 day T bill rate 3 months from now) on the 3x6 FRA for a notional principal of Rs. 10 crore. On the settlement date the scheme receives the fixed rate from the swap market maker and pays the floating rate. Assuming the fund manager’s view is correct and the 91 day T-Bill cut off, 3 months from now is 9.25% then the scheme receives - Rs.2343562 and pays Rs.2306164. The difference Rs.37397 is to be discounted to settlement at a mutually negotiated rate based on the credit of the counter-party.
Assuming a discounted rate of 10% the actual cash settlement = \( \frac{37397}{(1+10\%)^{91/365}} = \text{Rs. 36488/} \).

**RISKS:**

Though these instruments are effective in removal of the interest rate risk they are still subject to

1. Counterparty risks i.e. default or delay in payment settlement, as well as
2. Market risks i.e. liquidity risk which is the ease with which a swap can be unwound or reversed, basis risk which is the risk of asset liability mismatch and price risk resulting from unexpected changes in the market value of the swap.

**Risk control**

The overall portfolio structuring will be aimed at controlling risk at a low level. Both very aggressive and very defensive postures would be avoided under normal market conditions. The risk would also be minimized through broad diversification of portfolio within the framework of the investment objectives of the scheme.

**Investment by LIC MF Index Fund – Sensex Plan in Other Schemes Managed By the AMC:**

LIC MF may invest its funds with other schemes managed by AMC subject to regulations 44(1) of the SEBI Regulations 1996 and the AMC shall not charge any investment management fee for such investments.

**PORTFOLIO TURNOVER:**

Generally the AMC’s Fund management 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.

**F. FUNDAMENTAL ATTRIBUTES**

1. **TYPE OF A SCHEME**

   An Open-ended Index Linked Equity Scheme.

2. **INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE**

   The main investment objective of the fund is to generate returns commensurate with the performance of the index S&P BSE Sensex based on the plans by investing in the respective index stocks subject to tracking errors. However, there is no assurance that the investment objective of the Schemes will be realized.

3. **TERMS OF ISSUE**

   **LIQUIDITY** – Repurchases are allowed on all business days an ongoing basis from the date of allotment.

   **LISTING** - The units of the scheme is not listed on any Stock Exchange. However an option is provided to hold units either in physical or in demat form at NSE platform. Accordingly the subscriber shall receive the allotment of units in their demat account provided by them in the application form; if he opts to held units in demat form.

   **Transferability of units**- 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 SEBI Circular ref. CIR/IMD/DF/10/2010 dated August 18, 2010.

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

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

**SUMMARY OF EXPENSES AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

The expense structure of the Scheme, the different fees and their percentage an investor is likely to bear on purchase or sale of units of the Scheme directly or indirectly are as follows:

**EXPENSES OF THE SCHEME**

a) **UNITHOLDER TRANSACTION EXPENSES**

i) Sales/Entry Load on purchases/Reinvestment of Dividends: Nil

ii) Repurchase / Redemption / Exit Load: Less than 1 month: 1%, 1 month or more : Nil

iii) CDSC : Nil

b) **SWITCHOVER / EXCHANGE FEE (as % of the NAV): Nil**

The Fund reserves the right to introduce, revise, and review the entry / exit load described above from time to time within the permissible limits prescribed by SEBI. The revised load will be applicable to the Unit holders prospectively.

* Any load / fee charged will be within the admissible limits under the Regulations in force at that time.
* All loads including CDSC for each scheme shall be maintained in a separate account and may be utilized by the AMC towards meeting the selling and distribution expenses.

The following measures may be utilized by the Fund to avoid investor complaints about investment in the scheme without knowing the loads.

* The addendum detailing the changes in load structure may be attached to Scheme Information Documents and abridged Scheme Information Documents. The addendum detailing the changes may be circulated to all distributors / brokers so that the same can be attached to all Scheme Information Documents and abridged Scheme Information Documents already in stock. The addendum may be sent along with the newsletter to the unitholders immediately after the changes.
* Arrangements may be made to display the changes modifications in the Scheme Information Document in the form of a notice in all the investor service centres and distributors/ brokers’ office.
* The introduction of the exit load /CDSC along with the details may be stamped in the acknowledgement slip issued to the investors on submission of the stamped application form and may also be disclosed in the statement of accounts issued after the introduction of such load/CDSC.

- Any other measures the fund may feel necessary.

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

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

**G. HOW WILL THE SCHEME BENCHMARK ITS PERFORMANCE?**

The Scheme being an Open-ended Index Linked Equity Scheme, it will broadly track the S & P BSE Sensex Index based on the specified asset allocation pattern herein.
H. WHO MANAGES THE SCHEME?

The following are the details of the fund managers within the AMC who will manage the investments of the Schemes under the supervision of the Chief Investment Officer (CIO):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Fund Manager and Age</th>
<th>Qualifications</th>
<th>Brief Experience</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

I. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS?

As per the Trust Deed read with the Seventh Schedule to SEBI (MF) Regulations, the following investment restrictions apply in respect of the Schemes at the time of making investments. However, all investments by the Schemes will be made in accordance with the investment objective, asset allocation and where will the schemes invest, described earlier, as well as the SEBI (MF) Regulations, including schedule vii thereof, as amended from time to time.

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 rating agency 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; Provided that such limit shall not be applicable for investment in Government Securities, treasury bills and collateralized borrowing and lending obligations; Provided further that investment within such limit can be made in mortgaged backed securitized debt which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency registered with SEBI.

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

3) Transfer of investments from one Scheme to another Scheme in the Mutual Fund shall be allowed only if:

   (i) such transfer is 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 of the Scheme to which such transfer has been made.

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.
5) The Mutual Fund shall buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relevant securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities and shall in no case put itself in a position whereby it has to make short sale or carry forward transactions or engage in Badla Finance.

a. Further, the scheme shall engage in securities lending subject to following guidelines approve by the Board of AMC and Trustee.
   - A scheme should not lend more than 5% of its Net Assets to a single counterparty.
   - Within the parameters of the Investment Policy, the fund manager would have discretion to stocks kent by up to 10% of the net assets of a particular scheme.
   - Above limit can be extended to 15% of the net assets of the scheme, with the approval of the investment committee. Proposal to lend beyond 10% and upto 15% of the scheme's net assets should be initiated by the fund manager and placed before the Investment Committee by Chief Investment Officer.

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

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

6) The Mutual Fund shall get the securities purchased/transferred in the name of the Mutual Fund on account of the Schemes, wherever the instruments are intended to be of a long term nature.

7) Pending deployment of funds of the Schemes in terms of the investment objective of the Schemes, the Mutual Fund may invest them in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks, in terms of SEBI circular no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 1/ 91171 /07 dated April 16, 2007, 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 Scheme.
(iii) The Schemes 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. Also, 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.
(iv) 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.
(v) 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 of scheduled commercial banks.

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

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

10. 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 sector or industry specific scheme.

11. No Scheme, shall invest more than 5% of its NAV in the unlisted equity shares/equity related instruments
12. 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 dividends 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 of six months.

13. If any company invests more than 5% 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 will be disclosed in accordance with the SEBI (MF) Regulations.

14. The Mutual Fund may enter into short selling transactions and may lend and borrow securities in accordance with the framework relating to short selling and securities lending and borrowing specified by SEBI.

15. Investment limitation/restriction specific to Fund of Funds Scheme
   a. A Fund of Funds scheme shall not invest into another Fund of Funds Scheme
   b. The Scheme shall not invest its assets other than in schemes of mutual funds, except to the extent of funds required for meeting the liquidity requirements for the purpose of repurchases or redemptions, as disclosed earlier.

16. The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivatives position shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the respective scheme. However, the following shall not be considered while calculating the gross exposure:
   a) Security-wise hedged position and
   b) Exposure in cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days.

17) Total exposure of debt schemes of mutual funds in a particular sector (excluding investments in Bank CDs, CBLO, G-Secs, T-Bills, short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks and AAA rated securities issued by Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks) shall not exceed 25% of the net assets of the scheme;

Provided that an additional exposure to financial services sector (over and above the limit of 25%) not exceeding 15% of the net assets of the scheme shall be allowed only by way of increase in exposure to Housing Finance Companies (HFCs);

Provided further that the additional exposure to such securities issued by HFCs are rated AA and above and these HFCs are registered with National Housing Bank (NHB) and the total investment/exposure in HFCs shall not exceed 25% of the net assets of the scheme.

18) The Schemes will comply with any other Regulations applicable to the investment of mutual funds from time to time.

19) 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.

20) Aggregate value of ‘illiquid securities’ which are defined as non-traded, thinly traded and unlisted equity shares shall not exceed 15% of the total assets of the scheme.

21) The Scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in unrated debt instruments issued by a single issuer and the total investment in such instruments shall not exceed 25% of the NAV of the scheme. All such investments shall be made with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees and the Board of asset management company.

Note : Debentures, irrespective of any residual maturity period (above or below one year), shall attract the investment restrictions as applicable for debt instruments as specified above. Further, it is clarified that the investment limits mentioned in (1) and (2) above are applicable to all debt securities which are issued by public bodies/institutions such as electricity boards, municipal corporations, state transport corporations etc. guaranteed by either central or state government. Government securities issued by central/state government or on its behalf by RBI are exempt from the above referred investment limits.
22) 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.

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.

J. HOW HAS THE SCHEME(S) PERFORMED?

### Regular Plan- Growth Option

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compounded Annualised Returns</th>
<th>Scheme Returns (%)^</th>
<th>Bench Mark Returns (%)&lt;br&gt;S &amp; P BSE Sensex Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Returns for the last 1 year</td>
<td>16.21%</td>
<td>16.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returns for the last 3 years</td>
<td>8.32%</td>
<td>8.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returns for the last 5 years</td>
<td>13.66%</td>
<td>13.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returns since inception</td>
<td>13.04%</td>
<td>16.92%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Absolute Returns for each financial year for the last 5 years**

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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDEX-SENSEX PLAN</td>
<td>16.21%</td>
<td>-4.54%</td>
<td>14.67%</td>
<td>21.80%</td>
<td>8.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S&amp;P BSE Sensex</td>
<td>16.79%</td>
<td>-4.14%</td>
<td>14.91%</td>
<td>22.56%</td>
<td>8.23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Direct Plan- Growth Option

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compounded Annualised Returns</th>
<th>Scheme Returns (%)^</th>
<th>Bench Mark Returns (%)&lt;br&gt;S &amp; P BSE Sensex Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Returns for the last 1 year</td>
<td>16.75%</td>
<td>16.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returns for the last 3 years</td>
<td>8.90%</td>
<td>8.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returns for the last 5 years</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returns since inception</td>
<td>11.32%</td>
<td>10.92%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Absolute Returns for each financial year for last 4 years**
Past performance may or may not be sustained in the future.

RETURNS GREATER THAN ONE YEAR ARE COMPOUNDED ANNUALIZED (CAGR).

Note: All Scheme Returns as on 31/05/2017.

K. COMPARISON WITH THE EXISTING SCHEMES OF THE MUTUAL FUND:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme Name</th>
<th>Investment Objectives/Investment Strategies</th>
<th>Asset Allocation Pattern</th>
<th>AUM as on 31/05/2017 (Rs. in Crs)</th>
<th>No. of Folios as on 31/05/2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| LIC MF Equity Fund | **Investment Objective:** An open ended pure Growth scheme seeking to provide capital growth by investing mainly in mix of equity instruments. **Investment Strategy:** The investment approach for investing in equities would be to identify companies with a strong competitive position in a good business and having quality management. The focus would on fundamentally driven investment with scope for future growth. | - Equity & Equity related instruments - upto 100%  
- Debt and Debt related instruments - upto 20%  
- Investment in Derivatives Instrument will be in accordance with SEBI (MF) Regulation | Direct: 85.45  
Regular: 263.44  
Folios: 1575  
Total Folios: 91731 | Direct: 85.45  
Regular: 263.44  
Folios: 1575  
Total Folios: 91731 |
| LIC MF Bond Fund   | **Investment Objective:** LIC MF Bond Fund an open-ended Debt Scheme, will endeavor to generate an attractive return for its investors by investing in a portfolio of quality debt securities and money market instruments. **Investment Strategy:** The scheme will primarily invest in long term high credit rated corporate bonds and money market instruments. The fund management team, comprising credit team will take an active view on the key drivers affecting interest rate movement as well as liquidity. In addition, the fund will also aim to capture positive valuation changes occurring due to changes in the shape of the yield curve. Macro -Economic Indicators will be analyzed to estimate the future movement of Interest rates and liquidity conditions. The scheme will be actively managed considering the prevailing interest rate scenario and liquidity conditions to generate superior returns. | - Debt - 60-100%  
- Money Market Instruments-0-40%  
- Debt securities includes securitised debt and Govt. Securities | Direct: 212.99  
Regular: 299.52  
Folios: 305  
Total Folios: 6296 | Direct: 212.99  
Regular: 299.52  
Folios: 305  
Total Folios: 6296 |
<p>| LIC MF             | <strong>Investment Objective:</strong>                                                                                      | - Equity &amp; Equity related                                                                 | Direct: 109.25                | Direct: 109.25                |
|                    |                                                                                                                 |                                                                                         | Regular: 141.37               | Regular: 141.37               |
|                    |                                                                                                                 |                                                                                         | Folios: 2869                 | Folios: 2869                 |
|                    |                                                                                                                 |                                                                                         | Total Folios: 34080           | Total Folios: 34080           |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Investment Objective</th>
<th>Investment Strategy</th>
<th>Investment Instruments Upto</th>
<th>Debt and Debt Related Instruments - Upto</th>
<th>Debt and Money Market Instruments - 0-30%</th>
<th>Derivatives Instruments in accordance with SEBI (MF) Regulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Growth Fund**     | An open ended pure Growth scheme seeking to provide capital growth by investing mainly in equity instruments and also in debt and other permitted instruments of capital and money markets. | **Investment Strategy:**  
The investment approach for investing in equities would be to identify companies with a strong competitive position in a good business and having quality management. The focus would be on fundamentally driven investment with scope for future growth. | instruments - upto 100%    | Debt and Debt Related Instruments - upto 20% |                                            | Investment in Derivatives Instrument will be in accordance with SEBI (MF) Regulation |
| **LIC MF Infrastructure Fund** | Investment Objective:  
The investment objective of the scheme is to generate long-term growth from a portfolio of equity / equity related instruments of companies engaged either directly or indirectly in the infrastructure sector.  
**Investment Strategy:**  
The scheme will invest in companies broadly within the following areas/sectors of the economy viz. Airports, Banks & Financial Institutions, Cement & Cement Products, Coal, Construction, Electrical & Electronic Components, Engineering, Energy including Coal, Oil & Gas, Petroleum & Pipelines, Industrial Capital Goods & Products, Metal & Minerals. |                                            |                                            |                                            |                                            |                                            |
| **LIC MF Index Fund- Nifty Plan** | Investment Objective:  
The main investment objective of the fund is to generate returns commensurate with the performance of the index either Nifty / Sensex based on the plans by investing in the respective index stocks subject to tracking errors.  
**Investment Strategy:**  
The scheme will be managed passively with investments in stocks in a proportion that is as close as possible to the weightage of these stocks in the respective indices. The investment strategy would revolve around reducing the tracking error to the least possible through regular re-balancing of the portfolio, taking into account the change in weights of stocks in the indices as well as the incremental collection/redemptions from these plans. |                                            |                                            |                                            |                                            |                                            |
| **LIC MF Balanced Fund** | Investment Objective:  
An open ended Income and Growth scheme which seeks to provide regular returns and capital appreciation according to the selection of plan by investing in equities and debt instruments.  
**Investment Strategy:**  
The investment approach for |                                            |                                            |                                            |                                            |                                            |

|            |            |            |            |            |            |            |
investing in equities would be to identify companies with a strong competitive position in a good business and having quality management. The focus would be on fundamentally driven investment with scope for future growth. While investment in debt instrument focuses on securities that give consistent returns at low levels of risk.

<p>| LIC MF Tax Plan | Investment Objective: To provide capital growth along with tax rebate and tax relief to our investors through prudent investments in the stock markets. Investment Strategy: The investment approach for investing in equities would be to identify companies with a strong competitive position in a good business and having quality management. The focus would be on fundamentally driven investment with scope for future growth. | Equity - 80-100% | Debt &amp; Money Market Instruments-0-20% | 6.05 | 99.32 | 1218 | 16612 |
| LIC MF Liquid Fund | Investment Objective: An open ended scheme which seeks to generate reasonable returns with low risk and high liquidity through judicious mix of investment in money market instruments and quality debt instruments. Investment Strategy: The scheme will primarily invest in debt and money market instruments with maturity up to 91 days. The portfolio will be constructed and managed to generate returns to match the investment objective. The fund management team, comprising credit team will take an active view on the key drivers affecting the short term interest rate movement as well as liquidity. Macro - Economic Indicators will be analyzed to estimate the future movement of Interest rates. The scheme will be actively managed considering the prevailing interest rate scenario and liquidity conditions to generate superior returns. | Debt - 0-40% | Money Market Instruments-60-100% | Debt securities includes securitised debt and Govt. Securities. | 11044.03 | 1938.82 | 1885 | 6325 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund Name</th>
<th>Investment Objective</th>
<th>Investment Strategy</th>
<th>Percentage Allocation</th>
<th>Current NAV</th>
<th>Cumulative NAV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| LIC MF Saving Plus Fund   | **Investment Objective:** The investment objective of the Scheme is to generate income by investing in a portfolio of quality short term debt securities. **Investment Strategy:** The scheme will primarily have a diversified portfolio comprising Floating Rate/Fixed rate debt instruments and money market instruments. The portfolio will be constructed and managed to generate returns to match the investment objective. The fund management team, comprising credit team will take an active view on the key drivers affecting interest rate movement as well as liquidity. Macro - Economic Indicators will be analysed to estimate the future movement of Interest rates and liquidity conditions. The scheme will be actively managed considering the prevailing interest rate scenario and liquidity conditions to generate superior returns. | - Debt & Money Market Instruments - upto 100%  
- Debt securities includes securitised debt & Govt Securities | 2378.50     | 921.11       | 3178          | 31185       |
| LIC MF Government Securities Fund | **Investment Objective:** The primary objective of the scheme is to generate credit risk free and reasonable returns for its investors through investments in sovereign securities issued by the central and /or state Government and /or any security unconditionally guaranteed by the central/ state government for repayment of Principal and interest and/or reverse repos in such securities as and when permitted by RBI. **Investment Strategy:** The scheme will primarily invest in Central Govt Sec including call money Bills & repos with a view to generate credit risk free return. The Scheme will purchase securities in the public offerings, as well as those traded in the secondary markets. On occasions, if deemed appropriate, the Scheme may also participate in auction of Government Securities. Macro – Economic Indicators will be analysed to estimate the future movement of Interest rates and liquidity conditions. The scheme will be actively managed considering the prevailing interest rate scenario and liquidity conditions to generate superior returns. | - G-Sec Instruments - upto 100%  
- Debt & Money Market Instruments - upto 40%  
- Debt securities includes securitised debt and Govt. Securities. | 50.28       | 50.24        | 168           | 865         |
| LIC MF Income plus Fund   | **Investment Objective:** An open ended debt scheme which seeks to provide reasonable possible current income consistent with preservation of capital and providing liquidity from investing in a diversified portfolio of short term debt securities. | - Debt - 0-35%  
- Money Market Instruments-65-100%.  
- Debt securities includes securitised debt and Govt. Securities. | 374.52      | 122.05       | 234           | 5765        |
**Investment Strategy:**
The scheme will primarily have a diversified portfolio comprising Floating Rate, Fixed rate debt instruments and money market instruments. The portfolio will be constructed and managed to generate returns to match the investment objective. The fund management team, comprising credit team will take an active view on the key drivers affecting interest rate movement as well as liquidity. Macro - Economic Indicators will be analyzed to estimate the future movement of Interest rates and liquidity conditions. The scheme will be actively managed considering the prevailing interest rate scenario and liquidity conditions to generate superior returns.

**LIC MF Monthly Income Plan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment objective:</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The investment objective of the Scheme is to generate regular income by investing mainly in a portfolio of quality debt securities and money market instruments. It also seeks to generate capital appreciation by investing some percentage in a mix of equity instruments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investment Strategy:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The scheme will primarily invest in Debt and Money market instruments. The secondary objective of the Scheme is to generate long-term capital appreciation by investing a portion of the Scheme’s assets in equity and equity related instruments. The scheme will also strive to generate current income by capturing positive valuation changes occurring due to changes in the shape of the yield curve and equity market. Macro - Economic Indicators will be analysed to estimate the future movement of Interest rates and liquidity conditions as well as equity markets. The scheme will be actively managed considering the prevailing interest rate scenario, equity markets and liquidity conditions to generate superior returns.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIC MF Children’s fund</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investment Objective:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An open ended scheme which seeks to generate long term capital growth through a judicious mix of investment in quality debt securities and equities with relatively low risk levels through research based investments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investment Strategy:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The investment approach for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Debt / Money Market Instruments - Upto 100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Equity - Upto 15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Debt securities includes securitised debt and Govt. Securities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Debt securities and Money Market Instruments - Upto 100%</td>
<td>6.41</td>
<td>12.67</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity - Upto 70%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt securities includes securitised debt upto 100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**LIC MF ULIS**

**Investment Objective:**
The investment Objective of the LIC MF Unit Linked Insurance Scheme (LIC MF ULIS) is to generate long-term capital appreciation through growth in NAV and reinvestment of income distributed on units of the scheme. The scheme offers Tax rebate on investment u/s 80C of Income Tax Act as well as a life cover and a free accident insurance cover.

**Investment Strategy:**
The Investment approach for investing in equities would be to identify companies with a strong competitive position in a good business and having quality management. The focus would be on fundamentally driven investment with scope for future growth. While investment in debt instrument focuses on securities that give consistent returns at low levels of risk.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investments</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td>65-80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt &amp; Money Market Instruments</td>
<td>20-35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt includes Government Securities &amp; securitised debt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 4.43 | 226.47 | 660 | 21437 |

---

**LIC MF G-Sec Long Term ETF**

**Investment Objective:**
The investment objective of the scheme is to provide returns that closely correspond to the total returns of securities as represented by Nifty 8-10 yr G-Sec Index, subject to tracking errors. However there is no assurance that the investment objective of the scheme will be achieved.

**Investment Strategy:**
The Fund would invest not less than 95% of its corpus in securities comprising the underlying index and endeavor to track the benchmark index while minimizing the tracking error and therefore would follow a passive investment strategy. The scheme would aim to maintain least amount of cash & will also try & avoid investment in debt & money market securities. These would only be for the purpose of redemption requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investments</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Securities comprising of underlying benchmark Index</td>
<td>95-100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Debt and Money market instruments</td>
<td>0-5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| 78.41 | 310 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Investment Objective</th>
<th>Investment Strategy</th>
<th>Asset Allocation</th>
<th>Returns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| LIC MF Midcap Fund       | To generate long term capital appreciation by investing substantially in a portfolio of equity and equity linked instruments of midcap companies. | The primary objective of the scheme is to generate long term capital appreciation by investing in the equity and equity related instruments of Mid cap companies. The investment approach for investing in equities would be to identify companies with a strong competitive position in a good business and having quality management. The focus would on fundamentally driven investment with scope for future growth. | • Equity & Equity related instruments of midcap companies - 65-100%  
• Debt & Money Market Instruments - 0-35%  
• Investment in securitised debt upto 10% of the net assets of the scheme. | 41.00   112.35  2184  18111 |
| LIC MF Banking & Financial Services Fund | The investment objective of the scheme is to generate long-term capital appreciation for unit holders from a portfolio that in invested substantially in equity and equity related securities of companies engaged in banking and financial services sector. | The primary objective of the scheme is to generate long term capital appreciation by investing in the equity and equity related instruments of Banking and Financial Services Companies that forms a part of the BFSI Sector and which are expected to show sustained growth and generate better performance. The portfolio manager will adopt an active management style to optimize returns. Income generation may only be a secondary objective, the scheme will primarily focus on opportunities in the banking & financial services sector. | • Equity and Equity related securities of Banking companies and limited allocation towards Financial Services Companies - 80-100%  
• Debt & Money market instruments - 0-20%. | 16.65   60.43  1171  7439 |
LIC MF Interval Fund Annual Plan - Series 1

**Investment Objective:**
The investment objective of the Scheme is to generate income and growth of capital by investing in debt securities and money market instruments.

**Investment Strategy:**
The investment in debt securities will usually be in instruments, which have been assigned as investment grade ratings by a recognized credit rating agency. In case a debt instrument is not rated, prior approval of Board of directors will be obtained for such investments. The Maturity profile of debt instruments will be selected in line with the outlook for the market. The investment strategy would emphasize investments in securities that give consistent returns at low levels of risks. If the Scheme decides to invest in Securitised Debt and or Asset backed securities it is the intention of the investment manager that such investments will not normally exceed 30% of the corpus of the Scheme.

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</tbody>
</table>

LIC MF Interval Fund Monthly Plan - Series 1

**Investment Objective:**
The investment objective of the Scheme is to generate income and growth of capital by investing in debt securities and money market instruments.

**Investment Strategy:**
The investment in debt securities will usually be in instruments, which have been assigned as investment grade ratings by a recognized credit rating agency. In case a debt instrument is not rated, prior approval of Board of directors will be obtained for such investments. The Maturity profile of debt instruments will be selected in line with the outlook for the market. The investment strategy would emphasize investments in securities that give consistent returns at low levels of risks. If the Scheme decides to invest in Securitised Debt and or Asset backed securities it is the intention of the investment manager that such investments will not normally exceed 30% of the corpus of the Scheme.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
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</table>

LIC MF Interval Fund Quarterly Plan - Series 1

**Investment Objective:**
The investment objective of the Scheme is to generate income and growth of capital by investing in debt securities and money market instruments.

**Investment Strategy:**
The investment in debt securities will usually be in instruments, which have been assigned as investment grade ratings by a recognized credit rating agency. In case a debt instrument is not rated, prior approval of Board of directors will be obtained for such investments. The Maturity profile of debt instruments will be selected in line with the outlook for the market. The investment strategy would emphasize investments in securities that give consistent returns at low levels of risks. If the Scheme decides to invest in Securitised Debt and or Asset backed securities it is the intention of the investment manager that such investments will not normally exceed 30% of the corpus of the Scheme.

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recognized credit rating agency. In case a debt instrument is not rated, prior approval of Board of directors will be obtained for such investments. The Maturity profile of debt instruments will be selected in line with the outlook for the market. The investment strategy would emphasize investments in securities that give consistent returns at low levels of risks. If the Scheme decides to invest in Securitised Debt and or Asset backed securities it is the intention of the investment manager that such investments will not normally exceed 30% of the corpus of the Scheme.

| LIC MF Interval Fund Quarterly Plan- Series 2 | Investment Objective: The investment objective of the Scheme is to generate income and growth of capital by investing in debt securities and money market instruments. Investment Strategy: The investment in debt securities will usually be in instruments, which have been assigned as investment grade ratings by a recognized credit rating agency. In case a debt instrument is not rated, prior approval of Board of directors will be obtained for such investments. The Maturity profile of debt instruments will be selected in line with the outlook for the market. The investment strategy would emphasize investments in securities that give consistent returns at low levels of risks. If the Scheme decides to invest in Securitised Debt and or Asset backed securities it is the intention of the investment manager that such investments will not normally exceed 30% of the corpus of the Scheme. | 2.81 | 5.57 | 46 | 282 |
| LIC MF ETF Nifty 50 | Investment Objective: The investment objective of the scheme is to provide returns that closely correspond to the total returns of securities as represented by NIFTY 50 Index, subject to tracking errors. However there is no assurance that the objective of the scheme will be achieved. Investment Strategy: The Fund would invest not less than 95% of its corpus in securities comprising the NIFTY 50 Index and endeavor to track the benchmark index while minimizing the tracking error and therefore would follow a passive investment strategy. The scheme would aim to maintain least amount of cash & will also try & avoid investment in debt & money | Securities covered by the Nifty 50 – 95 to 100% | Cash and cash equivalent /Money Market instruments including CBLO (with maturity not exceeding 91 days) - 0 to 5% | 412.34 | 127 |
**LIC MF ETF Sensex**

**Investment Objective:**
The investment objective of the scheme is to provide returns that closely correspond to the total returns of the securities as represented by the S&P BSE SENSEX by holding S&P BSE SENSEX stocks in same proportion, subject to tracking errors. However there is no assurance that the objective of the scheme will be achieved.

**Investment Strategy:**
The Fund would invest not less than 95% of its corpus in securities comprising the S&P BSE SENSEX Index and endeavor to track the benchmark index while minimizing the tracking error and therefore would follow a passive investment strategy. The scheme would aim to maintain least amount of cash & will also try & avoid investment in debt & money market securities. This would only be for the purpose of redemption requirements.

- Securities covered by the S & P BSE Sensex – 95 to 100%
- Cash and cash equivalent /Money Market instruments including CBLO (with maturity not exceeding 91 days)- 0 to 5%

---

**LIC MF ETF Nifty 100**

**Investment Objective:**
The investment objective of the scheme is to provide returns that closely correspond to the total returns of securities as represented by NIFTY 100 INDEX, subject to tracking errors. However there is no assurance that the objective of the scheme will be achieved.

**Investment Strategy:**
The Fund would invest not less than 95% of its corpus in securities comprising the NIFTY 100 Index and endeavor to track the benchmark index while minimizing the tracking error and therefore would follow a passive investment strategy. The scheme would aim to maintain least amount of cash & will also try & avoid investment in debt & money market securities. This would only be for the purpose of redemption requirements.

- Securities covered by the Nifty 100 – 95 to 100%
- Cash and cash equivalent /Money Market instruments including CBLO (with maturity not exceeding 91 days)- 0 to 5%

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## SECTION III – UNITS AND OFFER

This section provides details an investor needs to know for investing in the Schemes.

### A. NFO DETAILS

The section does not apply to the Schemes covered in this SID, as the ongoing offer of the Schemes has commenced after the NFO, and the Units are available for continuous subscription and redemption.

### B. ONGOING OFFER DETAILS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Ongoing Offer Period</th>
<th>Being an open ended scheme, units will be offered at NAV based price on a business day.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(This is the date from which the Scheme will reopen for subscriptions /redemptions after the closure of the NFO period.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Ongoing price for subscription (purchase) / switch-in (from other Schemes/Plans of the Mutual Fund) by investors.</th>
<th>Units of the Scheme shall be available for subscription (purchase) /switch-in at the Applicable NAV.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This is the price you need to pay for purchase/Switch-in.</td>
<td>The Mutual Fund shall ensure that the Purchase Price is not higher than 107% of the NAV, provided that the difference between the Redemption Price and Purchase Price of the Unit shall not exceed the permissible limit of 7% of the Purchase Price, as provided for under SEBI (MF) Regulations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: If the applicable NAV is Rs. 1000/-, entry load is 2% then the sales price will be:

\[
\text{Rs.} 1000 \times (1 + 0.02) = \text{Rs.} 1020
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Ongoing price for redemption (sale) / Switch outs (to other schemes/plans of the Mutual Fund) by Investors.</th>
<th>Units of the Scheme can be redeemed/switched out at the Applicable NAV subject to prevailing exit load.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This is the price you will receive for redemptions/ Switch outs.</td>
<td>The Redemption Price however, will not be lower than 93% of the NAV subject to SEBI Regulations as amended from time to time. Similarly, the difference between the Redemption price and Sale price at any point in time shall not exceed the permitted limit as prescribed by SEBI from time to time which is presently 7% calculated on the Sale Price.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: If the applicable NAV is INR 10, exit load is 2% then redemption price will be:

\[
\text{INR} 10 \times (1 - 0.02) = \text{INR} 9.80
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. Cut off timing for subscriptions/ redemptions/ switches.</th>
<th>A] Purchase (including switch-in) applications for amount less than Rs. 2 lakh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This is the time before which your application (complete in all respects) should reach the Official</td>
<td>• In respect of valid applications received upto 3.00 p.m. on a Business Day by the Fund along with a local cheque or a demand draft payable at par at the Official Point(s) of Acceptance where the application is received, the closing NAV of the day on which application is received shall be applicable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| B] Repurchase - redemption request, the Bank Name and Account Number of the Account holders. The AMC will not be responsible for any loss arising out of fraudulent encashment of cheques and/or any delay/loss in transit. In the absence of these details applications are liable for rejection. | |
| Points of Acceptance | the Fund along with a local cheque or a demand draft payable at par at the Official Point(s) of Acceptance where the application is received, the closing NAV of the next Business Day shall be applicable.  
• However, in respect of valid applications, with outstation cheques / demand drafts not payable at par at the Official Point(s) of Acceptance where the application is received, closing NAV of the day on which the cheque / demand draft is credited shall be applicable.  
  
**B] Applications for amount equal to or more than Rs. 2 lakh**  
i) **For Purchases:**  
• In respect of valid applications received for an amount equal to or more than Rs. 2 lakh up to 3.00 p.m. at the Official Point(s) of Acceptance and where the funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase as per the application are credited to the bank account of the Scheme before the cut-off time i.e. available for utilization before the cut-off time - the closing NAV of the day shall be applicable.  
• In respect of valid applications received for an amount equal to or more than Rs. 2 lakh after 3.00 p.m. at the Official Point(s) of Acceptance and where the funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase as per the application are credited to the bank account of the Scheme before the cut-off time 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 applications for an amount equal to or more than Rs. 2 lakh at the Official Point(s) of Acceptance, where the funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase as per the application are credited to the bank account of the Scheme before the cut-off time 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.  
  
**Third Party Payment:**  
When a payment is from a bank account other than that of the beneficiary investor, the same is referred to as a "Third Party Payment". It is further clarified that in case of mutual fund subscriptions, the first unit holder is considered as the beneficiary investor, even if there are joint unit holders. In case of payments from a bank account jointly held, the first holder of the mutual fund subscription has to be one of the joint holders of the bank account from which the payment is made.  
In specific exceptional situations where Third Party payment is permitted like (I). Payment by Parents / Grand-Parents / Related persons on behalf of a minor (other than registered guardian) in consideration of natural love and affection or as gift for value not exceeding INR 50,000 for each purchase, (ii). Payment by an Employer on behalf of Employee under Systematic Investment Plans through Payroll deductions or (iii). Custodian on behalf of an FI or a client. Investors submitting their applications through the above mentioned 'exceptional situations' are required to comply with the following, without which applications for subscriptions for units will be rejected /not processed/ refunded.  
Mandatory KYC for all investor (guardian in case of minor) and the person making the payment i.e. third party. In order for an application to be considered as valid, investors and the person making the payment should attach their valid KYC to the application form irrespective of Third Party Payment Avoidance and additional documents / declaration required amount. Along with submission of a separate 'Third Party Payment Declaration Form' from investor (guardian in |
ii) For Switch-ins:
For determining the applicable NAV, the following shall be ensured:
• Application for switch-in is received before the applicable cut-off time.
• Funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase as per the switch-in request 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.
Further, the Applicable NAV in respect of Unitholders under the Dividend Option will be as under:

In respect of valid purchase/switch-in applications received till 3.00 p.m. on the Business Day, the ex-dividend NAV** of the day of receipt of application will be applicable and the eligible investors will be entitled for dividends declared, if any, on the next Record Date by the Trustee.

Where application is received after the cut-off time on a day but the funds are cleared on the same day, the closing NAV of the next Business Day shall be applicable.

For investments of an amount equal to or more than Rs. 2 lakh through systematic investment routes such as Systematic Investment Plans (SIP), Systematic Transfer Plans (STP), the units will be allotted as per the closing NAV of the day on which the funds are available for utilization by the Target Scheme.

** In respect of applications for an amount equal to or more than Rs.2 lakh, the Applicable NAV shall be subject to the provisions of SEBI Circulars No.Cir/IMD/DF/21/2012 dated September 13, 2012 and No.Cir/IMD/DF/19/2010 dated November 26, 2010, as may be amended from time to time, on uniform cut-off timings for applicability of NAV.

All multiple applications for investment at the Unit holders' PAN and holding pattern level in a Scheme (irrespective of amount or the plan/option/sub-option) received on the same Business Day, will be aggregated to ascertain whether the total amount equals to Rs. 2 lakh or more and to determine the applicable Net Asset Value. Transactions in the name of minor received through guardian will not be aggregated with the transaction in the name of same guardian. The AMC may have additional criteria for aggregation of multiple transactions. The criteria for aggregation of multiple transactions shall be as decided by the AMC at its sole discretion from time to time.

C) For Redemption (including switch-out) applications

• In respect of valid applications received upto 3 p.m. on a Business Day by the Fund, same day's closing NAV shall be applicable.
• In respect of valid applications received after 3 p.m. on a Business Day by the Fund, the closing NAV of the next Business Day shall be applicable.
Under no circumstances will LIC MF AM Ltd or its bankers or its service providers be liable for any lag / delay in realization of funds and consequent pricing of units.
In respect of valid redemptions/switch-out requests received till 3.00 p.m during the Business Day, the ex-dividend NAV of the day of receipt of application will be applicable and the investors will be eligible to receive the dividends declared.
Transactions through online facilities/electronic modes:
The time of transaction done through various online facilities/electronic modes offered by the AMC, for the purpose of determining the applicability of NAV, would be the time when the request for purchase/sale/switch of units is received in the servers of AMC/RTA.

The AMC has the right to amend cut off timings subject to SEBI (MF) Regulations for the smooth and efficient functioning of the Scheme.

**Stock Exchange transactions:**
An investor can buy/sell Units on a continuous basis on the National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. or any other recognized Stock Exchange(s) on which the Units will be listed during the trading hours on all trading days like any other publicly traded stock at prices which may be at a discount/premium to the NAV of the Plans under the Scheme.

Investors can submit the application forms for purchase or redemption or switch at any of the Official Points of Acceptance, details of which are mentioned at the end of this SID

Investors are requested to note that an Application Form accompanied by a payment instrument issued from a bank account other than that of the Applicant /Investor will not be accepted except in certain circumstances.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. Where can the applications for purchase/redemption Switches be submitted?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investors can submit the application forms for purchase or redemption or switch at any of the Official Points of Acceptance, details of which are mentioned at the end of this SID under the heading “List of Official Point of Acceptance of Transactions”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Domestic investors</strong> -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duly filled in applications forms for subscriptions (along with local cheques/DD payable at the authorized centres only)/ redemptions/switches should be submitted at the authorized collection centres. Payment by cash may not be accepted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NRI’s on a fully repatriable basis</strong>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In case of NRIs, payment may be made by means of a Draft in Indian Rupees purchased abroad or by cheque/DD drawn on Non resident (External) /FCNR Accounts, payable at the authorized centres only. Payments may also be made through Demand drafts or other instruments permitted under the Foreign Exchange Management Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NRI’s on a non-repatriable basis</strong>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRIs can invest by cheques/DD's drawn out of Non resident (Ordinary) Accounts. Presently area offices of LIC MF and Investor service centres of RTA are collection centres for the Scheme. The AMC may at its sole discretion change its authorised centres at a later date.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Investors are requested to note that an Application Form accompanied by a payment instrument issued from a bank account other than that of the Applicant / Investor will not be accepted except in certain circumstances. For further details, please refer paragraph “Non – acceptance of Third Party Payment Instruments for subscriptions / investments” under the section “How to Apply?” in SAI.

**Note:**
The application form no. should be noted on the reverse of all cheques and bank drafts accompanying the application form.
6. 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 (except demat units).
SIP Amount – 1) Monthly – 1000/- and in multiples of Rs.1/- thereafter.
               2) Quarterly – Rs.3000/- 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.

7. Plans Available under each Scheme

Regular Plan and Direct Plan
(The Regular and direct plan will be having a common portfolio)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Broker Code mentioned by the investor</th>
<th>Plan mentioned by the investor</th>
<th>Default Plan to be captured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
<td>Direct Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>Direct Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
<td>Regular</td>
<td>Direct Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mentioned</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>Direct Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>Not Mentioned</td>
<td>Direct Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>Regular</td>
<td>Direct Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mentioned</td>
<td>Regular</td>
<td>Regular Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mentioned</td>
<td>Not Mentioned</td>
<td>Regular Plan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

8. Options offered

The Scheme offers the following Options:
- Growth option
- Dividend option

The Dividend Option has the following facilities:
- Dividend Reinvestment Facility
- Dividend Pay-out Facility

The investors should indicate the option/facility for which Subscription is made by indicating the choice in the appropriate box provided for this purpose in the application form. In case of valid application received without any choice of option/facility, the following default Option/Facility will be considered;
Default option/facility:
Default Option – Growth Option
Default facility under Dividend Option – Reinvestment
| 9. Dividend Policy | The Trustee will endeavour to declare dividend under the Dividend Option, subject to availability of distributable surplus calculated in accordance with the Regulations.  

**Dividend Declaration Procedure:**
The procedure for dividend distribution would be as under: The quantum of dividend and the record date will be fixed by the Trustee in their meeting. Dividend so decided shall be paid subject to availability of distributable surplus. Record date is the date that will be considered for the purpose of determining the eligibility of investors whose name appears on the register of unitholders.  
The AMC shall issue a notice to the public communicating the decision of dividend declaration including the record date, within one calendar day of the decision of the Trustee, in one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation as well as in a newspaper published in the language of the region where the head office of the Mutual Fund is situated. 
The Record Date will be 5 calendar days from the date of issue of notice.  

**Dividend Distribution Procedure:**
The dividend proceeds will be paid by way of cheque, Dividend Warrants / Direct Credit / National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) / Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) / National Electronic Clearing System (NECS) or any other manner to the unitholder’s bank account as recorded in the Registrar’s records. The AMC, at its discretion at a later date, may choose to alter or add other modes of payment. 

**Effect of Dividends:**
The investors should note that the Fund does not assure or guarantee declaration of dividends under the Dividend Option. The actual declaration of dividend and the rate of dividend 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 unitholders as to the rate of Dividend nor that will the dividend be paid regularly. It must also be distinctly understood that when dividends are declared, the net assets attributable to unitholders in the respective Option will stand reduced to the extent of the dividend payout and applicable statutory levies, if any. 

Even though the asset portfolio will be common, the NAVs of the growth option and dividend option in the Scheme will be distinctly different after declaration of the first dividend to the extent of distributed income, applicable tax and statutory levy, if any, and expenses relating to the distribution of the dividends. 

All the dividend declaration and payments shall be in accordance and in compliance with SEBI regulations, as amended from time to time. |
| 10. Who can invest | The following persons (i.e. an indicative list of persons) are eligible and may apply for subscription to the Units of the Scheme provided they are not prohibited by any law / Constitutive documents governing them: 
1. Resident adult individuals either singly or jointly (not exceeding three) or on an Anyone or Survivor basis; 
2. Karta of Hindu Undivided Family (HUF); 
3. Minor (as the first and the sole holder only) through a natural guardian (i.e. father or mother, as the case may be) or a court appointed legal guardian. There is an indicative list and you are requested to consult your financial advisor to ascertain whether the Scheme is suitable to your risk profile. |
shall not be any joint holding with minor investments.
4. Partnership Firms & Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs);
5. Companies, Bodies Corporate, Public Sector Undertakings, Association of Persons or bodies of individuals and societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, Co-Operative Societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, One Person Company;
6. Banks & Financial Institutions;
7. Mutual Funds/ Alternative Investment Funds registered with SEBI;
8. Religious and Charitable Trusts, Wakfs or endowments of private trusts (subject to receipt of necessary approvals as required) and Private trusts authorised to invest in mutual fund schemes under their trust deeds;
9. Non-resident Indians (NRIs)/Persons of Indian Origin residing abroad (PIO)/ Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) on repatriation basis or on non-repatriation basis;
10. Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) registered with SEBI on repatriation basis;
11. Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPI) registered with SEBI on repatriation basis;
12. Army, Air Force, Navy and other paramilitary units and bodies created by such institutions;
13. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, India;
14. Multilateral Financial Institutions/ Bilateral Development Corporation Agencies/ Bodies Corporate incorporated outside India with the permission of Government of India/Reserve Bank of India;
15. Other Schemes of LIC Mutual Fund subject to the conditions and limits prescribed by SEBI (MF) Regulations;
16. Such other category of investors as may be decided by the AMC from time to time in conformity with the applicable laws and SEBI (MF) Regulations.

Note:
1. NRIs and PIOs/ OCIs/ FIIs/ FPIs have been granted a general permission by Reserve Bank of India Schedule 5 of the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) Regulations, 2000 for investing in / redeeming Units of the mutual funds subject to conditions set out in the aforesaid regulations.
2. In case of application made by individual investors under a Power of Attorney, the original Power of Attorney or a duly notarized copy should be submitted along with the subscription application form. In case of applications made by non-individual investors, the authorized signatories of such non-individual investors should sign the application form in terms of the authority granted to them under the Constitutional Documents/Board resolutions/ Power of Attorneys, etc. A list of specimen signatures of the authorized signatories, duly certified / attested should also be attached to the Application Form. The Mutual Fund/AMC/Trustee shall deem that the investments made by such non-individual investors are not prohibited by any law/Constitutional documents governing them and they possess the necessary authority to invest.
3. Investors desiring to invest / transact in mutual fund schemes are required to comply with the KYC norms applicable from time to time. Under the KYC norms, Investors are required to provide prescribed documents for establishing their identity and address such as copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association / bye-laws/trust deed/partnership deed/Certificate of Registration along with the proof of authorization to invest, as applicable, to the KYC Registration Agency (KRA) registered with SEBI. The Mutual Fund/ AMC/ Trustee/ other intermediaries will rely on the declarations/ affirmations provided by the Investor in the Application/ Transaction Form(s) and the documents furnished to the KRA. Further, the Investor shall be liable to indemnify the Fund/ AMC/ Trustee/ other
intermediaries in case of any dispute regarding the eligibility, validity and authorization of the transactions and/or the applicant who has applied on behalf of the Investor. The Mutual Fund/ AMC/ Trustee reserves the right to call for such other information and documents as may be required by it in connection with the investments made by the investors.

4. Returned cheques are not liable to be presented again for collection and the accompanying application forms are liable to be rejected by the AMC. In case the returned cheques are presented again, the necessary charges are liable to be debited to the investor.

5. The Trustee reserves the right to recover from an investor any loss caused to the Schemes on account of dishonour of cheques issued by the investor for purchase of Units of the Scheme.

6. Subject to SEBI (MF) Regulations, any application for subscription of Units may be accepted or rejected in the sole and absolute discretion of the AMC/Trustee. The AMC/Trustee may inter-alia reject any application for the purchase of Units if the application is invalid, incomplete or if the AMC/Trustee for any other reason does not believe that it would be in the best interests of the Scheme or its Unitholders to accept such an application.

Applicability and provisions of Foreign Account Compliance Act (FATCA):
The AMC shall comply with FATCA as and when it becomes applicable. Accordingly, the AMC shall execute the requisite agreement with US Tax authorities (i.e. the Internal Revenue Service or IRS) by virtue of which the AMC shall report the required information/details of the investments made by US citizens and residents to IRS. For further details relating to FATCA, investors are requested to refer SAI which is available on the website viz. www.licmf.com

- Non-acceptance of subscriptions from U.S. Persons and Residents of Canada in Schemes of the Fund

United States Person (U.S. Person), corporations and other entities organized under the applicable laws of the U.S. and Residents of Canada as defined under the applicable laws of Canada should not invest in units of any of the Schemes of the Fund and should note the following:

a. No fresh purchases (including Systematic Investment Plans and Systematic Transfer Plans) /additional purchases/switches in any Schemes of the Fund would be allowed. However, existing Unit Holder(s) will be allowed to redeem their units from the Schemes of the Fund. If an existing Unit Holder(s) subsequently becomes a U.S. Person or Resident of Canada, then such Unit Holder(s) will not be able to purchase any additional Units in any of the Scheme of the Fund.

b. All existing registered Systematic Investment Plans and Systematic Transfer Plans would be ceased.

c. For transaction from Stock Exchange platform, while transferring units from the broker account to investor account, if the investor has U.S./Canadian address then the transactions would be rejected.

d. In case the AMC/Fund subsequently identifies that the subscription amount is received from U.S. Person(s) or Resident(s) of Canada, in that case the AMC/Fund at its discretion shall redeem all the units held by such person from the Scheme of the Fund at applicable Net Asset Value.

11. Special Products/Facilities available

The Special Products/Facilities available under the Scheme, are:

i. Systematic Investment Plan (SIP)

ii. Systematic Transfer Plan (STP)

iii. Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP)

iv. Transactions through Electronic Mode

v. Automatic withdrawal of capital appreciation (AWOCA)
i. **Systematic Investment Plan (SIP)**

This facility is useful for investors who wish to invest fixed specified amounts at regular intervals by submitting a one-time SIP application form along with the relevant documents. By using this facility an investor would end up buying units of the Scheme at different NAVs over a period of time due to which the average cost per unit to the unit holder may tend to be less as the fluctuations of the market are averaged out without the investor having to monitor the market movements on a day-to-day basis. SIP facility is available for both the Options viz. Growth and Dividend.

SIP facility is available for both the option viz. Growth and Dividend.

The investors can choose any one of the dates among 1st, 7th, 10th, 15th, 21st, 25th or 28th of every month as the SIP date (in case any of these days fall on a non-business day, the transaction will be effected on the next business day of the Scheme). SIP will register after 30 days from the time stamp date.

The default SIP date will be 1st of every month. The SIP frequency will be monthly and quarterly. The minimum SIP instalment size for monthly frequency INR 1000 and in multiples of INR 1 thereafter and the SIP request should be for a minimum period of 12 months.

The minimum SIP instalment size for quarterly frequency is Rs.3000 and in multiples of Re. 1 thereafter.

**SIP through post-dated cheques**

The date of the first cheque shall be the same as the date of the application while the remaining cheques shall be post dated cheques which shall be dated uniformly. Currently the SIP post dated cheques cycle dates are 1st, 7th, 10th, 15th, 21st, 25th, or 28th of every month. Investors can invest in SIP by providing post-dated cheques to Official Point(s) of Acceptance as notified by the AMC. All SIP cheques should be of the same amount and same date option (excluding first cheque which can be of a date/amount other than the SIP date opted for). Cheques should be drawn in favour of the Fund and "A/c Payee only". A letter will be forwarded to the investor on successful registration of SIP. The Post Dated cheques will be presented on the dates mentioned on the cheque and subject to realization of the cheque. The SIP date selected by the Investor should fall at least 30 calendar days after the date of the first cheque.

**SIP through National Automated Clearing House (NACH) / Electronic Clearing Service (ECS)/ Direct Debit**

Investors/unit holders may also enrol for SIP facility through National Automated Clearing House (NACH)/ ECS of the NPCI and RBI respectively or for SIP Direct Debit Facility available with specified Banks/Branches. To avail this facility, an investor must fill-up the SIP Application Form for SIP NACH/ ECS / Direct Debit facility. The first investment in SIP through the NACH/ECS/ Direct Debit Facility needs to be made by issuance of a cheque from the account from which the NACH/ECS/ Direct Debit is requested or the investor can submit a cancelled cheque or a photocopy of a cheque of the bank account for which the NACH/ECS/Direct Debit mandate is provided. All SIP cheques/payment instructions should be of the same amount and the same date (excluding first cheque which can be of a date other than the SIP date opted for). However, there should be a gap of 30 days between first SIP Instalment and the second instalment in case of SIP started during ongoing offer.

Currently the SIP through NACH/ ECS / Auto Debit is allowed with cycle dates of 1st, 7th, 10th, 15th, 21st, 25th, or 28th of every month.

If the SIP end date is not filled, the SIP NACH/ECS/Direct Debit will be considered perpetual till further instructions are received from the investor.
Unitholders are free to discontinue from the SIP facility at any point of time by giving necessary instructions in writing at least 21 days prior to the next SIP due date. On receipt of such request, the SIP facility will be terminated.

It is clarified that if the Fund fails to get the proceeds from three instalments out of a continuous series of instalments submitted at the time of initiating a SIP, the SIP is deemed as discontinued. Units will be allotted at the Applicable NAV of the respective dates on which the investments are sought to be made. An extension of an existing SIP will be treated as a new SIP on the date of such application, and all the above conditions need to be met with.

**MICRO SYSTEMATIC INVESTMENT PLAN ("MICRO SIP")/ PAN EXEMPT INVESTMENTS**

Investment in mutual fund schemes [including through Systematic Investment Plan (SIP)] upto Rs. 50,000 per year per investor, are exempt from the requirement of PAN. Such PAN exempt SIPs are referred to as Micro SIP. Investors may make PAN exempt investments subject to the following provisions:

- The limit of Rs. 50,000/- is applicable at an aggregate level (SIP plus lumpsum investments) across all Schemes of the Fund in a rolling 12 month period or in a financial year i.e. April to March.
- This exemption is applicable only to investments by "Eligible Investors" i.e. individuals [including Joint Holders who are individuals, NRIs but not PIOs], Minors and Sole proprietary firms, who do not possess a PAN*. Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) and other categories are not eligible for PAN exemption.

*In case of joint holders, first holder must not possess a PAN.

- Eligible Investors are required to undergo Know Your Customer (KYC) procedure with any of the SEBI registered KYC Registration Agency (KRA).
- Eligible Investors must attach a copy of the KYC acknowledgement letter containing the PAN Exempt KYC Reference No (PEKRN) issued by the KRA along with the application form. Eligible investors must hold only one PEKRN.

Eligible Investors who wish to enroll for Micro SIP are required to fill in the SIP Enrolment Form available with the ISCs, distributors/agents and also displayed on the website www.licmf.com

All terms and conditions (including load structure and Transaction Charges) of Systematic Investment Plans (SIPs) (except availability of SIP Top-up facility) shall apply to Micro SIPs.

The detailed procedures / requirements for accepting PAN exempt investments, including Micro SIPs, shall be as specified by Asset Management/Trustee from time to time and their decision in this behalf will be final and binding.

Please refer to the Micro SIP Enrolment Form for terms & conditions before enrolment.

**STEP-UP facility under Systematic Investment Plan (SIP):**

‘STEP-UP’ facility will enable investors to increase the amount of SIP installment at pre-defined frequency by a fixed amount during the tenure of SIP.

STEP-UP facility offers frequency at half yearly and yearly intervals. In case the STEP-UP frequency is not specified, it will be considered as half yearly frequency. Under this facility the Investor can increase the SIP installment at pre-defined intervals by a fixed amount. Minimum STEP-UP amount would be Rs.500/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter for all the schemes of the Fund that offer SIP facility except LIC MF Tax Plan where in minimum STEP-UP amount would be Rs. 500/- and in multiples of Rs. 500
thereafter. In case the investor does not specify STEP-UP amount, Rs. 500/ will be considered as the STEP-UP amount and the request will be processed accordingly.

STEP-UP facility would be available to all new SIP enrolments. Existing investors registered for SIP through NACH/ECS/Direct Debit facility and intending to avail STEP-UP facility will be required to cancel the existing SIP and enroll a fresh SIP with STEP-UP details. It would be mandatory for investor to mention in ‘SIP cum Registration Mandate’ the period (month - year) upto which he wishes to avail STEP-UP facility. The investor can not use this facility for LIC MF Unit Linked Insurance Scheme.

**ii. Systematic Transfer Plan (STP)**

This facility enables unitholders to transfer a fixed specified amount from one open-ended scheme of the Fund (source scheme) to another open-ended scheme of the Fund (target scheme), in existence at the time of availing the facility of STP, at applicable NAV. Unitholders holding units in a non-demat form may enrol for STP. Investors can opt for the Systematic Transfer Plan by investing a lump sum amount in one scheme of the fund and providing a standing instruction to transfer sums at regular intervals. This facility is allowed only for the Growth Plan & Dividend Plan (only for dividend reinvestment and not for dividend payout). Under this two plans LIC Mutual Fund offers Fixed Systematic Transfer Plan (FSTP) and Capital Appreciation Systematic Transfer Plan (CASTP). FSTP offers transfer facility at daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly intervals and CASTP offers transfer facility at monthly and quarterly intervals. The minimum STP instalment size is INR 500 and in multiples of Rs. 1 thereafter for monthly and Quarterly frequency. STP with frequency as daily (10 days required for registration) is also available. The minimum STP instalment size is INR 100 and in multiples of Rs. 1 thereafter.

If the unitholder want to opt for daily frequency the minimum amount should be scheme minimum amount plus minimum 50 installments.

The STP request should be for a minimum period of 6 months.

STP will register after 7 working days from the time stamp date. In case the chosen date falls on a Non-Business Day, then the STP will be processed on the next Business Day. In case the STP date is not specified or in case of ambiguity, the STP transaction will be processed on 1st for every month in monthly/quarterly Frequency and Friday for weekly frequency. In case the end date is not specified, the Fund will continue STP till it receives termination notice.

Investors could also opt for STP from an existing account by quoting their account / folio number. However, units marked under lien or pledged in the source scheme shall not be eligible for STP.

Unitholder may change the amount (but not below the minimum specified amount)/frequency by giving written notice to any of the Official Point(s) of Acceptance at least 15 days prior to next STP execution date.

Units will be allotted/ redeemed at the applicable NAV of the respective dates of the Scheme on which such investments/withdrawals are sought from the Scheme.

The STP may be terminated on a written notice of 15 days by a unitholder of the Scheme. The STP will be automatically terminated if all units are liquidated or withdrawn from the source scheme or pledged or upon receipt of intimation of death of the unitholder. Systematic Transfer Plan (STP) facility is available for all schemes of LIC Mutual Fund except LIC MF Unit Linked Insurance Scheme and LIC MF Tax Plan. However systematic transfer from another scheme to LIC MF Unit Linked Insurance Scheme and LIC MF Tax Plan is allowed.

**iii. Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP):**

This facility enables unitholders to withdraw a fixed sum (subject to tax deduction at source, if applicable) by redemption of units in the unit holder’s account at regular
intervals through a one-time request. This facility is allowed for the Growth Plan only. This facility shall be available only through electronic fund transfers mode. Investors would need to choose an online fund transfer mode to opt for this option.

The default SWP date will be 1st of every month (in case it falls on a non-business day, the transaction will be effected on the next business day of the Scheme). The SWP frequency will be monthly and quarterly. In case SWP frequency is not specified, the default frequency will be monthly. The minimum SWP installment size is INR 500, with an option for monthly, quarterly.

Registration can happen in 7 working days and maximum 30 days before the 1st withdrawal date.

The SWP may be terminated on a written notice of 15 days by a unitholder of the Scheme. SWP will be automatically terminated if all units are liquidated or withdrawn from the Scheme or pledged or upon receipt of intimation of death of the unitholder.

The Load Structure prevailing at the time of submission of the SIP/STP/SWP application will apply for all the installments indicated in such application.

SWP Facility is currently available in all plans and options of below mentioned schemes except dividend payout.


The AMC reserves the right to introduce SIPs/STPs/SWPs at any other frequencies or on any other dates as the AMC may feel appropriate from time to time.

iv. Transactions through Electronic Mode:
The Mutual Fund may (at its sole discretion and without being obliged in any manner to do so and without being responsible and/or liable in any manner whatsoever) allow transactions in units by electronic mode (web/electronic transactions) including transactions through the various web sites with which the AMC would have an arrangement from time to time. Subject to the investor fulfilling certain terms and conditions as stipulated by AMC from time to time, the AMC, Mutual Fund, Registrar or any other agent or representative of the AMC, Mutual Fund, the Registrar may accept transactions through any electronic mode including web transactions and as permitted by SEBI or other regulatory authorities from time to time. For details, investors are advised to refer to the SAI.

vi) Automatic withdrawal of capital appreciation (AWOCA)
AWOCA is facility whereby, capital appreciation, if any, will be paid out (subject to completion of lock-in/pledge period, if any), on the 15th of every month who has made such request to the AMC. The amount paid will be considered as redemption to that extent. In case the payout date falls on a holiday or fall during a Book Closure period, the next Business Day will be deemed as the AWOCA date.

The frequency of AWOCA is monthly and is paid out on 15th of every month.

vi) Dividend Transfer Plan (DTP):
DTP has been introduced in all our schemes w.e.f. 01/07/2009. If an investor wants to opt for DTP, he can do so by filing of the transaction slip available at our offices. There is no assurance or guarantee to the unitholders as to rate of income distribution and regularity in declaration of income distribution. Rs.500/- will be the minimum amount.

vii) Non-demat mode facility on BSE StAR MF Platform of Bombay Stock Exchange
In addition to the facility of purchase, redemption and switch available for eligible Schemes of LIC Mutual Fund through demat mode on BSE StAR MF Platform of BSE, the facility of transaction in non-demat mode is being introduced for eligible schemes of LIC Mutual Fund. Now, the investors of LIC Mutual Fund can avail facility of purchase, redemption and switch through non-demat mode among the eligible Scheme/s with effect from September 22, 2015.

The investors can also avail the facility of the Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) on BSE StAR MF Platform for eligible schemes of LIC Mutual Fund.

### 12. Switching Options

Unitholders have the flexibility to alter the allocation of their investments among the scheme(s) offered by the Fund, in order to suit their changing investment needs, by easily switching between the scheme(s) / options of the Fund.

Investors may opt to switch Units between the Dividend Option and Growth Option of the Scheme at the Applicable NAV. Switching will also be allowed into/from any other eligible open-ended schemes of the Fund either currently in existence or a scheme(s) that may be launched / managed in future, as per the features of the respective scheme.

Load shall be applicable for switches between eligible schemes of LIC Mutual Fund as per the prevailing load structure. However, no load shall be charged for switches between options within the schemes of LIC Mutual Fund.

### 13. Accounts Statements

Pursuant to Regulation 36 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and amendments thereto, read with SEBI circular No. Cir/ IMD/ DF/16/ 2011 dated September 8, 2011, and SEBI Circular No.CIR/MRD/DP/31/2014 dated November 12, 2014 the investor whose transaction has been accepted by LIC Mutual Fund/Karvy 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.

Thereafter, a Consolidated Account Statement ("CAS") shall be issued in line with the following procedure:

1. Consolidation of account statement shall be done on the basis of PAN. In case of multiple holding, it shall be PAN of the first holder and pattern of holding.

2. The CAS shall be generated on a monthly basis and shall be issued on or before 10th of the immediately succeeding month to the unit holder(s) in whose folio(s) transaction(s) has/have taken place during the month.

3. In case there is no transaction in any of the mutual fund folios then CAS detailing holding of investments across all schemes of all Mutual Funds will be issued on half yearly basis [at the end of every six months (i.e. September/ March)]

4. Investors having MF investments and holding securities in Demat account shall receive a Consolidated Account Statement containing details of transactions across all Mutual Fund schemes and securities from the Depository by email / physical mode.

5. Investors having MF investments and not having Demat account shall receive a Consolidated Account Statement from the MF Industry containing details of transactions across all Mutual Fund schemes by email / physical mode.

The word 'transaction' shall include purchase, redemption, switch, dividend payout, dividend reinvestment, systematic investment plan, systematic withdrawal plan, and systematic transfer plan.
CAS shall not be received by the Unit holders for the folio(s) wherein the PAN details are not updated.

The Unit holders are therefore requested to ensure that the folio(s) are updated with their PAN. For Micro SIP and Sikkim based investors whose PAN details are not mandatorily required to be updated Account Statement will be dispatched by LIC MF/Karvy for each calendar month on or before 10th of the immediately succeeding month.

In case of a specific request received from the Unit holders, LIC MF/Karvy will provide the account statement to the investors within 5 Business Days from the receipt of such request.

### 14. Dividend

Depending upon the earnings, returns in the shape of dividend will be declared subject to availability of distributable surplus. The dividend income will be reinvested in the scheme units at the prevailing Selling Price in case of dividend reinvestment option. However declaration of Dividend and/or issue of Bonus units to the unit holder will be on the basis of income earned and other factors including the taxation angle and at the absolute discretion of the Trustees. For dividend payout option, the dividend warrants shall be dispatched to the unitholders within 30 days of the date of declaration of the dividend.

Unit holders having a bank account with certain banks with which the Mutual Fund would have an arrangement from time to time, the dividend proceeds shall be electronically credited to their account.

In case of specific request for dividend by warrants/cheques/demand drafts or unavailability of sufficient details with the Fund, the dividend will be paid by warrant/cheques/demand drafts and payments will be made in favour of the unitholder (registered holder of the Unit or, if there are more than one registered holder, only to the first registered holder) with bank account number furnished to the Fund.

Please note that it is mandatory for the unitholders to provide the bank account details as per SEBI guidelines

### 15. Redemption

The redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be dispatched to the unitholders within 10 working days from the date of redemption or repurchase.

For redeeming units of the Scheme, an investor would need to submit a duly filled-in redemption application at any of ISC/Official Point of Acceptance. The redemption/switch would be permitted to the extent of credit balance in the unit holder’s account. The redemption/switch request can be made by specifying either the number of units or the amount (in rupees) to be redeemed.

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 unitholder does not specify the number of units or amount to be redeemed, the redemption request will not be processed.

For details regarding the minimum amount for redemption please see the point on "Minimum amount for purchase/Redemption/Switches“ in this document.

**Restriction on redemption:**
In the larger interest of the unitholders of the Scheme, the AMC may, in
consultation with the Trustee, keeping in view unforeseen circumstances / unusual market conditions, limit the total number of units which may be redeemed on any business day to such a percentage of the total number of units issued and outstanding under any Scheme/Plan/Option as the AMC may determine. For details, please refer to the SAI.

The AMC reserves the right to, in consultation with the Trustee, suspend the purchase and/ or redemption of units temporarily or indefinitely, in case of unforeseen extraordinary circumstances. For details, please refer to paragraph on „Suspension of Purchase and / or Redemption of Units and Dividend Distribution” in the SAI.

However, in order to bring more clarity and to protect the interest of the investors, SEBI vide circular Ref. no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2016/57 dated May 31, 2016 stated that the following requirement shall be observed before imposing restriction on redemptions:

a. Restriction may be imposed when there are circumstances leading to a systemic crisis or event that severely constricts market liquidity or the efficient functioning of markets such as:

i. **Liquidity issues** - when market at large becomes illiquid affecting almost all securities rather than any issuer specific security. The AMC should have in place sound internal liquidity management tools for schemes. Restriction on redemption cannot be used as an ordinary tool in order to manage the liquidity of a scheme. Further, restriction on redemption due to illiquidity of a specific security in the portfolio of a scheme due to a poor investment decision shall not be allowed.

ii. **Market failures, exchange closures** - when markets are affected by unexpected events which impact the functioning of exchanges or the regular course of transactions. Such unexpected events could also be related to political, economic, military, monetary or other emergencies.

iii. **Operational issues** – when exceptional circumstances are caused by *force majeure*, unpredictable operational problems and technical failures (e.g. a black out). Such cases will only be considered if they are reasonably unpredictable and occur in spite of appropriate diligence of third parties, adequate and effective disaster recovery procedures and systems.

b. Restriction on redemption may be imposed for a specified period of time not exceeding 10 working days in any 90 days period.

c. Any imposition of restriction would require specific approval of Board of AMCs and Trustees and the same will be informed to SEBI immediately.

d. When restriction on redemption is imposed, the following procedure shall be applied:

1) No redemption requests up to INR 2 lakh shall be subject to restriction.

2) Where redemption requests are above INR 2 lakh, first INR 2 lakh shall be redeemed without any restriction and remaining part over and above INR 2 lakh shall be subject to the restriction.

**Payment of redemption proceeds:**
Please note that it is mandatory for the investors of mutual fund schemes to mention their bank account numbers in their applications. /requests for redemption. Also, please refer to the point on "Registration of Multiple Bank
Accounts in respect of investor folio" given elsewhere in the document for further details.

**Resident Investors:**
In case of Unit holders having a bank account with certain banks with which the Mutual Fund would have an arrangement from time to time, the redemption proceeds shall be electronically credited to their account.

The redemption proceeds shall be electronically credited to the extent feasible to the investor’s bank account. In case of specific requests, redemption proceeds will be paid by way of cheques/demand drafts in favour of the unitholder (registered holder of the Unit or, if there are more than one registered holder, only to the first registered holder) with bank account number furnished to the Fund.

The AMC reserves the right to provide the facility of redeeming Units of the Scheme through an alternative mechanism including but not limited to online transactions on the Internet through the AMC website or any other website, etc., as may be decided by the AMC from time to time. The alternative mechanisms would be applicable to only those investors who opt for the same in writing and/or subject to investor fulfilling such conditions as the AMC may specify from time to time.

**Redemption by NRIs:**
For NRIs, redemption proceeds will be remitted depending upon the source of investment as follows:

- Where the payment for the purchase of the units redeemed was made out of funds held in NRO account, the redemption proceeds will be credited to the NRI investor’s NRO account.
- Where the units were purchased on repatriation basis and the payment for the purchase of the units redeemed was made by inward remittance through normal banking channels or out of funds held in NRE / FCNR account, the redemption proceeds will be credited to his NRE / FCNR / NRO account.

**Note:**
1. The Fund will not be liable for any delays or for any loss on account of any exchange fluctuations, while converting the rupee amount in foreign exchange in the case of transactions with NRIs / FIIs.
2. Payment to NRI / FII Unit holders will be subject to the relevant laws / guidelines of the RBI as are applicable from time to time (also subject to deduction of tax at source as applicable).
3. The Fund may make other arrangements for effecting payment of redemption proceeds in future.
4. The cost related to repatriation, if any will be borne by the Investor.

**Effect of Redemptions**
The balances in the unit holder’s account will stand reduced by the number of units redeemed. Units once redeemed will be extinguished and will not be reissued.

**Unclaimed redemptions and dividends**
In partial modification of SEBI circular no. MFD / CIR / 9 / 120 / 2000, dated November 24, 2000, SEBI vide its circular No. Ref SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2016/37 dated February 25, 2016 has mandated that the unclaimed redemption and dividend amounts, that are currently allowed to be deployed only in call money market or money market
Instruments, shall also be allowed to be invested in a separate plan of Liquid scheme / Money Market Mutual Fund scheme floated by Mutual Funds specifically for deployment of the unclaimed amounts. AMCs shall not be permitted to charge any exit load in this plan and TER (Total Expense Ratio) of such plan shall be capped at 50 bps.

Investors who claim the unclaimed amounts during a period of three years from the due date shall be paid initial unclaimed amount along-with the income earned on its deployment. Investors, who claim these amounts after 3 years, shall be paid initial unclaimed amount along-with the income earned on its deployment till the end of the third year. After the third year, the income earned on such unclaimed amounts shall be used for the purpose of investor education.

The AMC has provided on its website, the list of names and addresses of investors in whose folios there are unclaimed amounts. Please visit https://online.licmf.com/General/unclaimeddividend.aspx for the same.

**Bank Details:**
In order to protect the interest of Unit holders from fraudulent encashment of redemption / dividend cheques, SEBI has made it mandatory for investors to provide their bank details viz. name of bank, branch, address, account type and number, etc. to the Mutual Fund. Applications without complete bank details shall be rejected. The AMC will not be responsible for any loss arising out of fraudulent encashment of cheques / warrants and / or any delay / loss in transit.

Registration of Multiple Bank Accounts in respect of an Investor Folio:
An Investor can register with the Fund upto 5 bank accounts in case of individuals and HUFs and upto 10 in other cases. In case of Multiple Registered Bank Account, Investor may choose one of the registered bank accounts for the credit of redemption/ dividend proceeds (being "Pay-out bank account"). In case the investor fails to mention any preference, then by default the first number indicated in the list shall be the preferred account number. However the entire proceeds will necessarily be credited to a Single Account and shall not be allocated to multiple bank accounts.

Investor may however, specify any other registered bank accounts for credit of redemption proceeds at the time of requesting for the redemption. Investor may change such Pay-out Bank account, as necessary, through written instructions.

For the purpose of registration of bank account(s), Investor should submit Bank Mandate Registration Form (available at the ISCs/ AMC Website) together with other requisite documents. For further details please refer to paragraph on “Registration of Multiple Bank Accounts in respect of an Investor Folio” in the SAI.

**Registration of Multiple Bank Accounts in respect of an Investor Folio:**
An Investor can register with the Fund upto 5 bank accounts in case of individuals and HUFs and upto 10 in other cases.

Registering of Multiple Bank Accounts will enable the Fund to systematically validate the pay-in of funds and avoid acceptance of third party payments.

For the purpose of registration of bank account(s), Investor should submit Bank
Mandate Registration Form (available at the ISCs/ AMC Website) together with any of the following documents:

• Cancelled original cheque leaf in respect of bank account to be registered where the name of the account number and names of the account holders are printed on the face of the cheque; or
• Bank statement or copy of Bank Pass Book page with the Investor's Bank Account number, name and address.

The above documents will also be required for change in bank account mandate submitted by the Investor.

The AMC will register the Bank Account only after verifying that the sole/ first joint holder is the holder / one of the joint holders of the bank account. In case if a copy of the above documents is submitted, Investor shall submit the original to the AMC/ Service Centre for verification and the same shall be returned.

In case of Multiple Registered Bank Account, Investor may choose one of the registered bank accounts for the credit of redemption/ dividend proceeds (being "Pay-out bank account").

Investor may however, specify any other registered bank accounts for credit of redemption proceeds at the time of requesting for the redemption. Investor may change such Pay-out Bank account, as necessary, through written instructions.

However, if request for redemption is received together with change of bank account (unregistered new bank account) or before verification and validation of new bank account, the redemption request would be processed to the currently registered default old bank account.

For further details please refer to the SAI.

The AMC reserves the right to alter/ discontinue all / any of the abovementioned special product(s)/ facility (ies) at any point of time.

Further, the AMC reserves the right to introduce more special product(s) / facility (ties) at a later date subject to prevailing SEBI Guidelines and Regulations.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. Delay in payment of redemption / repurchase proceeds/ dividend</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be dispatched to the unitholders within 10 working days from the date of redemption or repurchase and the dividend warrants shall be dispatched to the unitholders within 30 days of the date of declaration of the dividend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The AMC shall be liable to pay interest to the unitholders at such rate as may be specified by SEBI for the period of such delay (presently @ 15% per annum).</td>
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<tr>
<td>However, the AMC will not be liable to pay any interest or compensation or any amount otherwise, in case the AMC / Trustee is required to obtain from the investor / unitholders, verification of identity or such other details relating to subscription for units under any applicable law or as may be requested by a regulatory body or any government authority, which may result in delay in processing the application.</td>
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<th>17. Cash Investments in Mutual Fund</th>
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<tr>
<td>In order to help enhance the reach of mutual fund products amongst small investors, who may not be tax payers and may not have PAN/bank accounts, such as farmers, small traders/businessmen/ workers, SEBI has permitted receipt of cash transactions for fresh purchases/ additional purchases to the extent of Rs. 50,000/- per investor, per financial year shall be allowed subject</td>
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to: i. compliance with Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and Rules framed there under; the SEBI Circular(s) on Anti Money Laundering (AML) and other applicable Anti Money Laundering Rules, Regulations and Guidelines; and ii. sufficient systems and procedures in place.

However, payment towards redemptions, dividend, etc. with respect to aforementioned investments shall be paid only through banking channel.

As of now this facility is not available for schemes of LIC Mutual Fund scheme. As and when the AMC introduces such facility the same shall be informed to the unitholders.

18. Option to hold in Demat form

As per SEBI Circular Ref CIR/IMD/DF/9/2011 dated May 19, 2011, the investors are provided an option with effect from October 1, 2011 to receive allotment of Mutual Fund units in their demat account while subscribing to any open ended/close ended/interval scheme (except for daily/weekly/fortnightly dividend options under all schemes), and accordingly, an option to the investors to mention demat account details in the subscription form, in case they desire to hold units in demat form, is also provided.

Further, as a compliance to SEBI’s letter ref IMD/30962 /2011 dated 29th September 2011 to Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI) and the guidelines issued by AMFI subsequently vide letter ref 35P/MEM-COR/35/11-12 dated 23rd December 2011, the investors are provided an option with effect from January 01, 2012 to receive allotment of Mutual Fund units in their demat account while subscribing to any open ended/close ended/interval scheme (daily/weekly/fortnightly dividend options under all schemes) also for SIP (Systematic Investment Plan) transactions, however, the units will be allotted based on the applicable NAV as per Scheme Information Document and will be credited to investors Demat Account on weekly basis on realisation of funds.

C PERIODIC DISCLOSURE

1. Net Asset Value

This is the value per unit of the scheme on a particular day. You can ascertain the value of your investments by multiplying the NAV with your unit balance.

The AMC will calculate and disclose the first NAVs of the scheme not later than 5 Business days from the date of allotment. NAVs will be calculated up to four decimal places. The Mutual Fund shall declare the Net asset value of the scheme on every business day -17 on AMFI’s website (www.amfiindia.com) by 9.00 p.m. on the day of declaration of the NAV and also on AMC’s website. NAV shall also be communicated to stock exchanges where the units of the scheme are listed.

In case of any delay, the reasons for such delay would be explained to AMFI and SEBI by the next day. If the NAVs are not available before commencement of business hours on the following day due to any reason, Mutual Fund shall issue a press release providing reasons and explaining when the Mutual Fund would be able to publish the NAVs. The NAV shall be published at least in two daily newspapers in accordance with SEBI (MF) Regulations. The information on NAV of the scheme may be obtained by the unit holders, on any day by calling the office of the AMC or any of the ISCs at various locations.

In accordance with SEBI Regulations, the repurchase price shall not be lower than 93% of the NAV and the sale price shall not be higher than 107% of the NAV and the difference between the repurchase price and sale price shall not exceed 7% on the sale price-17.

Separate NAV will be calculated for Direct Plan and Regular Plan. NAV of dividend option and growth option will be different after declaration of
| **2. Half yearly Disclosures: Portfolio/Financial Results** | dividend.  
This is a list of securities where the corpus of the scheme is currently invested. The market value of these investments is also stated in portfolio disclosures. | The Mutual Fund shall publish a complete statement of the scheme portfolio, within one month from the close of each half year (i.e. 31st March and 30th September), by way of an advertisement at least, in one National English daily and one regional newspaper in the language of the region where the head office of the mutual fund is located. These shall also be displayed on www.licmf.com. Further, the monthly portfolio of the scheme (along with ISIN) shall also be made available on the website of Mutual Fund (www.licmf.com) on or before tenth day of the succeeding month. The monthly portfolio can be accessed at [http://www.licmf.com/index.php/template/downloads/monthly_fact_sheet](http://www.licmf.com/index.php/template/downloads/monthly_fact_sheet)  
3. Monthly Portfolio Disclosure: | The Fund shall disclose portfolio of all schemes on its website www.licmf.com along with ISIN on a monthly basis as on last day of each month, on or before tenth day of the succeeding month. |  
4. 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 atleast 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. |  
5. Annual Report | The annual report of the Schemes or the Annual Report or an abridged summary thereof, will be sent to all Unit Holders not later than four months from the date of the closure of the relevant financial year i.e. March 31 each year (i) by email only to all Unit holders whose e-mail addresses are available with the Mutual Fund and (ii) in physical form to the Unit holders whose e-mail addresses are not available with the Mutual Fund and/or to those Unit holders who have opted/requested for the same. Whenever the report is sent in a the abridged form, the full annual report will be available for inspection at the registered office of the Trustee and a copy made available on request to the Unit Holders. The Annual Report shall also be displayed on www.licmf.com, a link to which is displayed prominently on the homepage of the Mutual Fund’s website. |  
6. Associate Transactions | Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI). |  
7. Taxation | The information is provided for general information only. However, in view of the individual nature of the implications, each investor is advised to consult his or her own tax advisors / authorised dealers with respect to the specific amount of tax and other implications arising out of his or her participation in the schemes.  
For further details on taxation, please refer to the Section on ‘Taxation’ in ‘Statement of Additional Information’ (‘SAI’). Investors should be aware that the fiscal rules/ tax laws may change and there can be no guarantee that the current tax position may continue indefinitely. |
D. COMPUTATION OF NAV

The Net Asset Value (NAV) per Unit of the respective Plan(s) will be computed by dividing the net assets of the Plan(s) by the number of Units outstanding under the Plan(s) on the valuation date. The Mutual Fund will value its investments according to the valuation norms, as specified in Schedule VIII of the SEBI (MF) Regulations, or such norms as may be specified by SEBI from time to time. In case of any conflict between the Principles of Fair Valuation and valuation guidelines specified by SEBI, the Principles of Fair Valuation shall prevail. NAV of Units under each Plan shall be calculated as shown below:

\[
\text{NAV (Rs.) = \frac{\text{Market or Fair Value of the Plan's Investments} + \text{Current Assets} - \text{Current Liabilities and Provisions}}{\text{per Unit No. of Units outstanding under each Plan}}}
\]

The AMC will calculate and disclose the first NAV of the Plan(s) not later than 5 Business Days from the allotment of units of the respective Plan(s). Subsequently, the NAV of the Plan(s) will be calculated and disclosed at the close of every Business Day. Each Plan will be managed as a separate investment Portfolio. 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 in whole figure.


E. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

1) Scheme's portfolio :-

a) Issuer Exposure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the issuer</th>
<th>% of Scheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HDFC Bank Limited</td>
<td>11.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITC Limited</td>
<td>9.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited</td>
<td>8.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reliance Industries Limited</td>
<td>7.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infosys Limited</td>
<td>6.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICICI Bank Limited</td>
<td>6.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larsen &amp; Toubro Limited</td>
<td>4.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tata Consultancy Services Limited</td>
<td>4.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maruti Suzuki India Limited</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bank of India</td>
<td>3.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>32.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash &amp; Cash equivalent</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) Sector Allocation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector / Industry Classification</th>
<th>%To Total Assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banks</td>
<td>24.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Non Durables</td>
<td>13.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software</td>
<td>12.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>11.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>8.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum Products</td>
<td>7.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Project</td>
<td>4.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmaceuticals</td>
<td>4.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td>2.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telecom - Services</td>
<td>1.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>1.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferrous Metals</td>
<td>1.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals/Mining</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>1.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash &amp; Cash Equivalent</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2) Scheme’s Portfolio Turnover ratio :- 0.10 times

3) The aggregate investment in the scheme under the following Categories :-
   i) AMC’s Board of Directors - NIL
   ii) Concerned scheme’s Fund Manager(s) – NIL
   iii) Other key managerial personnel – NIL

The latest monthly portfolio can be accessed at


4) Illustration of impact of expense ratio on scheme’s returns :
   “Suppose an investor invests Rs. 10000 in an equity oriented fund with a prevailing NAV of Rs. 12 then he will be allotted 833.33 units (10000/12). Say in one year the fund’s underlying portfolio generates an return of 12% and scheme’s Total Expenses Ratio is 2.5%.In this case, his NAV will increase to Rs. 13.14  i.e.9.5% (12% -2.5%) and not by 12%. The value of his units after one year would be Rs. 10950 (833.33 X 13.14).”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Regular Plan</th>
<th>Direct Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Face Value of Scheme XY</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allotment NAV</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Collections</td>
<td>150,000,000.00</td>
<td>50,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of Unit</td>
<td>150,000.00</td>
<td>50,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION IV – FEES AND EXPENSES

This section outlines the expenses that will be charged to the Schemes.

A. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO) EXPENSES:

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

B. ANNUAL SCHEME RECURRING EXPENSES: (as a % of average weekly net assets)

These are the fees and expenses for operating the Scheme. These expenses include Investment Management and Advisory Fee charged by the AMC, Registrar’s fee, marketing and selling costs etc., as given in the table related to estimated annualized recurring expenses as a % of daily net assets of the Schemes.

The Schemes may be charged with the approval of the Trustee within overall limits as specified in the Regulations except those expenses which are specifically prohibited. The annual total of all charges and expenses of the scheme shall be subject to the following limits, which under Regulation 52:

Maximum limit of recurring expenses under Regulation 52 are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slab Rates</th>
<th>Index Schemes As a % of daily net assets as per Regulation 52 (6) (c)</th>
<th>Additional TER as per Regulation 52 (6A) (c)^</th>
<th>Additional TER as per Regulation 52 (6A) (b)^</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On the first INR 100 Crores</td>
<td>1.50%</td>
<td>0.20%</td>
<td>0.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the next INR 300 Crores</td>
<td>1.50%</td>
<td>0.20%</td>
<td>0.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the next INR 300 Crores</td>
<td>1.50%</td>
<td>0.20%</td>
<td>0.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the balance of the assets</td>
<td>1.50%</td>
<td>0.20%</td>
<td>0.30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition to expenses as permissible under Regulation 52 (6) (c), the AMC may charge the following to the concerned scheme of the Fund under Regulation 52 (6A):

a. Additional expenses up to 0.30 per cent of daily net assets of the concerned schemes of the Fund if new inflows from such cities as may be specified by Regulations from time to time are at least:

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

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

Provided that if inflows from such cities is less than the higher of (i) or (ii) mentioned above, such expenses on daily net assets of the concerned scheme shall be charged on proportionate basis.

The additional expenses charged shall be utilised for distribution expenses incurred for bringing inflows from such cities. The additional expense charged to the scheme on account of inflows from such cities shall be credited back to the concerned scheme in case such inflows are redeemed within a period of one year from the date of investment.

b. Brokerage and transaction costs which are incurred for the purpose of execution of trade and is included in the cost of investment, not exceeding 0.12 per cent in case of cash market transactions

c. Additional expenses incurred towards different permissible heads, not exceeding 0.20 per cent of daily net assets of the concerned scheme.

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

a. Service Tax on investment and advisory fees: AMC may charge service tax on investment and advisory fees of the scheme in addition to the maximum limit of TER as per the Regulation 52(6) and (6A).

b. Service Tax on expenses other than investment and advisory fees: AMC may charge service tax 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) and (6A).

c. Service Tax on brokerage and transaction cost: The service tax on brokerage and transaction costs which are incurred for the purpose of execution of trade, will be within the limit of TER as per the Regulation 52(6) and (6A).

Further, it is clarified that the brokerage and transaction cost incurred for the purpose of execution of trade may be capitalized to the extent of 0.12 percent for cash market transactions. Any payment towards brokerage and transaction cost, over and above the said 12 bps cash market transactions may be charged to the scheme within the maximum limit of Total Expense Ratio (TER) as prescribed under regulation 52 of the SEBI (MF) Regulations. Any expenditure in excess of the said prescribed limit (including brokerage and transaction cost, if any) shall be borne by the AMC or by the trustee or sponsors.

The AMC has estimated following recurring expenses, as summarized in the below table for each scheme. The expenses are estimated on a corpus size of INR 100 crores and have been made in good faith as per the information available to the AMC. The total expenses may be more or less than as specified in the table below. Expenses over and above the presently permitted regulatory limit will be borne by the AMC. The below expenses are subject to inter-se change and may increase/decrease as per actuals, and/or any change in the Regulations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated total expenses as a % of daily net assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nature of Expense</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment Management and Advisory Fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trustee fee*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In addition to expenses as permissible under Regulation 52 (6) (c), the AMC may charge the following to the concerned scheme of the Fund under Regulation 52 (6A):
### Custodian fees

### RTA Fees

### Marketing & Selling expense incl. agent commission

### Cost related to investor communications

### Cost of fund transfer from location to location

### Cost of providing account statements and dividend redemption cheques and warrants

### Costs of statutory Advertisements

### Cost towards investor education & awareness (at least 2 bps)

### Brokerage & transaction cost over and above 12 bps cash.

### Service tax on expenses other than investment and advisory fees**

### Service tax on brokerage and transaction cost

### Maximum total expense ratio (TER) permissible under Regulation 52 (6) (c) (i) and (6) (a)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Upto 1.50%</th>
<th>Upto 1.00%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Additional expenses under regulation 52 (6A) (c)$</td>
<td>Upto 0.20%</td>
<td>Upto 0.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional expenses for gross new inflows from specified cities</td>
<td>Upto 0.30%</td>
<td>Upto 0.30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The Trusteeship fees as per the provisions of the Trust Deed are subject to a maximum of 0.02% of the average net Trust Funds per annum. It has been decided by the Trustee to charge the Trusteeship Fees in proportion to the net assets of each of the Schemes of the Mutual Fund. The Trustee reserves the right to change the method of allocation of Trusteeship fees among various Schemes, from time to time.

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

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

The overall fees upto 2.5% for Regular Plan and 2% for direct plan would be Fungible as per current SEBI regulation.

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

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

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

However, Direct Plan will have lower expense ratio than Regular Plan of the Scheme. The expenses under Direct Plan shall exclude the distribution and commission expenses.

For the actual current expenses being charged, the investor should refer to the website of the Mutual Fund.

### C. TRANSACTION CHARGES

SEBI has allowed Asset Management Companies (AMCs) to deduct transaction charges per subscription of Rs.10,000/- and above, vide its Circular No. Cir/ IMD/ DF/13/ 2011 dated August 22, 2011.

In accordance with said circular, the AMC/Mutual Fund shall deduct the Transaction Charges on purchase / subscription received from first time mutual fund investors and investor other than first time mutual fund investors through the distributor/agent (who have opted to receive the transaction charges) as under:
(i) First Time Mutual Fund Investor (across Mutual Funds):
Transaction charge of Rs. 150/- for subscription of Rs. 10,000 and above will be deducted from the subscription amount and paid to the distributor/agent of the first time investor and the balance shall be invested.

(ii) Investor other than First Time Mutual Fund Investor:
Transaction charge of Rs. 100/- per subscription of Rs. 10,000 and above will be deducted from the subscription amount and paid to the distributor/agent of the investor and the balance shall be invested.

However, transaction charges in case of investments through Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) shall be deducted only if the total commitment (i.e. amount per SIP instalment x No. of instalments) amounts to Rs. 10,000/- or more. The Transaction Charges shall be deducted in 3-4 instalments.

Transaction charges shall not be deducted for:
Purchases /subscriptions for an amount less than Rs. 10,000/-; transaction other than purchases/ subscriptions relating to new inflows such as Switch/ STP/SWAP/DTP, etc purchases/subscriptions made directly with the Fund (i.e. not through any distributor/agent). Purchases/subscriptions carried out through NSE MFSS (or through other stock exchange platform(s) added from time to time.

D. LOAD STRUCTURE
Load is an amount that is paid by the investor to subscribe to the units or to redeem the units from the scheme. This amount is used by the AMC to pay commissions to the distributor and to take care of other marketing and selling expenses. Load amounts are variable and are subject to change from time to time. For the current applicable structure, please refer to the website of the AMC (www.lcmf.com) or may call at Area offices / Business Centers or your distributor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Load</th>
<th>Load Chargeable (as % of NAV)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entry</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exit</td>
<td>1% If Exit Within 1 month from the date of allotment of units.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i) No exit load shall be levied for switching between Options under the same Plan within the Scheme.

(ii) Switch of investments from Regular Plan to Direct Plan under the same Scheme/Plan shall be subject to applicable exit load, unless the investments were made directly i.e. without any distributor code. However, any subsequent switch-out or redemption of such investments from Direct Plan will not be subject to any exit load.

(iii) No exit load shall be levied for switch-out from Direct Plan to Regular Plan. However, any subsequent switch-out or redemption of such investment from Regular Plan shall be subject to exit load based on the original date of investment in the Direct Plan.

(iv) Switch of investments between Plans under a Scheme having separate portfolios, will be subject to applicable exit load.

(v) No exit load will be levied on Bonus Units and Units allotted on Dividend Re-investment.

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

Under the Scheme(s), the Trustee / AMC reserves the right to modify / change the Load structure if it so deems fit in the interest of smooth and efficient functioning of the Mutual Fund. The AMC reserves the right to introduce / modify the Load Structure depending upon the circumstances prevailing at that time subject to maximum limits as prescribed under the SEBI (MF) Regulations. The Load may also be changed from time to time and in the case of an Exit / Redemption Load this may be linked to the period of holding. Exit load (net of service tax) charged, if any, shall be credited to the Scheme. The investor is requested to check the prevailing load structure of the Scheme before investing. The investor is requested to check the prevailing load structure of the Scheme before investing. Any imposition or enhancement of Exit Load in the 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 dividend for existing as well as prospective investors. At the time of changing the load structure the AMC / Mutual Fund may adopt the following procedure:
(i) The addendum detailing the changes will be attached to Scheme Information Document and Key Information Memorandum and displayed on our website www.licmf.com. The addendum will be circulated to all the distributors / brokers so that the same can be attached to all Scheme Information Document and Key Information Memorandum already in stock.

(ii) Arrangements will be made to display the changes / modifications in the Scheme Information Document in the form of a notice in all the Investor Service Centres and distributors / brokers office.

(iii) A public notice shall be given in respect of such changes 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.

(iv) The Unitholders are given an option for a period of 30 days to exit at the prevailing Net Asset Value without any exit load.

IV. WAIVER OF LOAD
Pursuant to SEBI Circular no SEBI/IMD/CIR No 4/16831/09 dated June 30 2009 no entry load shall be charged for all mutual funds schemes. Therefore procedure for waiver of load for direct application is no longer applicable.

V. RIGHTS OF UNITHOLDERS
Please refer to SAI for details.

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

A penalty of INR 1 Lac each has been imposed on LIC Mutual Fund and LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Ltd. for violation of investment norms as per SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 Vide adjudication order dated 31/12/2002. The same has been paid off by both LIC Mutual Fund and LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Ltd.

Notes: The Scheme under this Document were approved by the Trustee at its meeting. The Trustee has ensured that LIC MF Index Fund - Sensex Plan is a product offered by LIC Mutual Fund and is not a minor modification of its existing schemes.

The information contained in this Document regarding taxation is for general information purposes only and is in conformity with the relevant provisions of the tax laws, and has been included relying upon advice provided to the Fund’s tax advisor based on the relevant provisions of the currently prevailing tax laws.

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 the Asset Management Company of the Mutual Fund

Sd/-

Raj Kumar
Chief Executive Officer

Date: 29/06/2017
Place: Mumbai
**LIST OF OFFICIAL POINTS OF ACCEPTANCE OF TRANSACTIONS**

Website of LIC MF: www.licmf.com  Email: service@licmf.com

**LIC Mutual Fund: Branch Offices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Contact Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ahmedabad</td>
<td>Opp Capital Commercial Centre, Asram Road, Ahmedabad-380006 (079-26588301 / 65431999 / 9375090006)</td>
<td>0281-2202180 / 2295598 / 9458208696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangalore</td>
<td>4, Canara building, Opp. Cash Parmaham, 2nd floor, Residuary Road, BANGALORE – 560 025 (080-22201080 / 22295598 / 9845208696)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>SCO 20-30,jeewan Prakash Building, Ground Floor, Sector 17-B CHANDIGARH. PIN CODE: 160017 (0172-4622030 / 9881111990)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Chennai                    | 15, Anna Sahi, Next to V G P Building, Chennai-600002 (044-28411984 / 28558838 / 9940178266 ) | 23120118 / 23120172 / 83666668 / 83666665 / 83666667 |}

**LIC Mutual Fund: Karvy Offices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agartala</th>
<th>Bidurkarta Chowmuni, J N Bari Road, Tripura (West), Agartala, Tripura -799001 (9862029365, -0381-2317519)</th>
<th>Agra: 1st Floor, Deepak Wasan Plaza, Behind Holiday Inn,&quot;Opp Medgud House, Sanjay Place&quot;, Agra, Uttar Pradesh - 282002 (9219057111, 9045161870, 9369186003)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Service@licmf.com**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranchi</td>
<td>adurceTower, Beside Mahabir Tower, Ranchi, Jharkhand</td>
<td>06065221, 8305209298, 97719999, 8088-2434468, 0883-2434470</td>
<td>Virudhunga Dist, Rajapalayam, Tamil Nadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirupathi</td>
<td>Water Tank, Labbipet, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>8305209298, 97719999, 8088-2434468, 0883-2434470</td>
<td>Virudhunga Dist, Rajapalayam, Tamil Nadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirupathi</td>
<td>Branch, Opp Three Temples, Vizianagaram, Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>8305209298, 97719999, 8088-2434468, 0883-2434470</td>
<td>Virudhunga Dist, Rajapalayam, Tamil Nadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ujjain</td>
<td>Complex, Tirupathi, Near Complex Birla Market, Renukoot, Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>9913627107, 9315073606</td>
<td>Ujjain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimla</td>
<td>Shree Ashadeep Complex, 16/C, Civil Lines, Near Income Tax Office, Roorkee, Uttaranchal</td>
<td>9913627107, 9315073606</td>
<td>Ujjain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solapur</td>
<td>Sri Ganganagar: Sura Complex, Arya Nagar Opp, Mal Godam, Satna, Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>9318991871, 9318991821, 9318991821</td>
<td>Sitapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solapur</td>
<td>Triveni Building, By Pas Chowkhallini, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>9913627107, 9315073606</td>
<td>Ujjain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solapur</td>
<td>Complex, Tirupathi, Near Complex Birla Market, Renukoot, Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>9913627107, 9315073606</td>
<td>Ujjain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surat</td>
<td>No.12/A Sura Complex, Near Aravind Eye Hospital, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>9913627107, 9315073606</td>
<td>Ujjain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thodupuzha</td>
<td>Tirunelveli: No.55/18, Jeney Building, Srinivasam Pillai Road, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>9913627107, 9315073606</td>
<td>Ujjain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamuna Nagar</td>
<td>1st Floor, Free Garb School, Near N K C G, Noida, Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>9913627107, 9315073606</td>
<td>Ujjain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- This list includes addresses of various locations and contact information for each location.
- The list covers locations in states like Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and other states.
- Each entry includes the city or town name, address, and relevant contact details.
- Some locations have multiple addresses listed, indicating different branches or offices within the same city.

**Key Points:**
- The contact information includes phone numbers, which can be used for further queries or visits.
- The list serves as a directory for offices, buildings, and other establishments in the mentioned cities and states.
Registered Office: Industrial Assurance Building, 4th Floor, Opposite Churchgate Station, Mumbai - 400 020
Telephone: 022 6601 6000
Fax: 022 22835606
Email: service@licmf.com
Website: www.licmf.com

Mutual Fund Investments Are Subject To Market Risks, Read All Scheme Related Document Carefully.