SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT

(Previously known as Dhanraksha-89)
Continuous Offer of Units at Applicable NAV

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking:

- Long term capital appreciation and current income
- Investment in Equity and equity related securities, fixed income securities (debt and money market securities).
- Moderately High.

*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)
CIN NO: U65992MH2003PTC139955

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

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

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

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

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

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

This Scheme Information Document is dated 29/06/2017.

Toll Free No: 1800 258 5678  E-mail: service@licmf.com  Website: www.licmf.com
SCHEME HIGHLIGHTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF THE SCHEME</th>
<th>LIC MF UNIT LINKED INSURANCE SCHEME</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES</td>
<td>An open ended scheme which seeks to generate long term capital appreciation and offer Tax benefits u/s 80C of the Income Tax Act as well as additional benefits of a life cover and free accident insurance cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISSUE PRICE</td>
<td>On an ongoing basis Sales will be at NAV related prices for the Single Premium option as well as Regular Contribution option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIQUIDITY</td>
<td>Repurchase after lock-in period of 3 years of investment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LOAD STRUCTURE</td>
<td>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: NIL For further details on Load Structure, refer to the section on “Load Structure” in this document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BENCHMARK</td>
<td>CRISIL Balanced Fund - Aggressive Index</td>
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</tbody>
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| PLAN & OPTIONS | Plans :-  
Regular Plan  
Direct Plan  
(The Regular and direct plan will be having a common portfolio)  
Options under both the schemes :-  
Single Premium and Regular Contribution Under each of these options investment is under the Dividend Reinvestment Plan. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment of applications under &quot;Direct&quot; / &quot;Regular&quot; Plans</th>
<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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
<td>Direct Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>Direct Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
<td>Regular</td>
<td>Direct Plan</td>
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<td>Mentioned</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>Direct Plan</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>Not Mentioned</td>
<td>Direct Plan</td>
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<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>Regular</td>
<td>Direct Plan</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Mentioned</td>
<td>Regular</td>
<td>Regular Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<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.

| TARGET INVESTMENT | Minimum investment:  
Regular Contribution Option -  
1) Rs. 10000/- under 10 year term  
2) Rs. 10000/- under the 15 year term  
Single Premium Option: Rs. 10000/- and thereafter in multiples of Rs. 1000/- under both the 5 as well as the 10 year term. The Target amount is equivalent to Insurance Cover. The maximum Insurance cover is Rs. 15,00,000. Over and above Target Amount, Additional Contribution can be made where there is no limit. |

| TERM OF INVESTMENT | A) Single Premium -  
1) 5 Years  
2) 10 Years  
B) Regular Contribution -  
1) 10 Years  
2) 15 Years |

| FLEXIBILITY | The Scheme offers the flexibility to switch among the various other schemes and options offered by LIC Mutual Fund, keeping in mind the changing investment needs. |
**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 (“AMC”) shall update the NAVs on its website (www.lcmf.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.

**TAX BENEFITS**

The income distributed by the scheme will be exempt from income tax u/s 10 (33) of IT Act in the hands of investors. Capital Gains Tax Benefits u/s 48 and 112 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 are available.

**REPARTITION**

Repatiation benefits will be available subject to applicable conditions.

**ELIGIBLE FOR INVESTMENT**

Resident Individuals & NRI in the age group of 12 to 60 years under the Single Premium Option and the 10 year term of Regular Contribution option and 12 to 55 years for 15 year term of the Regular Contribution option. Age will be computed as per last birthday.

ULIS investment (First as well as Renewal) will be considered through Cheque, Demand Draft etc also in addition to Electronic Clearing Services (ECS)/Systematic Transfer Plan (STP) under Single, Half Yearly and Yearly cases. For Monthly mode of payment, it is through ECS/STP only.

1) **AUTO COVER**

Investors after 01.01.2013 - This facility is available to the investors once first year instalment is fully paid. It shall remain Applicable as long as the amount is Rs.5000 plus sufficient to cover mortality charges or more in the account. Mortality premium in case of Auto Cover would be paid out by redeeming units from the investor’s account.


1) This facility is available only for those who enter into our scheme with the age of 50 years or less.

2) The insurance premium will be adjusted on the last day of the Grace Period if the contribution due is not paid till that date.

3) If the contribution is paid during the grace period or on due date, the premium will be adjusted on the date of payment.

4) The premium instalment will be adjusted till the units’ value is sufficient to cover at least one full instalment to a maximum of 3 years, from the date of auto cover. If the contribution is paid up to date within the Auto Cover period, by paying the full contribution then the auto cover will be extended for 3 more years from the first unpaid contribution, if any. If at any time, if the value of units falls below the instalment premium on the date of adjustment then this adjustment towards the premium will be stopped and if the arrears of contribution up to date are not paid within the days of grace, the policy will be lapsed.

5) This facility will be available only after completion and payment of ONE FULL year contribution.

6) For those who are under Auto Cover, the facility of revival will not be applicable.

7) In any case, if the applicable date is a non-business day, then adjustment will be done on the next business day. For example if the due date is 16/08/11 the days of grace ends on 31/08/11 and if 31/08/11 is non-business day next business day will be the redemption date.

8) Existing investors who are 50 years or less as on 31/12/11 may also avail this facility by exercising the option for this facility and opting for ECS/STP only.

2) **Additional Contribution** - This facility is available after 01.01.2013
Additional Contribution can be made over & above Insurance amount but in any case Insurance Amount cannot be changed in between even if the investor has not taken the maximum ULIS coverage. Such payment can be made any number of times in a year. Units will be allocated as per NAV of the payment date. Amount contributed can be withdrawn fully or partially only after 3 years. No additional contribution will be accepted in the last three years before maturity date.

3) Advance Premium –

1) The unit holder during his/her lifetime can pay advance premium up to and maximum of balance in target amount.
2) The advance amount should be a minimum one-year contribution and in multiples thereof.

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 / by-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.

OTHER BENEFITS

Life and Accident Insurance Benefits: Life Insurance cover under:
Uniform Cover Option: Equal to Insurance Amount subject to maximum of Rs.1500000/- (Rupees Fifteen Lakhs only).
Reducing Cover option equal to balance of insurance amount subject to a maximum of Rs.1400000/- (Rupees Fourteen Lakhs only).
Single premium option equal to insurance amount subject to Maximum of Rs 1500000/- (Rupees Fifteen Lakhs only).

Free Personal Accidental Cover benefit:
Equal to life cover under both options subject to a maximum of Rs.7,50,000/-, under all membership numbers applicable to domestic resident beneficiaries only.

For Investors after 01.01.2013
Equal to life cover subject to a maximum of Rs. 100000/-. For minor child and females having no regular or independent income. Life Insurance Cover will be equal to Insurance Amount subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs. Any amount invested above Rs. 5 lakhs will be treated as additional contribution. Women who claim to have independent income will have to submit their IT returns for past 3 years and her average gross income of last three Assessment Years should be more than the total Regular Annual Instalment in case they want the Insurance amount to be above Rs. 5 lakhs for underwriting process.

Final Reward on maturity.
Under Regular Contribution option:
Regular Premium option: 10% of Insurance amount under 10 year term and 15% of Insurance amount under 15 year term
Single Premium option: 5% of Insurance Amount for 5 years term and 10% of the investment for 10 years term.

Investors after 01.01.2013
Regular Premium option: 7.5% of Insurance amount under 10 year term and 10% of Insurance amount under 15 year term
Single Premium option: 2.5% of Insurance Amount for 5 years term and 7.5% of...
the investment for 10 years term. The Final Reward is payable only at the time of maturity or death in the last year of the scheme, after receipt of all timely contributions. It must be available to the investor who has paid all contribution along with the Health Declaration (Within one Year) (not available to investor under Auto Cover option) under the Scheme and not withdrawn either fully or partially till Maturity. The AMC reserves the right to modify / annul the said final reward.

Investors are advised to read the Scheme Information Document carefully before investing.

I  INTRODUCTION
A. RISK FACTORS

STANDARD RISK FACTORS:

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.

- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the scheme invests fluctuate, the value of your investment in the scheme may go up or down.

- Past performance of the Sponsor/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the scheme.

- Unit Linked Insurance Scheme (LIC MF ULIS) is 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 Rs 2 Crore made by it towards setting up the Fund.

- The Unit Linked Insurance Scheme (LIC MF ULIS) scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

RISK FACTORS SPECIFIC TO SCHEME:

- The scheme is an open-ended scheme.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

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

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

- 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.

- 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.

- **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.

- **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 Unit holders, though, it has every intention to manage the portfolio so as to make such payments to the Unit holders. 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.

- **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:** Equity instruments carry both company specific and market risks and hence no assurance of returns can be made for these investments. Also 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.

- **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.**
- **A number of companies in the technology sector generate revenues in foreign currencies and may have investments or expenses also denominated in foreign currencies.** Changes in exchange rates may, therefore, have a positive or negative impact on companies in the said sector.

**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:** 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 carries 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.

- **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 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 lower 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 lower 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 endeavor to assess the fundamental uncertainties in any securitization transaction, a credit rating agency normally takes into consideration following factors:

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

The quality of the pool is a crucial element in assessing credit risk. In the Indian context, generally, pools are 'cherry-picked' using positive selection criteria. To protect the investor from adverse selection of pool contracts, the rating agencies normally take into consideration pool characteristics such as pool seasoning (seasoning represents the number of instalments paid by borrower till date: higher seasoning represents better quality), over dues at the time of selection and Loan to Value (LTV). To assess its risk profile vis-à-vis the overall portfolio, the pool is analyzed with regard to geographical location, borrower profile, LTV, and tenure.

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

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

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

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

Other Risks associated with investment in securitized debt and mitigation measures:

Limited Recourse and Credit Risk
Certificates issued on investment in securitized debt represent a beneficial interest in the underlying receivables and there is no obligation on the issuer, seller or the originator in that regard. Defaults on the underlying loan can adversely affect the payouts to the investors (i.e. the Schemes) and thereby, adversely affect the NAV of the Scheme. While it is possible to repossess and sell the underlying asset, various factors can delay or prevent repossession and the price obtained on sale of such assets may be low. Housing Loans, Commercial Vehicle loans, Motorcar loans, Two wheeler loans and personal loans will stake up in that order in terms of risk profile.

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

Bankruptcy Risk
If the originator of securitized debt instruments in which the Scheme invests is subject to bankruptcy proceedings and the court in such proceedings concludes that the sale of the assets from originator to the trust was not a 'true sale', and then the Scheme could experience losses or delays in the payments due.

Risk Mitigation: Normally, specific care is taken in structuring the securitization transaction so as to minimize the risk of the sale to the trust not being construed as a 'true sale'. It is also in the interest of the originator to demonstrate the transaction as a true sell to get the necessary revenue recognition and tax benefits.

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

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

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

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

Risk Mitigation: A certain amount of prepayments is assumed in the calculations at the time of purchase based on historical trends and estimates. Further, a stress case estimate is calculated and additional margins are built in.
Bankruptcy of the Investor’s Agent
If Investor’s agent becomes subject to bankruptcy proceedings and the court in the bankruptcy proceedings concludes that the recourse of Investor’s Agent to the assets/receivables is not in its capacity as agent/Trustee but in its personal capacity, then an Investor could experience losses or delays in the payments due under the swap agreement.

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

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

Originator

Acceptance evaluation parameters (for pool loan and single loan securitization transactions) Track Record
We ensure that there is adequate past track record of the Originator before selection of the pool including a detailed look at the number of issuances in past, track record of issuances, experience of issuance team, etc.

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

Ability to Pay
This assessment is based on a strategic framework for credit analysis, which entails a detailed financial risk assessment.

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

Business risk assessment, wherein following factors are considered:

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

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

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

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

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

**Advantages of Investments in Single Loan Securitized Debt:**

1. **Wider Coverage:** A Single Loan Securitized Debt market offers a more diverse range of issues / exposures as the Banks / NBFCs lend to larger base of borrowers.

2. **Credit Assessment:** Better credit assessment of the underlying exposure as the Banks / NBFCs ideally co-invest in the same structure or take some other exposure on the same borrower in some other form.

3. **Better Structuring:** Single Loan Securitized Debt investments facilitate better structuring than investments in plain vanilla debt instruments as it is governed by Securitization guidelines issued by RBI.

4. **Better Legal documentation:** Single Loan Securitized Debt structures involve better legal documentation than Non Convertible Debenture (NCD) investments.

5. **End use of funds:** Securitized debt has better standards of disclosures as well as limitation on end use of funds as compared to NCD investments wherein the end use is general corporate purpose.

6. **Yield enhancer:** Single Loan Securitized Debt investments give higher returns as compared to NCD investments in same corporate exposure.

7. **Regulator supervision:** Macro level supervision from RBI in Securitization Investments as compared to NCD investments.

8. **Tighter covenants:** Single Loan Securitized Debt structures involve tighter financial covenants than NCD investments.

**Disadvantages of Investments in Single Loan Securitized Debt**

1. **Liquidity risk:** Investments in Single Loan Securitized Debts have relatively less liquidity as compared to investments in NCDs.

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

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

<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 structures which are in line with product maturity, also by taking cash collateral, bank guarantees etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advantages</td>
<td>PTC</td>
<td>NCD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wider Coverage/Issuers</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Relatively Less</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit Assessment</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Relatively less</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>Higher Issuances</td>
<td>Relatively less</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Documentation</td>
<td>More regulated</td>
<td>Relatively less regulated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End use of funds</td>
<td>Targeted end use</td>
<td>General Purpose use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yield Enhancer</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Less</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covenants</td>
<td>Tighter Covenants</td>
<td>Less</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Market Issuances</td>
<td>Higher issuances</td>
<td>Lower issuances</td>
<td></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>3-6months</td>
<td>3-5months</td>
<td>2-7 weeks</td>
<td>1-5months</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 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.1000000/- 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.1000000/- consisting of personal loans of Rs.100000/- each, the larger number of contracts (100 as against 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 Tranching**: 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.

**RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH SHORT SELLING AND SECURITIES LENDING & BORROWING**

The scheme will not indulge in any Stock Lending & borrowing and Short Selling activities.

**RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTMENT IN ADR/GDR AND FOREIGN SECURITIES**

The scheme will not have any exposure in ADR/ GDR and foreign securities.
OTHERS:

- All the points mentioned in the Standard Observations have been included in this Scheme Information Document.
- 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.
- No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representation not consistent with this Scheme Information Document in connection with the issue of units of LIC MF Unit Linked Insurance Scheme (LIC MF ULIS).
- Any information or representation contained herein this document must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Mutual fund or the Investment manager.
- The AMC shall not acquire any of the assets out of the scheme property which involves the assumption of any liability which is unlimited or which may result in encumbrance of the scheme property in any way in compliance to the Fourth schedule of SEBI (MF) Regulations 1996

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' 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.

### D. DEFINITIONS/ABREVIATIONS USED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applicable NAV</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>Applicant</td>
<td>Applicant means a person who applies for allotment of units of LIC MF Unit Linked Insurance Scheme in pursuance of this Offer Document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Supported by Blocked Amount or ASBA</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>Asset Management or Investment Manager or AMC</td>
<td>LIC MF 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 Manager to the Scheme(s) of LIC Mutual Fund.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARN Holder / AMFI Registered Distributors</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>Book Closure</td>
<td>The time during which the Asset Management would temporarily suspend sale, redemption and switching of Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Day</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Hours</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collecting Bank</td>
<td>Branches of Banks authorized to receive application(s) for units, as mentioned in this document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custodian</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut off time</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day</td>
<td>Any day (including Saturday, Sunday and holiday) as per the English Calendar including a Non-Business Day, unless otherwise specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt Instruments</td>
<td>Government securities, corporate debentures, bonds, promissory notes, money market instruments, pass-through certificates, asset backed securities/securitised debt and other possible similar securities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depository</td>
<td>A Depository as defined in the Depositories Act, 1996 and includes National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and Central Depository Services Limited (CDSL).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Depository Participant or DP</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Derivative</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dividend</strong></td>
<td>Income distributed by the Mutual Fund on the Units of scheme, where applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Direct Plan</strong></td>
<td>Direct plan is a separate plan for investors who purchase/subscribe units in Schemes directly i.e. Investments not routed through a distributor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electronic Fund Transfer/ EFT</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equity Related Instruments</strong></td>
<td>Equity Related Instruments includes convertible bonds and debentures, convertible preference shares, warrants carrying the right to obtain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Entry Load</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exit Load</strong></td>
<td>A charge paid by the investor at the time of exit from the scheme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fixed Income Securities</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Floating Rate Debt Instruments</strong></td>
<td>Floating rate debt instruments are debt securities issued by Central and / or State Government, corporates 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foreign Institutional Investor (FII)</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foreign Securities</strong></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><strong>Gilts or Government Securities</strong></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><strong>GOI</strong></td>
<td>Government of India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Holiday</strong></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><strong>Investment Management Agreement</strong></td>
<td>The agreement between LIC Mutual Fund Trustee Private Limited and LIC MF Asset Management Limited, as amended from time to time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investor</strong></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><strong>Investor Service Centres / Customer Service Centres or CSCs</strong></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>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</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) Regulations, 1996.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Asset Value or NAV</td>
<td>Net Asset Value per Unit of the Scheme (including options thereunder), 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 Points of Acceptance</td>
<td>Places, as specified by AMC from time to time where application for Subscription / Redemption / Switch will be accepted on an ongoing basis.</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>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>Reserve Bank of India or RBI</td>
<td>Reserve Bank of India, established under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, (2 of 1934)</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>Redemption or Repurchase</td>
<td>Redemption/Repurchase of Units of the Scheme as specified in this Document.</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>Repo</td>
<td>Sale of Government Securities with simultaneous agreement to repurchase them at a later date.</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>Statement of Additional Information or 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>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>Scheme</td>
<td>LIC MF Unit Linked Insurance Scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheme Information Document or SID</td>
<td>This document issued by LIC Mutual Fund, offering for subscription, units of LIC MF Unit Linked Insurance Scheme (including Options there under)</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>SEBI (MF) Regulations or SEBI Regulations or 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>
</tbody>
</table>
**Securities**

As defined in Securities Contract (Regulation) Act, 1956 & includes shares, scrips, 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.

**Short Selling**

Short selling means selling a stock which the seller does not own at the time of trade.

**Sponsor**

Life Insurance Corporation of India

**Switch**

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.

**Stock Lending**

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.

**Systematic Investment Plan / SIP**

Facility given to the Unit holders to invest specified fixed sums in the Scheme on periodic basis by giving a single instruction.

**Systematic Transfer Plan / STP**

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.

**Systematic Withdrawal Plan / SWP**

Facility given to the Unit holders to withdraw amounts from the Scheme on periodic basis by giving a single instruction.

**Trust Deed**

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.

**Trustee or Trustee**

LIC Mutual Fund Trustee Pvt. Ltd incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and act as the Trustee to the Schemes of the Mutual Fund.

**Unit**

The interest of the Unit holder which consists of each Unit representing one undivided share in the assets of the Scheme.

**Unit holder**

A person holding Unit(s) in the Scheme offered under this Document.

**Abbreviations:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMC</td>
<td>LIC MF Asset Management Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMFI</td>
<td>Association of Mutual Funds in India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASBA</td>
<td>Application Supported by Blocked Amount.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWOCA</td>
<td>Automatic Withdrawal of Capital Appreciation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSE</td>
<td>Bombay Stock Exchange Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSE StAR MF</td>
<td>BSE Stock Exchange Platform for Allotment and Repurchase of Mutual Funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDSL</td>
<td>Central Depository Services (India) Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBLO</td>
<td>Collateralised Borrowing and Lending Obligation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSC/ ISC</td>
<td>Customer Service Centre / Investor Service Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDSC</td>
<td>Contingent Deferred Sales Charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVL</td>
<td>CDSL Ventures Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECS</td>
<td>Electronic Clearing System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFT</td>
<td>Electronic Funds Transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCNR</td>
<td>Foreign Currency Non Resident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FI</td>
<td>Financial Institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FII</td>
<td>Foreign Institutional Investor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIMMDA</td>
<td>Fixed Income Money Market &amp; Derivatives Dealers Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-Sec</td>
<td>Government Securities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUF</td>
<td>Hindu Undivided Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUC</td>
<td>Hindu Undivided Component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIS</td>
<td>Investment Income Scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JI</td>
<td>Joint Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JM</td>
<td>Joint Maturity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LFSI</td>
<td>Life Insurance Security Investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFO</td>
<td>New Fund Offer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRI</td>
<td>Non-Resident Indian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEFT</td>
<td>National Electronic Funds Transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRE</td>
<td>Non Resident External</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSE</td>
<td>National Stock Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRO</td>
<td>Non Resident Ordinary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSDL</td>
<td>National Securities Depository Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIS</td>
<td>Overnight Indexed Swap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAN</td>
<td>Permanent Account Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIO</td>
<td>Person of Indian Origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POS</td>
<td>Points of Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSU</td>
<td>Public Sector Undertaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBI</td>
<td>Reserve Bank of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBL</td>
<td>Reserve Bank of India LIC Mutual Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTGS</td>
<td>Real Time Gross Settlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAI</td>
<td>Statement of Additional Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEBI</td>
<td>Securities and Exchange Board of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SID</td>
<td>Scheme Information Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIP</td>
<td>Systematic Investment Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSF</td>
<td>Value Saving Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WBP</td>
<td>Welfare Benefit Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YLD</td>
<td>Yield of Unit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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19
E. DUE DILIGENCE CERTIFICATE
LIC MF UNIT LINKED INSURANCE SCHEME (LIC MF ULIS)

It is confirmed that:

I. The Scheme Information Document forwarded to SEBI is in accordance with the SEBI (MF) 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. All intermediaries named in the Scheme Information Document and Statement of Additional Information are registered with SEBI and till date such registration is valid.

For LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Limited

Sd/-

Date: 29/06/2017
Place: Mumbai

Mayank Arora
Compliance Officer & Company Secretary

II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME
A. TYPE OF THE SCHEME
An open-ended Insurance Linked Tax Saving Scheme.

B. 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.

C. ASSET ALLOCATION

Investment pattern:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instruments</th>
<th>Approx. Allocation (%) of Corpus (under Normal Condition)</th>
<th>Risk Profile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equity and equity related instruments</td>
<td>65-80%</td>
<td>Medium to High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt / Money mkt.</td>
<td>20-35%</td>
<td>Low to Medium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Debt includes Government Securities & securitised debt

D. SCHEME INVESTMENT
The Scheme proposes to invest in a mix of fixed income securities including securitised debt, asset backed securities, corporate debentures, bonds, money market instruments and equities and equity related instruments with the aim of generating long term capital appreciation.

The Fund proposes to continuously monitor the potential for both debt and equity to arrive at an optimum asset allocation between the asset classes.

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.

DEBT AND MONEY MARKETS IN INDIA:
The instruments available in Indian Debt Market are classified into two categories, namely Government and Non-Government debt. The following instruments are available in these categories:

A] Government Debt
• Central Government Debt • Zero Coupon Bonds • Treasury Bills • State Government Debt • Dated Government Securities • State Government Loans • Coupon Bearing Bonds • Floating Rate Bonds

B] Non-Government Debt
• Instruments issued by Government Agencies and other Statutory Bodies • Instruments issued by Banks and Development Financial institutions • Government Guaranteed Bonds • PSU Bonds • Instruments issued by Public Sector Undertakings • Instruments issued by Corporate Bodies • Fixed Coupon Bonds • Floating Rate Bonds • Zero Coupon Bonds Certificates of Deposit • Promissory Notes • Commercial Paper • Non-Convertible Debentures • Fixed Coupon Debentures • Floating Rate Debentures • Zero Coupon Debentures

Certificate of Deposit (CD):
Certificate of Deposit (CD) is a negotiable money market instrument issued by scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) and select All India Financial Institutions (FIs), within their umbrella limit. The scheme introduced by RBI allows these institutions to mobilize bulk deposits from the market, which they can have at competitive rates of interest. The maturity period of CDs issued by the SCBs is between 7 days to 1 year. CDs also are issued at a discount to face value and can be traded in secondary market. Duplicate can be issued after giving a public notice & obtaining indemnity.

Collateralized Borrowing and Lending Obligations (CBLO):
Collateralized Borrowing and Lending Obligations (CBLO) is a money market instrument that enables entities to borrow and lend against sovereign collateral security. The maturity ranges from 1 day to 90 days and can also be made available up to 1 year. Central Government securities including Treasury Bills are eligible securities that can be used as collateral for borrowing through CBLO. These instruments benefit entities who have either been phased out of inter-bank call money market or have been given restricted participation in terms of ceiling on call borrowing and lending transactions and who do not have access to the call money market.

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

Non Convertible Debentures and Bonds
Non convertible debentures as well as bonds are securities issued by companies / institutions promoted / owned by the Central or State Governments and statutory bodies which may or may not carry a guarantee. Nonconvertible debentures are unsecured bonds that cannot be converted to company equity or stock. Nonconvertible debentures usually have higher interest rates than convertible debentures. These instruments may be secured or unsecured against the assets of the Company and generally issued to meet the short term and long term fund requirements.
Debt Instruments
Activity in the Primary and Secondary Market is dominated by Central Govt. Securities including Treasury Bills. These instruments comprise close to 60% of the all outstanding debt and more than 75% of the daily trading volume on the wholesale Debt Market Segment of the National Stock Exchange of India Limited.

In the money market, activity levels of the Government and Non-Government Debt vary from time to time. Instruments that comprise a major portion of money market activity include Overnight Call, CBLO, Treasury Bills, Government Securities with a residual maturity of less than 1 year, Commercial Papers, Certificate of Deposit.

Apart from these, there are some other options available for short tenure investments that include MIBOR linked debentures with periodic exit options and other such instruments. Though, not strictly classified as Money Market Instruments, PSC / DFI / Corporate Paper with a residual maturity of less than 1 year are actively traded and offer a viable investment option.

E. INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Approach to investment in equity:
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.

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 Securitized 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 equities and 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 and when they become permissible in the Indian markets subject to necessary authorisation.

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 derivatives 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 an 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>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gain/(Loss)</td>
<td>Gain/(Loss)</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. in crore</td>
<td>Rs. in crore</td>
<td>Rs. in crore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without Hedge</td>
<td>10% fall in equity prices</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10% rise in equity prices</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Hedge</td>
<td>10% fall in equity prices</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>92</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10% rise in equity prices</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>108</td>
<td></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>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** 6577

As shown in the table the scheme will be required to pay Y a sum of Rs. 6577/-. 

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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 = $37397/(1+10%)^{91/365} = Rs. 36488$

**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 moderate 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 UNIT LINKED INSURANCE SCHEME (LIC MF ULIS) IN OTHER SCHEMES MANAGED BY THE AMC:**

LIC MF Unit Linked Insurance Scheme (LIC MF ULIS) may invest its funds with other schemes managed by LIC MF 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.

**UNDERWRITING**

Subject to SEBI Regulations, the Scheme may enter into underwriting agreements. The Capital Adequacy norms for the purpose of underwriting shall be the net assets of the Scheme and the underwriting obligation of the scheme shall not at any time exceed the total net asset value of the Scheme.

**F. FUNDAMENTAL ATTRIBUTES**

**(i) TYPE OF A SCHEME**

An open-ended Insurance Linked Tax Saving Scheme.
(ii) **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.

(iii) **TERMS OF ISSUE**
**LIQUIDITY** – Repurchase after lock-in period of 3 years from the date of investment. On an ongoing basis, units for sale will be available on all business days.

(iv) **LISTING** - The units of the scheme is not listed on any Stock Exchange.

(v) **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**
       The Scheme has lock-in period of 3 years. At present, there is no exit load,
   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 unit holders 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) thereunder or the trust or fee and expenses payable or any other change which would modify the Scheme(s) and the Plan(s) / Option(s) 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. **BENCHMARK**

The Scheme being an open ended balance scheme, it will broadly track the CRISIL Balanced Fund – Aggressive Index based on the specified asset allocation pattern herein.

H. **FUND MANAGER**

### Equity Portfolio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>Qualifications</th>
<th>Brief Experience</th>
<th>Other schemes managed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Mr. Sachin Relekar, -43 years-Managing this scheme from 05.03.2015 | MMS (Finance) Jamnalal Bajaj Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai B.E. (Mech), K. E. S. College of Engineering, Islampur | Presently Fund Manager in LIC Mutual Fund AMC Ltd.  
Equity Research (Sell Side), C D Equity Research Pvt. Ltd., Aug 2005-Sept 2007. | LIC MF Unit Linked Insurance Scheme  
LIC MF Tax Plan  
LIC MF Infrastructure Fund  
LIC MF Midcap Fund  
LIC MF GPOF 2, 4, 5  
LIC MF Dual Advantage Fixed Term Plan Series 1, 2 & 3  
LIC MF ETF Nifty 50  
LIC MF ETF Nifty 100  
LIC MF ETF Sensex |

### Debt Portfolio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>Qualifications</th>
<th>Brief Experience</th>
<th>Other schemes managed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Mr. Marzban Irani (42 years) Managing this scheme from 10.08.2016 | PGDBM - Chetana’s Institute Of Management & Research, Mumbai. B.Com - Mumbai University | Fund Manager Fixed Income - LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Ltd. (w.e.f. 04/08/2016)  
VP Fixed Income - DSP BlackRock Investment Managers (Jun 2014 – Jul 2016)  
Senior Fund Manager Fixed Income - TATA Asset Management (Jun 2011- May 2014)  
Fund Manager Fixed Income - METLIFE INDIA INSURANCE (Sep 2010 – May 2011)  
Fund Manager Fixed Income - Mirae Asset Global Investment Mgmt India (Jan 2008 – Jul 2010)  
Fund Manager Fixed Income - TATA Asset Management (Sep 2000- Nov 2007) | LIC MF Monthly Income Plan  
LIC MF Income Plus Fund  
LIC MF Government Securities Fund  
LIC MF Interval Fund Monthly Plan Series 1  
LIC MF Interval Fund Plan Series 1  
LIC MF Interval Fund Quarterly Plan Series 1  
LIC MF Interval Fund Quarterly Plan Series 2  
LIC MF Unit Linked Insurance Scheme  
LIC MF Children’s Fund  
LIC MF Balanced Fund  
LIC MF G-sec Long Term ETF  
LIC MF Dual Advantage Fixed Term Plan Series 1 to 3  
LIC MF Capital Protection Oriented Fund 2, 4, 5  
LIC MF FMPs 86, 89, 90, 92 |

I. **INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS**

Pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996 [Regulations 44(1)], the following investment and other limitations are presently applicable to the scheme: -

Pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996 [ Regulations 44(1)], the following investment and other limitations are presently applicable to the scheme: -

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) Not more than 10% of the scheme’s NAV shall be invested in unrated debt instruments issued by a single issuer and the total investment in such instruments shall not exceed 25% of the scheme’s NAV provided that the specific approval of the AMC and Trustee Board shall be taken for investment. Debentures, irrespective of any residual maturity period (above or below one year), shall attract the investment restrictions as applicable for debt instruments as specified under Clause 1 & 2 above.

3) 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.

4) The Mutual Fund under all its schemes taken together will not own more than 10% of any companies paid up capital carrying voting rights.

5) Transfers of investments from one scheme to another in the mutual fund shall be allowed only if: -
   i) Such transfers are done at the prevailing market price for quoted instruments on spot basis.
   ii) The securities so transferred shall be in conformity with the investment objective of the scheme to which such transfer has been made.

6) A scheme may invest in another scheme under the same AMC or any other Mutual Fund without charging any fees, provided the aggregate inter-scheme investment made by all schemes under the same management company shall not exceed 5% of the net asset assets of the mutual fund.

7) The Mutual Fund shall buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relative securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities. Provided further that a mutual fund may enter into derivatives transactions in a recognized stock exchange, subject to the framework specified by the Board.

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

8) The Mutual Fund shall get the securities purchased or transferred in the name of the mutual fund on account of the scheme, wherever investments are intended to be of a long-term nature.

9) The Mutual Fund’s schemes shall not invest in any unlisted securities of the group associate company of the sponsor and in any privately placed security issued by associate or group company of the sponsor. LIC Mutual Fund will also ensure that the aggregate investment by any scheme in the listed securities of the group companies of the sponsor shall not exceed 25% of the net assets of the scheme.

10) 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. 1/9171/07 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.

11) The scheme shall not invest in a fund of funds scheme.

12) No loans for any purpose will be advanced by the scheme for any purpose. Lending of securities will be in accordance with the stock-lending scheme of SEBI.

13) The Mutual Fund may borrow to meet liquidity needs, for the purpose of repurchase, redemption of units or payment of interest or dividend to the unit holders and such borrowings shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme and duration of the borrowing shall not exceed 6 months.

14) All investment restrictions stated above shall be applicable at the time of making investment,

15) The scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in the equity shares or equity related instruments of an unlisted company. In case of investment in equity shares or equity related instruments of an unlisted company, the scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV.

16) 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 scheme will comply with any other regulations applicable to the investments 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) The scheme shall participate in corporate debt securities in accordance with SEBI Circular CIR/IMD/DF/19/2011 Dated November 11, 2011 and such other directions issued by RBI & SEBI from time to time.

The Gross exposure of the scheme to repo transactions in corporate debt securities shall not be more than 10% of the net asset of the scheme.

The cumulative gross exposure through repo transactions in Corporate debt securities along with debt and derivative positions shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme or guidelines as may be specified by SEBI from time to time.

Trading in Derivatives
SEBI has permitted Mutual Funds to participate in derivatives trading subject to observance of guidelines issued by it in this behalf. Accordingly, Mutual Funds may use various derivative products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI, in an attempt to protect the value of the portfolio and enhance Unit holders' interest.

The scheme intends to use long call options. The Fund will invest only in exchange traded options, and not in OTC (Over The Counter) derivatives. The Mutual Fund would comply with the provisions of SEBI Circular Ref. No. DNPD/Cir-29/2005 dated September 14, 2005 and SEBI circular Ref. No. Cir/IMD/DF/11/2010 dated August 18, 2010 and such other amendments issued by SEBI from time to time while trading in derivatives.

Presently, the position limits for trading in derivatives by Mutual Fund specified by SEBI vide its circular Ref. No. DNPD/Cir-29/2005 dated September 14, 2005, circular Ref. No. DNPD/Cir-30/2006, dated January 20, 2006 and September 22, 2006 are as follows:

Position Limits

The position limits for Mutual Funds and its schemes shall be under:

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

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

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

(iv) Position limit for Mutual Funds for stock based derivative contracts
   a) For stocks having applicable market-wise position limit (MWPL) of INR 500 crores or more, the combined futures and options position limit shall be 20% of applicable MWPL or INR 300 crores, whichever is lower and within which stock futures position cannot exceed 10% of applicable MWPL or INR 150 crores, whichever is lower.
   b) For stocks having applicable market-wise position limit (MWPL) less than INR 500 crores, the combined futures and options position limit would be 20% of applicable MWPL and futures position cannot exceed 20% of applicable MWPL or INR 50 crore whichever is lower.
   c) The MWPL and client level position limits however would remain the same as prescribed.

(v) Position limit for each scheme of a Mutual Fund
   The scheme-wise position limit requirements shall be:
a) For stock option and stock futures contracts, the gross open position across all derivative contracts on a particular underlying stock of a scheme of a mutual fund shall not exceed the higher of:
1. 1% of the free float market capitalization (in terms of number of shares). Or
2. 5% of the open interest in the derivative contracts on a particular underlying stock (in terms of number of contracts).
b) This position limits shall be applicable on the combined position in all derivative contracts on an underlying stock at a Stock Exchange.
c) For index based contracts, Mutual Funds shall disclose the total open interest held by its scheme or all schemes put together in a particular underlying index, if such open interest equals to or exceeds 15% of the open interest of all derivative contracts on that underlying index.

Further, the exposure limits for trading in derivatives by Mutual Fund specified by SEBI vide its circular Ref. No. Cir/IMD/DF/11/2010 dated August 18, 2010, is as follows:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Future</td>
<td>Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Future</td>
<td>Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option bought</td>
<td>Option Premium Paid * Lot Size * Number of Contracts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Investment Process and Recording of Investment Decisions**

The AMC through its various policies and procedures defines prudential and concentration limits to de-risk the portfolio. The investment management team is allowed full discretion to make sale and purchase decisions within the limits established. The responsibility for the investment decisions is with the portfolio managers and the CEO of the AMC does not have any role in the day to day decision making process. All the decisions will be recorded along with their justifications. The AMC and Trustee will review the performance of the scheme in their Board meetings. The performance would be compared with the performance of the benchmark index and with peer group in the industry.

**Investments by the Schemes of the AMC and other AMC**

The Scheme may, in line with its investment objectives, invest in another Scheme under the management of AMC or of any other Asset Management. The aggregate Inter-scheme investment by LIC MF under all its Schemes, other than fund of fund schemes, taken together, in another Scheme managed by AMC or in any other Scheme of any other Mutual Fund, shall not be more than 5% of the net asset value of the Fund. No fee shall be charged by the AMC on any investment in another Scheme under the management of AMC or of any other Asset Management.

**Investments in the Scheme by the AMC, Sponsor, or their affiliates in the Scheme**

The AMC, Sponsor, Trustee and their associates or affiliates may invest in the scheme during the New Fund Offer Period or through Stock Exchange subject to the SEBI Regulations & circulars issued by SEBI and to the extent permitted by its Board of Directors from time to time. As per the existing SEBI Regulations, the AMC will not charge investment management and advisory fee on the investment made by it in the scheme.
Investment of Subscription Money
The AMC shall commence investment out of the NFO proceeds received in accordance with the investment objectives of the Scheme only on or after the closure of the NFO period

J. SCHEME PERFORMANCE
Regular Plan- Growth Option

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compounded Annualised Returns</th>
<th>Scheme Returns (%)</th>
<th>Bench Mark Returns (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Returns for the last 1 year</td>
<td>16.40%</td>
<td>15.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returns for the last 3 years</td>
<td>11.24%</td>
<td>10.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returns for the last 5 years</td>
<td>12.57%</td>
<td>12.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returns since inception</td>
<td>6.10%</td>
<td>NA</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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ULIS</td>
<td>16.40%</td>
<td>-5.49%</td>
<td>25.26%</td>
<td>13.41%</td>
<td>5.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRISIL Balanced Fund-Aggressive Index</td>
<td>15.61%</td>
<td>1.16%</td>
<td>15.31%</td>
<td>14.48%</td>
<td>8.18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Direct Plan- Growth Option

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compounded Annualised Returns</th>
<th>Scheme Returns (%)</th>
<th>Bench Mark Returns %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Returns for the last 1 year</td>
<td>17.55%</td>
<td>15.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returns for the last 3 years</td>
<td>12.99%</td>
<td>10.46%</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>12.43%</td>
<td>12.01%</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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ULIS</td>
<td>17.55%</td>
<td>-4.71%</td>
<td>25.86%</td>
<td>13.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRISIL Balanced Fund - Aggressive Index</td>
<td>15.61%</td>
<td>1.16%</td>
<td>15.31%</td>
<td>14.48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^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.

COMPARISON WITH THE EXISTING SCHEMES OF THE MUTUAL FUND:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme Name</th>
<th>Investment Objective: An open ended pure Growth scheme seeking to provide capital growth by investing mainly in mix of equity instruments.</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>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LIC MF Equity Fund</td>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
<td>Direct 26.45</td>
<td>Regular 85.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

**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.

**LIC MF Growth Fund**

**Investment Objective:**
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 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

**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.

- Equity & Equity related instruments of Companies engaged either directly or indirectly in the Infrastructure sector - 70-100%
- Debt and Money Market instruments-0-30%
- Investment in Derivatives Instrument will be in accordance with SEBI (MF) Regulation.
| 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. | • Equity / Equity Futures - Upto 100% in Nifty. • Money Market Instruments and Cash - upto 10% • Investment in Derivatives Instrument will be in accordance with SEBI (MF) Regulation. | 8.77 | 11.48 | 532 | 2635 |
| LIC MF Index Fund Sensex 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. | • Equity / Equity Futures - Upto 100% in Sensex. • Money Market Instruments and Cash - upto 10% • Investment in Derivatives Instrument will be in accordance with SEBI (MF) Regulation. | 2.70 | 12.70 | 540 | 3317 |
| 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 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 risks. | • Equity & Equity related instruments - 65% to 80% • Debt & Money Market Instruments - 20-35%. • Debt securities includes securitised debt and Govt. Securities. • Investment in Derivatives Instrument will be in accordance with SEBI (MF) Regulation. | 17.31 | 120.00 | 862 | 10501 |
| 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 | • Equity - 80-100% • Debt & Money Market Instruments-0-20% | 6.05 | 99.32 | 1218 | 16612 |
competitive position in a good business and having quality management. The focus would on fundamentally driven investment with scope for future growth.

| 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. | 11044.03 | 1938.82 | 1885 | 6325 |
| 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. | 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 | 50.28 | 50.24 | 168 | 865 |
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.

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 money market and 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 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
Investment objective:
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.
Investment Strategy:
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIC MF Income plus Fund</th>
<th>Investment Objective:</th>
<th>Debt - 0-35%</th>
<th>Money Market Instruments-65-100%</th>
<th>Debt securities includes securitised debt and Govt. Securities.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>374.52</td>
<td>122.05</td>
<td>234.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIC MF Monthly Income Plan</th>
<th>Investment objective:</th>
<th>Debt / Money Market Instruments - Upto 100%</th>
<th>Equity - Upto 15%</th>
<th>Debt securities includes securitised debt and Govt. Securities.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.13</td>
<td>106.01</td>
<td>179.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                |                        | 9294                                        | 179.15           | 234.57                                          |

34
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Investment Objective</th>
<th>Investment Strategy</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **LIC MF Children’s fund** | Investment Objective: 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.  
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. | Debt securities and Money Market Instruments - Upto 100%  
Equity - Upto 70%  
Debt securities includes securitised debt upto 100% | 6.41 | 12.67 | 148 | 4447 |
| **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. | Securities comprising of underlying benchmark Index - 95-100%  
Other Debt and Money market instruments - 0-5% | 78.41 | | 310 |
| **LIC MF Midcap Fund** | Investment Objective: To generate long term capital appreciation by investing substantially in a portfolio of equity and equity linked instruments of midcap companies.  
Investment Strategy: 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 be 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 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIC MF</th>
<th>Investment Objective:</th>
<th>Investment Strategy:</th>
<th>Equity and Equity related securities of Banking companies and limited allocation towards Financial Services Companies - 80-100%</th>
<th>Debt &amp; Money market instruments - 0-20%.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banking &amp; Financial Services Fund</td>
<td>The investment objective of the scheme is to generate long-term capital appreciation for unit holders from a portfolio that is invested substantially in equity and equity related securities of companies engaged in banking and financial services sector.</td>
<td>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 &amp; financial services sector.</td>
<td>Equity and Equity related securities of Banking companies and limited allocation towards Financial Services Companies - 80-100%</td>
<td>Debt &amp; Money market instruments - 0-20%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIC MF Interval Fund Annual Plan- Series 1</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Debt securities and Money Market Instruments. (Debt includes securitised debt up to 100%). — 0 to 100%</td>
<td>3.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIC MF Interval Fund Monthly Plan- Series 1</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Debt securities and Money Market Instruments. (Debt includes securitised debt up to 100%). — 0 to 100%</td>
<td>2.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 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. |
| | **Debt securities and Money Market Instruments. (Debt includes securitised debt up to 100%).— 0 to 100%** | 0.27 | 4.77 | 35 | 261 |

| 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. |
| | **Debt securities and Money Market Instruments. (Debt includes securitised debt up to 100%).— 0 to 100%** | 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. | 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 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. | 304.98 | 70 |
| 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. | 266.52 | 488 |

- 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%

- 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%

- 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%
NEW FUND OFFER
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.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE SCHEME:

TARGET AMOUNT, MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM INVESTMENT:

TARGET AMOUNT
Under the scheme investor has a choice to participate under Regular Premium option or Single Premium option for an aggregate amount called “Target amount”. The Maximum Target Amount is Rs. 15,00,000/- under both terms per investor. If the investment is under multiple folios, the sum of target amount of all folios in any case cannot exceed Rs. 1.5 Lakhs.
Under the Regular Contribution option the target amount should be in multiples of Rs. 1000.

REGULAR CONTRIBUTION OPTION
Under this option investor can choose either a 10 year term or 15 year term of investment. The investor needs to invest a uniform amount every year i.e. 1/10 of target amount under 10 year term and 1/15 of target amount under 15 year term. The investor has a choice of making this investment either once in a year i.e. on a yearly basis or twice a year i.e. on a half yearly or on a Quarterly basis or Twelve times in year in case of monthly basis as per his convenience.

The Minimum Investment amount is
1. Rs. 10,000/- under 10 year term, Rs. 1000/ Rs. 3000 under Monthly/ Quarterly SIP respectively.
2. Rs. 10,000 under 15 year term, Rs. 1000/ Rs. 3000 under Monthly/ Quarterly SIP respectively.

Subsequent/Renewal contribution under Regular Contribution option
After joining the scheme subsequent/renewal contribution can be paid either on yearly or half yearly or quarterly or monthly basis depending upon the mode chosen. If a 10 year term is chosen the yearly contribution is 1/10 of target amount and half yearly contribution is 1/20 of target amount. Similarly in 15 year term yearly contribution is 1/15 of target amount and half yearly contribution is 1/30 of the target amount.

Payment Date: The Renewal contribution under the above plan should be paid by the due dates shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of joining the scheme</th>
<th>Yearly Mode</th>
<th>Half Yearly Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Jan to 31st March</td>
<td>16th Feb</td>
<td>16th Feb &amp; 16th Aug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st April to 30th June</td>
<td>16th May</td>
<td>16th May &amp; 16th Nov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st July to 30th September</td>
<td>16th Aug</td>
<td>16th Aug &amp; 16th Feb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st October to 31st December</td>
<td>16th Nov</td>
<td>16th Nov &amp; 16th May</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Once a mode of payment is chosen, it cannot be altered. A grace period of 30 (Calendar days) days is allowed for making payment from the due date. If the renewal contribution is not paid in time the investor ceases to participate in the scheme and the insurance cover both life and accident will be not available to him/her. In case of monthly option due date is 15th of every month and 12 PDCs have to be given in the beginning of each year or NACH/ECS/ Direct Debit SIP Mandate Form has to be given.

Minimum Investment
Single Premium Option: Rs. 10000/- and thereafter in multiples of Rs. 1000/- under both the 5 as well as the 10 year term.
Regular contribution Option: Rs. 10000 / per year and Rs. 1000/ Rs. 3000 for Monthly/ Quarterly SIP respectively.

Maximum Investment:
**Single Premium Option:** No upper limit on Single Premium option. However the target amount would be restricted to maximum of Rs. 15 Lakhs.

**Regular contribution Option:** Rs. 1,00,000 per year for 15 year term and Rs. 1,50,000 per year for 10 year term. Additional contribution over and above the same will be treated as top up and not eligible for any insurance cover.

The Fund reserves the right to change minimum and maximum target amounts if and when it is considered necessary. However the change will be applicable to those investors who will be joining the scheme after such a change is made effective.

**INSURANCE COVER:**
The Insurance Benefits are payable to First and Sole unit holder only when the contributions under the Scheme are made in time and up to date. The insurance covers (life and accident) will cease to be applicable on complete repurchase of units by the unit holder.

**Extent of Life Insurance Cover**
Risk on the unit holder life is covered
i) to the extent of Balance of Target Amount i.e., Contributions yet to be made for the unexpired period of the Scheme in case of the Regular Contribution Reducing Cover Option and
ii) to the extent of Target Amount in case of Regular Contribution Uniform Cover Option and
iii) to the extent of Target Amount (equivalent to Single Premium) in case of the Single premium option, subject to a maximum of Rs. 15,00,000/- under all memberships for all options.

**Investors before 31.12.2012**
In case of females who have no regular and independent income, the Life Risk Cover will be limited to 50% of the target amount subject to maximum of Rs.7,50,000/-. (Rupees Seven Lakhs Fifty Thousand only).

**Investors after 01.01.2013**
For minor child and females having no regular or independent income, Life Insurance Cover will be equal to Insurance Amount subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs. Any amount invested above Rs. 5 lakhs will be treated as additional contribution. Women who claim to have independent income will have to submit their IT returns for past 3 years and her average gross income of last three Assessment Years should be more than the total Regular Annual Instalment in case they want the Insurance amount to be above Rs. 5 lakhs for underwriting process.

The Life Risk Cover is not available during the first six months. In case of unfortunate death during the first six months, the amount adjusted towards premium will be refunded.

In case death occurs during the next six months only 50% of the cover is available. Death by suicide during the first year will not be covered for insurance purpose.

In case of death by accident at any time including the first year, full Life Insurance Cover will be available.

In case of partial repurchases the life / accident cover will be proportionately reduced (for investors before 31.12.2012). For investors who have joined the scheme on or after 01.01.2013, the life cover will remain intact even after partial withdrawal.

The Insurance Cover will be provided on the basis of declaration of good health.

**UNIFORM COVER OPTION AND REDUCING COVER OPTION FOR INSURANCE COVER**
The investor has to choose either Uniform Cover or Reducing Cover plan to enable the AMC to determine and deduct premium accordingly from the amount invested. In case of Uniform Cover, the life insurance cover remains the same throughout the term of plan and under reducing Cover, the life insurance cover reduces during the term of the plan and at any point of time it is equal to the outstanding contributions that are yet to be made.

If the insurance cover option is not chosen by the investor, by default, the cover will be taken as reducing cover plan. Also once the option of insurance cover is chosen, the same cannot be altered.

Age specific premium on the basis of mode of payment opted is charged for entire term every year. After deducting respective life insurance premium from instalments/existing units, units will be accounted.
For investors who had level premium payment option, the same would continue till further notice.

**Free Accident Benefit**

Accident Cover is available absolutely free to the member under the Scheme, including in the First year. The amount of Cover is equal to the amount of Life Insurance Cover subject to a maximum of Rs.1,00,000/-, under all memberships for both options. Applicants should have no deformity and should be enjoying good health.

Life Insurance and Accident cover is available to the first named person who is the member of the Scheme and not to the second named person in the application.

The Personal accident cover is applicable to the resident unit holders for death by accident or Permanent total disability sustained due to accident in India. The personal accident insurance cover will begin from the date of allotment of units till such time as the units are prematurely redeemed.

**Revival of Lapsed Membership (Applicable only to Investors who joined the scheme prior to 01.01.2013)**

Investors can revive their lapsed membership and insurance cover, within one year from the date of default in payment of renewal contribution by paying up to date arrears without any interest. However in such cases, Life cover will be restricted as applicable to fresh members in the first year. Members whose membership is lapsed and who have not revived in within one year will not be eligible for any insurance cover in future. They will be paid only repurchase value of their units standing to their credit subject to a minimum lock in period of three years.

In case of lapsed membership, no further instalments will be accepted till revival is affected. Any remittance, either direct or through ECS or NACH etc., received before the insurance cover is duly revived, will be refunded to the investors without interest. A fresh declaration of Good Health is to be submitted along with arrears of instalments before effecting revival. This is to be done each time revival is affected. The insurance cover may be revived on receipt of arrears and the Declaration of Good health, subject to the Declaration being found in order and acceptable to LIC Mutual Fund. The clause regarding lien on claim payable in fresh cases would be applicable each time the insurance cover is revived.

For the cases, where for auto cover is opted, this revival clause will not be applicable.

**SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS:**

**Death Claims:**

The LIC of India through LIC Mutual Fund will settle all death claims. In case of unfortunate death of the member during the scheme period, the nominee / successor may file the claim supported by all valid documents. They will be entitled to receive the following benefits.

1. Repurchase Price of Capital and Dividend Units to the investor's credit
2. Amount of Life Insurance Cover
3. Amount of Accident Insurance Cover in case death occurs due to Accident

All insurance claims will be settled in India and shall be payable in Indian Rupees only.

**Accident Claims:**

In case of an accident resulting in death of the resident unit holder, the legal nominee may file the claim supported by all valid documents. The payment of the claim shall be made to the nominee / successor by the insurance company through LIC MF. All insurance claims will be settled in India and shall be payable in Indian Rupees only.

The terms and conditions of the life and personal accident insurance cover and guidelines for filing claims will be mailed separately. This accident benefit is available only in the age group of 18-60.

**Note:**

The benefit of the life as well as accident cover shall be subject to such terms, provisions, exclusions, and conditions expressed or endorsed in the policy the AMC may procure from the insurer for the benefit of the member.

The Trustee, AMC, Mutual Fund or their Directors will not be liable for any claims (including but not limited to rejection of any claim, non settlement, delays etc.) arising out of the personal accident insurance cover provided to the unit holder.
The AMC reserves the right to modify / annul the said personal accident insurance cover on a prospective basis. The AMC also reserves the right to change the insurance company from time to time.

**FINAL ADDITIONAL BENEFITS/MATURITY BONUS**

Maturity bonus will be paid subject to all renewal contribution in time.

*For investors before 31.12.2012*

**Single Premium Plan:**
- 5% of target amount for 5 year term plan
- 10% of target amount for 10 year term plan

**Regular Premium Plan:**
- 10% of target amount for 10 year term plan
- 15% of target amount for 15 year term plan

*For investors after 01.01.2013*

**Single Premium Plan:**
- 2.5% of target amount for 5 year term plan
- 7.5% of target amount for 10 year term plan

**Regular Premium Plan:**
- 7.5% of target amount for 10 year term plan
- 10% of target amount for 15 year term plan

**OPTION ON MATURITY:**

Maturity intimation letter will be sent to the unit holder, one month in advance to the maturity date, giving the options as mentioned below:

1. To continue in the scheme without insurance cover For such investors additional loyalty bonus will be provided @ 0.5% p.a till his full withdrawal. No partial withdrawal is allowed after maturity date
2. To switch the maturity proceeds into any of our ongoing schemes.
3. To redeem the units as on the date of maturity.

In case no option is exercised and duly intimated to us before the date of maturity, the default option will be as per 1 above.

**DECLARATION OF GOOD HEALTH (Applicable only to Investors who joined the scheme prior to 01.01.2013)**

This declaration should be made in the presence of an authorized person. Magistrate, Justice of Peace, Gazetted Officer, Civil Surgeon, Officer of LIC of India, LIC Mutual Fund/LIC MF AMC Ltd. authorized LIC Mutual Fund Chief Agents/Marketing/ business Associates and Agents Who will counter sign the declaration. Standard Age Proof like School or College Certificate, Authenticated extract from School or College Record containing the Date of Birth, Certified extract from Municipal or other records of Birth, Certificate of Baptism or Certified extract from family Bible containing 24 Date of Birth or age or Passport will be required to support the age furnished in the Application. The age proof will be produced before the Authorized Official who will record your age in the form. Applications without the declaration and age proof will not be entertained.

**WORKING OF THE SCHEME:**

On joining the Scheme the investor will become a member of the Scheme. Under the Regular Contribution Option every year, the investor will contribute a fixed sum of money through the chosen mode (Yearly / Half Yearly/Quarterly/Monthly), during the period of the Scheme. In case of the Single premium option the investor will pay the entire target amount through just one contribution at the time of application. Out of the contribution the premium amount will paid to the Life Insurance Corporation of India for securing the Life Risk Cover and the balance contribution will be converted into units of LIC MF Unit Linked Insurance Scheme (LIC MF ULIS) at the prevailing Sale Price, on the date of contribution. The units have a face value of Rs. 10/- each. The units allotted against periodical contributions are called Capital Units. Dividend declared on the accumulated units is also reinvested in the Scheme and converted into Dividend Units. At the end of the Plan period, i.e. on maturity, you will receive the entire units standing to your credit, both Capital and Dividend units at the prevailing Repurchase Rates, along with Final Reward.
In case of unfortunate death of the Member during the Scheme period, the second applicant/nominee/successor will be entitled to receive the following benefits.

1. Repurchase Price of Capital and Dividend Units to the Investor's credit.
2. Amount of Life Insurance Cover.
3. Amount of Accident Insurance Cover in case death occurs due to Accident.

INVESTMENT PLAN:
The Scheme offers investment under the DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN: Under this plan the dividends declared would be reinvested in the scheme at the prevailing NAV, subject to the prevailing load structure. Thus additional units of the scheme based on the amount of dividend payable will be credited to the unit holder's account separately as dividend units. The plan thus offers regular saving of income.

These dividend units shall be exempt from income tax at the hands of the unit holders as per the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Important
The Insurance Benefits are payable only when the contributions under the Scheme are made in time and up to date and the member (unit holders) is eligible for Insurance Cover or the investor is eligible to be covered under Auto Cover.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS:
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.

SWITCH OVER FACILITY:
Facility of switchover to/from other LIC Mutual Fund schemes are available on all Business days. Switch over will be allowed at the NAV as per existing regulations. The switch over will be affected by way of redemption of units in the current scheme and a reinvestment of the redemption proceeds in another scheme(s) subject to lock in period under each scheme. To affect a switch over, an investor must provide clear instructions. A separate form should be filled for effecting switch over and sent to the authorized centre. A fresh statement of account reflecting the new holdings will be issued by the Fund.

ALLOTMENT OF UNITS
Allotment of units will be made after realisation of Cheque/DD for the amount invested depending upon the NAV of the units, subject to the prevailing load structure in fractional Units up to 3 decimals. From the investment/contribution amount an amount (As per the life cover premium rates given by LIC as given in the table) will be deducted towards the life premium. The Balance amount will be converted into units at the Sale price applicable on the date of depositing the contribution into the bank.

RENEWAL CONTRIBUTION DUE INTIMATION:
Unit holders under Regular Contribution option will be intimated of the due date of payment of renewal contribution before the due dates as a matter of information/courtesy. LIC MF will not be responsible for non-receipt/delayed receipt of intimation for whatever reason. In case intimation is not received renewal, quoting membership number and instalment number can pay instalment. Renewal premium form can be collected from the corporate office and the area offices of AMC.

HOW TO REPURCHASE / REDEEM THE UNITS OF THE SCHEME
Unit holders may repurchase/redeem their holding subject to terms mentioned below:

Unit holders must submit the redemption request in the form available at the authorized centres duly filled in, furnishing their membership/Account numbers, and duly signed as per the application form.

The Fund shall repurchase/redeem the units of the scheme regularly, subject to exit load after the initial lock in period of 3 years from the date of allotment of units on all business days except during the period of book closure if any.

The repurchase/redeemption price will be calculated and declared on a daily basis. The Mutual Fund will arrange to publish in at least two daily newspapers once a week, the Repurchase / Redemption Price of the scheme in accordance with the SEBI guidelines from time to time.
Repurchase / redemption shall be effected on receipt of the repurchase / redemption request along with the duly discharged certificate/Statement of Account mentioning the number of units offered amount sought for repurchase / redemption at the registrar's office. On complete redemption of the holdings the unit holder ceases to be a member of the Scheme and would not be entitled to any further benefits from the Scheme.

Choice for Redemption Amount
Unit holders may redeem their entire holdings either in full or in part. They have the option to request the redemption for Specified amount in Rupees.

Partial repurchase / redemption of units is allowed to the extent of maintaining minimum balance of Rs.5,000/- under the scheme.

The minimum amount for repurchase is Rs. 1000/- and multiples thereof. At any point of time if the balance under the scheme is less than Rs. 5,000/- the balance units under the scheme will be automatically redeemed with the closure of account.

NOMINATION FACILITY:
Nomination facility to receive the money due in case of death of the first holder is available. The name of the nominee should be clearly written in the space provided in the Application form. Minors also can be nominated. In case the nominee is a minor, name of a major Appointee / Guardian, other than the applicant /s, should be mentioned in the space provided for. Nomination / Alternate Nomination / change of Nomination facility can also be availed of after issue of the Statement of Account by writing to the Registrars to the scheme. The Alternate nominee shall be entitled to receive the amount due in respect of Units of the deceased Unit holders only in the event of the first named nominee predeceasing all the unit holders. The nomination /s will become invalid on repurchase/ redemption / transfer of units.

It may be mentioned however, that such nomination is subject to the other provisions of law. In the event of dispute between heirs and consequent litigation in that behalf, resulting in a court order directing devolvement on a basis different from that indicated in the nomination, then such court order would prevail over the nomination and to that extent, the nomination facility is not final. As between the Mutual Fund and the nominee, the nomination is binding and effective subject to above.

TRANSFERABILITY/TRANSMISSION OF UNITS
Since the scheme is an insurance linked tax saving scheme the units of the scheme are not transferable.

III. UNITS AND OFFER
This section provides details you need to know for investing in the scheme.

A. NEW FUND OFFER: NIL

B. ONGOING OFFER DETAILS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ongoing Offer Period</strong></th>
<th>Being an open ended scheme, units will be offered at NAV based price.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ongoing price for subscription (purchase)/switch-in (from other schemes / plans of the Mutual Fund) by investors.</strong></td>
<td>Units of the Scheme shall be available for subscription (purchase) /switch-in at the Applicable NAV.</td>
</tr>
<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>
<tr>
<td>Example: If the applicable NAV is Rs. 10/-, entry load is 2% then the sales price will be:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs.10*(1+0.02) = Rs. 10.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ongoing price of redemption (sale) / switch-outs (to other schemes / plans of the Mutual Fund) by investors.
This is the price you will receive for redemption / switch-outs.
Example: If the applicable NAV is Rs. 10/-, exit load is 2% then the redemption price will be:
\[ \text{Rs.} 10 \times (1 - 0.02) = \text{Rs.} 9.80 \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Units of the Scheme can be redeemed/ switched out at the Applicable NAV subject to prevailing exit load.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<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>

**BANK ACCOUNT DETAILS**
In order to protect unit holder interest from fraudulent encashment of cheques, the current SEBI Regulations has made it mandatory for investors to mention in their application/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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cut off timing for subscriptions/redemptions/switch es.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This is the time before which your application (complete in all respects) should reach the official points of acceptance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Applications for amount less than Rs.2 lakh** |
| (i) For Purchases including switch-ins: |
| In respect of valid applications received upto 3.00 p.m. during the 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. |
| In respect of valid applications received after 3.00 p.m. on the 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 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. |

| **Applications for amount equal to or greater than Rs.2 lakh** |
| (i) For Purchases: |
| In respect of valid applications received for an amount equal to or more than Rs.2 lakh upto 3.00 p.m. during the Business Day at the Official Point(s) of Acceptance and funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase as per the application are credited to the bank account of the respective Plan(s) under 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. during the Business Day at the Official Point(s) of Acceptance and funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase as per the application are credited to the bank account of the respective Plan(s) under 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 application for an amount equal to or more than Rs.2 lakh during the Business Day at the Official Point(s) of Acceptance, where funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase as per the application are credited to the bank account of the respective Plan(s) under the Scheme before the cut-off time on any subsequent Business Day i.e. available for utilization before the cut-off time on any subsequent Business Day - the closing NAV of such subsequent Business Day shall be applicable. |

| (ii) 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 during the Business Day.
Funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase as per the switch-in request are credited to the bank account of the respective Plan(s) under 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.
** 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 the Scheme (irrespective of 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.
For Redemptions including switch-outs:
In respect of valid applications received upto 3.00 p.m. during the Business Day by the Fund, same day’s closing NAV shall be applicable. In respect of valid applications received after 3.00 p.m. during the Business Day by the Fund, the closing NAV of the next Business Day shall be applicable.
Further, the applicable NAV in respect of Unitholders under the Dividend Option will as under:
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 times 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.

Where can the applications for purchase/re redemption switches be submitted?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domestic investors</th>
<th>NRI's on a fully repatriable basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 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. | }
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.

**NRIs on a non-repatriable basis**

NRIs can invest by cheques/DD's drawn out of Non resident (Ordinary) Accounts. Presently area offices of LIC and R&T official point of acceptance of LIC MFAMC .and Chief Agent / Marketing Associate centres are collection centres for the Scheme. The AMC may at its sole discretion change its authorised centres at a later date.

**Note:**

The application form no. should be noted on the reverse of all cheques and bank drafts accompanying the application form.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum target OR insurance amount for purchase</th>
<th>Under Regular Contribution option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum: 1) Rs.10,000/- under 10 year term 2) Rs. 10000/- under the 15 year term.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Premium Option : Rs. 10000/- and thereafter in multiples of Rs. 1000/- under both the 5 as well as the 10 year term</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Target amount is equivalent to Insurance Cover. The maximum Insurance cover is Rs. 15,00,000. Over and above Target Amount, Additional Contribution can be made where there is no limit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Plans Available under each Scheme**

Regular Plan and Direct Plan

(The Regular and direct plan will be having a common portfolio)
## Treatment of applications under "Direct" / "Regular" Plans

<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.

## Options offered

The Scheme offers only following Options:
- Dividend Reinvestment Facility

## 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. 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. The dividend warrants shall be dispatched to the unit holders within 30 days of the date of declaration of the dividend.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Redemption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<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. 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 unitholder'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 &quot;Minimum amount for purchase/Redemption/Switches&quot; in this document. 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. 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 &quot;Registration of Multiple Bank Accounts in respect of investor folio&quot; given elsewhere in the document for further details. <strong>Payment of redemption proceeds:</strong> <strong>Resident Investors:</strong> 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 investors’ 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. <strong>Redemption by NRIs:</strong> 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note:

i. 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.

ii. 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).

iii. The Fund may make other arrangements for effecting payment of redemption proceeds in future.

iv. 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.

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:
   i. No redemption requests up to INR 2 lakh shall be subject to restriction.

   ii. 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.

### Delay in payment of redemption / repurchase proceeds

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.

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).

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...
| Cash Investments in Mutual Fund | 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 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. |

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### C. PERIODIC DISCLOSURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Net Asset Value</th>
<th>The Mutual Fund shall declare the Net Asset value of the scheme on every business day on AMFI’s website <a href="http://www.amfiindia.com">www.amfiindia.com</a> by 9:00 p.m. and also on our website at <a href="http://www.licmf.com">www.licmf.com</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Portfolio Disclosures</td>
<td>Mutual funds/AMCs will disclose portfolio (along with ISIN) as on the last day of the month for all their schemes on their respective website on or before the tenth day of the succeeding month in a user-friendly and downloadable format (preferably in a spreadsheet) in the format as that of half-yearly portfolio disclosures.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Half yearly disclosures: Portfolio / Financial results**

- **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 and the unaudited financial results, 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. The mutual fund may opt to send the portfolio to all unit holders in lieu of the advertisement (if applicable). 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).**

**Half yearly results**

- The Trustees and the AMC shall, at the close of each half year, i.e. 31st March & 30th September, publish the unaudited Half yearly financial results of the schemes in one English daily newspaper and in a local vernacular newspaper before the expiry of 1 month. In addition the portfolio can also be obtained upon specific request at the authorized centres of the Fund and on its website 'www.licmf.com'.

**Annual Report**

- The scheme-wise Annual Report of the Mutual Fund or an abridged summary thereof shall be published as soon as may be but not later than 6 months from the date of closure of the relevant accounts year as per the Eleventh schedule of the regulations.
- An Abridged scheme-wise annual report and the portfolio shall be mailed to all Unit holders not later than 6 months
from the date of closure of the relevant accounting year and the full annual report shall be available for inspection at the corporate office of LIC Mutual Fund and a copy shall be made available the Unit holders on request on payment of nominal fees, if any.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Associate Transactions</th>
<th>Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**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.

**Mailing of Annual report or abridged Summary**

SEBI has advised the AMC/Mutual Fund to adhere to the provisions of Regulation 56 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and amendments thereto, read with SEBI circular No. Cir/ IMD/ DF/16/2011 dated September 8, 2011, pertaining to the mailing of annual report and/or abridged summary thereof. Accordingly, the Scheme wise annual report or an abridged summary hereinafter shall be sent by AMC/Mutual Fund as under:

(i) by e-mail to the Unit holders whose e-mail address is available with the Fund,
(ii) in physical form to the Unit holders whose email address is not available with the Fund and/or to those Unit holders who have opted / requested for the same.

The physical copy of the scheme wise annual report or abridged summary shall be made available to the investors at the registered office of the AMC. A link of the scheme annual report or abridged summary shall be displayed prominently on the website of the Fund.

All other terms and conditions of the Scheme Information Document(s)/ Statement of Additional Information/Key Information Memorandum(s) will remain unchanged.

This addendum shall form an integral part of the Scheme Information Document(s)/ Statement of Additional Information/ Key Information Memorandum(s) of the Scheme(s) of LIC Mutual Fund as amended from time to time.

**For Investor Grievances please contact**

For enquiries/complaints/service requests etc. the investors may contact: Phone:- 022-66016000 or Send an e-mail to corp.office@licmf.com.

**LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Limited**

Ms. Sonali Pandit, Manager (RTA - Operations)

4th Floor, Industrial Assurance Building,

Opp. Churchgate Station, Mumbai - 400 020.

EMAIL: service@licmf.com

For verification of investor’s identity, the service representatives may require personal information of the investor in order to protect confidentiality of information. The Asset Management will at all times endeavor to handle transactions efficiently and to resolve any investor grievances promptly.

M/s. Karvy Computershare Pvt. Ltd.

Karvy Selenium Tower B

Plot number 31 & 32 Financial District

Nanakramguda Serilingampally Mandal

Hyderabad - 500032

PH: 040 3321 5277

www.karvycomputershare.com

**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 norms.
guidelines specified by SEBI, the Principles of Fair Valuation shall prevail. NAV of Units under each Plan shall be calculated as shown below:

\[
\text{Market or Fair Value of the Plan’s Investments} \\
+ \text{Current Assets} \\
- \text{Current Liabilities and Provisions} \\
\]

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

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 :-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a) Issuer Exposure</th>
<th>% of Scheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HDFC Bank Limited</td>
<td>8.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piramal Enterprises Limited</td>
<td>6.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICICI Bank Limited</td>
<td>5.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited</td>
<td>4.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Oil Corporation Limited</td>
<td>3.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eicher Motors Limited</td>
<td>3.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Grid Corporation of India Limited</td>
<td>3.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tata Motors Limited</td>
<td>3.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IndusInd Bank Limited</td>
<td>3.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited</td>
<td>2.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>43.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash &amp; Cash equivalent</td>
<td>11.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>b) Sector Allocation</th>
<th>% To Total Assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banks</td>
<td>23.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash &amp; Cash Equivalent:</td>
<td>11.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmaceuticals</td>
<td>9.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>8.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>6.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>5.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>5.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Non Durables</td>
<td>4.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum Products</td>
<td>3.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td>3.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Ancillaries</td>
<td>2.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software</td>
<td>2.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>2.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Products</td>
<td>2.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telecom - Equipment &amp; Accessories</td>
<td>1.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>1.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media &amp; Entertainment</td>
<td>1.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Capital Goods</td>
<td>1.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Project</td>
<td>0.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pesticides</td>
<td>0.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telecom - Services</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2) Scheme’s Portfolio Turnover ratio :- NA

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 – (Amt. in lacs)- 3.06

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>Face Value of Scheme XY</th>
<th>Regular Plan</th>
<th>Direct Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></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>
<tr>
<td>Investment Income</td>
<td>30,821.92</td>
<td>10,273.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assume @7.50% p.a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Assets before expenses</td>
<td>150,030,821.92</td>
<td>50,010,273.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAV Per Unit before Expenses</td>
<td>1,000.2055</td>
<td>1,000.2055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses 2.5% for Regular Plan and 2.0% for Direct Plan</td>
<td>10,276.79</td>
<td>2,740.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Assets after Expenses</td>
<td>150,020,545.13</td>
<td>50,007,533.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAV Per Unit After Expenses</td>
<td>1000.137</td>
<td>1000.1507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return post Expenses</td>
<td>5.00%</td>
<td>5.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return prior Expenses</td>
<td>7.50%</td>
<td>7.50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IV. FEES AND EXPENSES

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

#### A. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO) EXPENSES: NA

#### 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>Equity Schemes As a % of daily net assets</th>
<th>Additional TER as per Regulation 52 (6A) (c)^</th>
<th>Additional TER as per Regulation 52 (6A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On the first INR 100 Crores</td>
<td>2.50%</td>
<td>0.20%</td>
<td>0.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the next INR 300 Crores</td>
<td>2.25%</td>
<td>0.20%</td>
<td>0.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the next INR 300 Crores</td>
<td>2.00%</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 upto 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 percent 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 of the Schemes</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>
<tr>
<td>Custodian fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing &amp; Selling expense incl. agent commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost related to investor communications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of fund transfer from location to location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of providing account statements and dividend redemption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheques and warrants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs of statutory Advertisements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost towards investor education &amp; awareness (at least 2 bps)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brokerage &amp; transaction cost over and above 12 bps cash.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service tax on expenses other than investment and advisory fees**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service tax on brokerage and transaction cost</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Trustee's 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 Trustee's 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 Trustee's 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 up to 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.

(iii) 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 which 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.licmf.com) or may call at Area offices / Business Centres or your distributor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Load</th>
<th>Load chargeable (as %age of NAV)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entry</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exit</td>
<td>Nil ( 3 years lock-in period)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Load exemptions, if any: (e.g. Fund of Funds)**

Bonus units and units issued on reinvestment of dividends shall not be subject to entry and exit load.

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.

The investor is requested to check the prevailing load structure of the scheme before investing.
For any change in the load structure the AMC will issue an addendum and display it on the website / investor service centres.

E. WAIVER OF DIRECT LOAD
Pursuant to SEBI Circular no SEBI/IMD/CIR No 4/16831/09 dated June 30 2009 there shall be no entry load for all mutual funds schemes (including additional purchases and switch-in to a scheme from other schemes) with effect from August1, 2009. 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 Co. Ltd. for violation of investment norms as per SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 Vide adjudication order dated 1/12/2002. The same has been paid off by both LIC Mutual Fund and LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Co. Ltd

Notes: The Scheme under this Document was approved by the Trustee at its meeting. The Trustee has ensured that LIC MF ULIS is a new 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 of the Mutual Fund

Sd/-

Raj Kumar
Chief Executive Officer

Date: 29/06/2017

Place: Mumbai
LIST OF OFFICIAL POINTS OF ACCEPTANCE OF TRANSACTIONS

Agratla: Bidurkata Chowmuhani, J N Bari Road, Tripura (West), Agratla, Tripura -799001 (9862029365, 0381-2317519) Agra: 1st Floor, Deepak Wasan Plaza, Behind Holiday Inn,"Opp Megdoot Furniture's, Sanjay Place", Agra,


Amritsar: 7-A, Taylor's Road, Opp Aga Khan Jamia, Amritsar - 143001 (9884328670, 143001-2666087, 143001-2666087)

Anand: 4-B vaibhav commercial center, Nr Tvs Down Town Show Room, Girdhar Chella, Anand, Gujarat -382001 (9824665512, 9962026623)

Aurangabad: "Ramkunj Niwas Railway Station Road, Near Osmanpura Circle, Aurangabad, Maharashtra-431001 (9630257011, 9630257011)

Bilaspur: 1st Floor, "Chandralok Complex, Ghantaghar", Radha Rani Sinh Road, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh 211001 (9662128922, 9963918600)

Bhubaneswar: 4-B, Airoli Business Center, Airoli, Navi Mumbai, 400 703 (022-26513223, 022-26513293)

Bhopal: "Kalyan Bazar" Near Antivirus Center, Antivirus Road, Bhopal 462001 (9983150001, 9983150001)

Bilaspur: 1st Floor, "Chandralok Complex, Ghantaghar", Radha Rani Sinh Road, Bhopal, Bhopal-462001 (9983150001, 9983150001)

Bihar: "Anand Memorial Hall", Darbhanga, Bihar-844101 (9935800810, 9935800810)

Bikaner: 1st Floor, "Chandralok Complex, Ghantaghar", Radha Rani Sinh Road, Bhopal, Bhopal-462001 (9983150001, 9983150001)

Bilaspur: 4-B Vaibhav Commercial Center, Nr Tvs Down Town Show Room, Girdhar Chella, Anand, Gujarat -382001 (9824665512, 9962026623)

Bilaspur: 1st Floor, "Chandralok Complex, Ghantaghar", Radha Rani Sinh Road, Bhopal, Bhopal-462001 (9983150001, 9983150001)

Bikaner: 1st Floor, "Bikaner Nagar Bazaar", Bikaner, Rajasthan -334001 (9935800810, 9935800810)

Bikaner: 1st Floor, "Bikaner Nagar Bazaar", Bikaner, Rajasthan -334001 (9935800810, 9935800810)

Bikaner: 1st Floor, "Bikaner Nagar Bazaar", Bikaner, Rajasthan -334001 (9935800810, 9935800810)

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