

DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT**LIC MUTUAL FUND ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD.**

**Under Regulation 14 of the Securities and Exchange Board Of India
(Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 1993**

- (i) The Disclosure Document has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) along with the certificate in the prescribed format in terms of Regulation 14 of the SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 1993 as amended from time to time.
- (ii) The Purpose of the Disclosure Document is to provide essential information about the portfolio services in a manner to assist and enable the investors in making informed decision for engaging us as Portfolio Manager.
- (iii) The Disclosure Document contains the necessary information about the Portfolio Manager, required by an investor before investing and the investor is advised to retain the document for future reference.
- (iv) Detail of Principal Officer :

Name : Ms. Sarojini S. Dikhale
Director & Chief Executive Officer

Address : LIC MF Asset Management Ltd.
Industrial Assurance Building
4th floor, Opp. Churchgate Station
Mumbai-400 020

Contact No. : Tel No. 6601 6001
Fax No. 22843660

Email : s.dikhale@licmf.com



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1. Disclaimer clause

The particulars of this Disclosure Document have been prepared in accordance with the SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations 1993 and filed with SEBI. This Disclosure Document has neither been approved nor disapproved by SEBI nor has SEBI certified the accuracy or adequacy of the contents of the Document.

Highlights:

- LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Ltd. (LIC MF AM Ltd.), the AMC, renewed the license from SEBI for offering Portfolio Management Services effective from 01st May 2015 to 30th April 2018. The Portfolio Management Services are being offered by LIC MF AM Ltd.
- Investors under the Portfolio Management are not being offered any guaranteed returns.

2. Definitions:

In this Disclosure Document, the following words and expressions shall have the meaning specified herein, unless the context otherwise requires:

Asset Management Company or Portfolio Manager or AMC or	LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Limited. (LIC MF AM Ltd.) Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 and registered with SEBI to act as a Portfolio Manager in terms of SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 1993 vide Registration No. INP000001694 dated April 18, 2006. Portfolio Manager means LIC MF AM Ltd. who pursuant to a contract or arrangement with a client, advises or directs or undertakes on behalf of the client (whether as a discretionary portfolio Manager or otherwise) the management or administration of a portfolio of security or the funds of the client as the case may be.
AUM	Asset Under Management
Portfolio	Portfolio means the total holdings of securities belonging to any person/investor.
Discretionary Portfolio Management Services	Discretionary Portfolio Management Services means a Portfolio Management Services provided by the Portfolio Manager exercising its sole and absolute discretion to invest in respect of the Client's account in any type of security as per an Agreement relating to portfolio management and to ensure that all benefits accrue to the Client's Portfolio, for an agreed fee structure and for a definite period as described, entirely at the Client's risk.
Advisory Portfolio Management Services	It shall be in the nature of investment advisory and shall include the responsibility of advising on the portfolio strategy (asset allocation) and investment and disinvestment of individual securities on the clients portfolio
Non-discretionary Portfolio Management Services	Non discretionary Portfolio Management Services mean a Portfolio Management Services, under which the portfolio Manager, subject to express prior instructions issued by the Client from time to time in writing, for an agreed fee structure and for a definite described period, invests in respect of the Client's account in any type of security entirely at the Client's risk and to ensure that all benefits accrue to the Client's Portfolio.



Investment Amount	The money or securities accepted by the Portfolio Manager from the Client in respect of which the portfolio management services are to be rendered by the Portfolio Manager.
NRI	Non-Resident Indian
Disclosure Document	This document issued by LIC MF AM Ltd. for offering portfolio management services, prepared in terms of Schedule V of the SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Amendment Regulations, 2002.
RBI	Reserve Bank of India, established under Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, as amended from time to time.
SEBI	Securities and Exchange Board of India established under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, as amended from time to time.
Securities	Securities and Exchange Board of India established under "Securities" includes such securities as defined under the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 but the same shall not be limited to shares, stocks, bonds government (central, state, municipal or provincial) securities, warrants, options, futures, foreign currency, commitments, hedges, swaps or netting off, derivatives of all kinds, convertible and/or non convertible debentures, fixed and/or variable return investments, equity linked instruments, negotiable instruments including usance bills of exchange, deposits or other money market instruments, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, units of Unit Trust of India and Units or other instrument issued by any Mutual Funds, mortgage backed or other asset backed Securities issued by any institution and/or body corporate and/or corporation and/or trust, cumulative convertible preference shares issued by any incorporated company or body and Securities by whatever name called issued by any Government, Central or State for the purpose of raising pub loan as defined under the Pub Debt Act, 1944., Relief Bonds, Savings Bonds or any other capital or money market instruments that may be issued by any company/ corporation/ firm/ institution/ trust/ Government/ Municipality or the Reserve Bank of India, all money, rights or property that may at any time be offered or accrue (whether by rights, bonus, redemption, preference, option or otherwise) and whether in physical or dematerialized form in respect of any of the foregoing or evidence or representing rights or interest therein and any other instruments or investments as may be permitted by applicable law from time to time.
The Regulations	Securities and Exchange Board of India (Portfolio Managers) Rules and Regulations, 1993 as amended from time to time.
The Agreement	The agreement executed between the Portfolio Manager and its clients in terms of Regulation 14 of SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 1993 and Amendment Regulations, 2002 issued by the Securities And Exchange Board of India.



3. DESCRIPTION

i. History, Present Business and Background of the Portfolio Manager

LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Ltd. is registered with SEBI as Portfolio Manager under Securities and Exchange Board of India (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 1993.

LIC MF AM Ltd., the Investment Managers to LIC Mutual Fund manages over Rs. 10,352.24 crore as on 31/03/2016.

ii. Promoters of the Portfolio Manager, Directors and their background:

(a) Promoters:

Life Insurance Corporation of India set up LIC Mutual Fund in June 1989. LIC Mutual Fund was constituted as a Trust in accordance with the provisions of Indian Trust Act 1882. LIC Mutual Fund consists of LIC Mutual Fund Trustee Pvt. Ltd. and LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Ltd., which is the Investment Manager to LIC Mutual Fund.

LIC of India came into being on 1st September 1956 as an amalgamated entity after the nationalisation of 245 insurance companies. It has completed more than 50 years of existence and has achieved several milestones to transform itself into a global financial conglomerate.

LIC MF AM Ltd. has an authorised capital of ₹ 25 cr and issued paid up capital of ₹ 11 cr. The share holding pattern of LIC MF AM Ltd. is as below: -

Name of Shareholders	% of holding
LIC of India	45%
LIC Housing Finance Ltd.	39.3%
GIC Housing Finance Ltd.	11.7%
Corporation Bank	4%

The **Life Insurance Corporation of India**, founded in 1956, is the largest life insurance company in India and also the country's largest investor. It is fully owned by the Government of India. LIC of India has total assets of ₹ 21,64,652.32 crores as on 31.12.2015.

Headquartered in Mumbai, which is considered the financial capital of India, the Life Insurance Corporation of India currently has 8 Zonal Offices, 113 Divisional Offices and 2,048 Branches located in different cities and towns of India along with 1,399 satellite offices, and has a network of around 10,76,835 agents for soliciting life insurance business from the public.

LIC of India happens to be the largest player in the Indian life insurance market. Over its existence of around 50 years, Life Insurance Corporation of India, created huge surpluses, and contributes to India's GDP. It also operates in 12 other countries including Mauritius, Fiji, UK, Nepal, Sri Lanka and many Gulf countries.

LIC Housing Finance Ltd is one of the largest Housing Finance Company in India. Incorporated on 19th June 1989 under the Companies Act, 1956, the company was promoted by LIC of India and went public in the year 1994. The Company launched its maiden GDR issue in 2004. The Authorized Capital of the Company is ₹ 150



crores and its paid up Capital is ₹ 101 crores as on 31/03/2016. The Company is recognized by National Housing Bank and listed on the National Stock Exchange (NSE) & Bombay Stock Exchange Limited (BSE) and its shares are traded only in Demat format. The GDR's are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

The main objective of the Company is providing long term finance to individuals for purchase / construction / repair and renovation of new / existing flats / houses. The Company also provides finance on existing property for business / personal needs and gives loans to professionals for purchase / construction of Clinics / Nursing Homes / Diagnostic Centres / Office Space and also for purchase of equipments.

Corporation Bank was nationalized in 1980, Corporation Bank was the forerunner when it came to evolving and adapting to the financial sector reforms. In 1997, it became the Second Public Sector Bank in the country to enter capital market, the IPO of which was over-subscribed by 13 times. The Bank has many "firsts" to its credit - Cash Management Services, Gold Banking, m-Commerce, "Online" approvals for Educational loans, 100% CBS Compliance and more recently, its pioneering efforts to take the technology to the rural masses in remotest villages through low-cost branchless banking - Business Correspondent model. All of which symbolize the Bank's commitment to its customers to provide convenience banking. Started about 109 years ago in 1906, with an initial capital of just ₹ 5000, Corporation Bank has recorded ₹ 3,44,400 Crore mark in business and even far more, with over 10,047 service outlets across the nation, served by committed and dedicated 18,000 plus Corp Bankers. Proof of which is seen in its enviable track record in financial performance.

Presently, the Bank has a network of 2364 fully automated CBS branches, 2998 ATMs and 4685 Branchless Banking Units across the country. The Bank has Representative Offices at Dubai and at Hong Kong. The Bank has extended Branchless Banking units to 4685 villages and has issued Smart Cards to all account holders in these villages for enabling them to operate their accounts at their doorsteps through the Business Correspondents appointed by the Bank.

GIC Housing Finance Limited ("GICHF") was initially incorporated as 'GIC Grih Vitta Limited' on December 12, 1989. The name was changed to its present name vide a fresh Certificate of Incorporation issued on November 16, 1993. GICHF was formed with the objective of entering in the field of direct lending to individuals and other corporates to accelerate the housing activities in India. The primary business of GICHF is granting housing loans to individuals and to persons / entities engaged in construction of houses / flats for residential purposes. GICHF carried a vision for the future of Housing in India. And it is always believed at GICHF that its success and growth depend on its principles which are:

- To be a prominent Corporate Citizen in promoting housing activities through customer friendly finance Schemes with in a service oriented atmosphere.
- To consolidate and grow in a competitive environment reflecting the ethical standard of a good corporate citizen.
- To create Wealth and Reward Share holders.

GICHF was promoted by General Insurance Corporation of India and its erstwhile subsidiaries namely, National Insurance Company Limited, The New India Assurance Company Limited, The Oriental Insurance Company Limited and United



India Insurance Company Limited together with UTI, ICICI, IFCI, HDFC and SBI, all of them contributing to the initial share capital.

GICHF has presence in 59 branches across the country for business. It has got a strong marketing team, which is further assisted by Sales Associates (SAs). It has tie-ups with builders to provide finance to individual borrowers. It also has tie-ups with corporates for various housing finance needs.

Nomura Asset Management Strategic Investments PTE. LTD. (the "Company") has exited from joint venture and name of the AMC has been change to LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Ltd.

(b) Directors & their Background:

Following is the list of Board of Directors and their Background as on 31/05/2016.

PROFILE OF DIRECTORS OF LIC MUTUAL FUND ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD. – 31st May 2016			
SR. NO	NAME OF DIRECTOR / E-MAIL ID	QUALIFICATION	EXPERIENCE
1.	SHRI SURYA KUMAR ROY (Chairman) chairman@licindia.com	MA, LLM, PHD	Mr. S.K. Roy took charge as, Chairman, Life Insurance Corporation of India, on 29.06.2013. He has more than thirty years of experience in LIC of India. Post Graduate and doctorate, Mr. Roy, in an illustrious career in LIC, has occupied several pivotal positions in the Corporation. He has worked in various verticals and across geographies during the last three decades in LIC of India. Besides being Chairman of LIC of India, Mr. Roy also chairs in non executive capacity, the Boards of various LIC group Companies.
2.	SHRI JAYANT GOKHALE jayant@gokhalesathe.in	F.C.A. , L.L.B.	Mr. Gokhale is a senior partner of Gokhale & Sathe Chartered Accountants, Mumbai since 1982 and heads the audit vertical of the firm. He was an Elected Member of the Central Council of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India from 2001 to Feb 2013. In the past, he has held the position of: Chairman Expert Advisory Committee of ICAI Chairman of Direct Taxes Committee of ICAI Chairman of Accounting Standards for Local Bodies As a Partner of M/s Gokhale & Sathe he has undertaken Central Statutory audits of



			Banks, PSUs, Government Corporations, Insurance Companies. Advisor to Government of Maharashtra (Directorate of Municipal Administration) for Accounting reforms in Urban Local Bodies. Presently assisting Ministry of Defence (DGDE) in implementation of accounting reform of Cantonment Boards across the country.
3.	SHRI S K MITRA skmitra@inbox.com	M.Sc (Mathematics), Master Management Science, USA	1) Bank Of India – Was part of original team to set up the Merchant Banking Department in 1977. Dealt with Capital Market, Banking and Institutional lenders. 2) Standard Chartered Bank - Was part of original team to set up the Merchant Banking Department in 1978. Dealt with Capital Market, Banking and Institutional lenders, including overseas players. 3) American Express Bank - (1985 – 88) As Country Head, Investment & Corporate Banking dealt extensively with wide range of banking and capital market activities. 4) As Managing Director, GIC Asset Management Company was one of the early successful players in the asset management industry. Was pioneer in tying up joint venture and setting up offshore fund. 5) As the Group Director, Financial Services, Aditya Birla Group, (1990-2007), set up the very successful diversified financial services business and ran each of the verticals at various stages. currently Advisor, Director of several reputed Corporates and NGOs. India correspondent for Asia Asset Management, Hong Kong
	SMT SUNITA SHARMA ceo@lichousing.com	MSC	As the first woman to head LIC Housing Finance Ltd, the country's second-largest mortgage lender in its 25th year, Ms. Sunita Sharma has the responsibility of guiding the organization to its next level of



		growth. A Masters Degree in Science from Delhi University, she joined the Life Insurance Corporation as Direct Recruit Officer of 11th batch in 1981. Her career with LIC of India spans across various functions like Investments, Marketing, Personnel etc. In her career of over three decades with LIC of India, • She headed its Investments Department in the rank of Executive Director looking after equity research and risk management in 2013 • As Head of Pension & Group Schemes in the rank of Executive Director of LIC of India, during her span of 4 years, premium income more than trebled to Rs.46,000 Cr from Rs.10,549 Cr between 2008 & 2012 • As Chief (Personnel) in LIC of India, she was responsible for conceptualizing and designing HR strategies for LIC of India. • As Regional Manager (Estates & Office Services) she played a key role in LIC acquiring property worth more than Rs.2000 Cr. • As Regional Manager (Northern Region) of LIC Housing Finance covering the states of Delhi NCR, Rajasthan, Chandigarh, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, she played a pivotal role in establishing new business model of separating sales and credit functions. In February 2015, ABP Real Estate Awards presented her with “WOMEN SUPER ACHIEVER IN
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			REAL ESTATE SECTOR". In December, 2013 the Institute of Economic Studies (IES), New Delhi conferred her with "UDYOG RATTAN AWARD" for excellence. Besides her present role as MD & CEO of LIC Housing Finance Ltd,
5.	SHRI SATISH K KAMATH KAMAT.SATISH@mahindra.com	B.Com, Chartered Accountant	Shri Satish Kamat (58), is a Chartered Accountant with thirty five years of corporate experience in finance and general management functions. He is associated with Mahindra Group since 1999. Satish previously held senior positions as Finance Director of Cargill India and Corporate Treasurer of Glaxo India. He is associated with various "not for profit" organizations and currently on the Board of Indian Council on Global Relations – Gateway House, a public policy institution.
6.	SHRI KAILASH KUMAR BANG kailash.bang@trivbang.com	B.Com, FCA, DISA (ICAI)	Partner in Trivedi & Bang, Chartered Accountants, Hyderabad for the last 23 years, in the field of Audit & Taxation.
7.	Sarojini S. Dikhale s.dikhale@licmf.com	M.A (Economics), L.L.B, Fellow of Advance Marketing, PGDM (FAM), Associate – Insurance Institute of India.	• Chief General Manager - LIC Mutual Fund AM Ltd. (April – June 2015) • Executive Director (HRD) - LIC of India (2014-2015) • Executive Director (RTI) - LIC of India (2011-2014) • Executive Director (CRM) - LIC of India (2010-2011) • Chief and Executive Director- Micro Insurance - LIC of India (2008-2010)
8.	Sanjay Achyutrao Muthal m.sanjay@rgf-india.com	Bsc., Masters in Business Management,	Executive Director - RGF Executive Search India Private Limited (From 2013- till date) Managing Director - Nugrid Consulting (2008 – 2013) Head of HR for Piramal Healthcare & Group Companies (2004 – 2008)

iii. **Top 10 Group companies/firms of the Portfolio Manager on Turn over basis :**

Group Company	Turnover ₹	As on
LIC of India	1,73,215.71 Crores	31.12.2015
LIC Housing Finance Ltd.	12,250.85 Crores	31.03.2016



iv. Details of the portfolio management services being offered: Discretionary /Non-discretionary / Advisory

The Portfolio Manager shall be acting in a fiduciary capacity with regard to the Client's account consisting of investments, accruals, benefits, allotments, calls refunds, returns privileges, entitlements, substitutions and/or replacements or any other beneficial interest including dividend, interest, rights, bonus as well as residual cash balances, if any (represented both by quantity and in monetary value). The Portfolio Manager shall be acting both as an agent as well as a trustee of all types of the Client's account.

I DISCRETIONARY SERVICES:

The Portfolio Manager will provide Discretionary Portfolio Management Services which shall be in the nature of investment management and may include the responsibility of managing, renewing and reshuffling the portfolio, buying and selling the securities, keeping safe custody of the securities and monitoring book closures, dividend, bonus, rights etc. so that all benefits accrue to the Client's Portfolio, for an agreed fee structure and for a definite period as described, entirely at the Client's risk.

The Portfolio Manager shall have the sole and absolute discretion to invest in respect of the Client's account in any type of security as per executed Agreement and make such changes in the investments and invest some or all the Client's account in such manner and in such markets as it deems fit would benefit the Client. The portfolio managers' decision (**taken in good faith**) in deployment of the Clients' account is absolute and final and cannot be called in question or be open to review at any time during the currency of the agreement or any time thereafter except on the ground of malafide, fraud, conflict of interest or gross negligence. This right of the Portfolio Manager shall be exercised strictly in accordance with the relevant acts, rules and regulations, guidelines and notifications in force from time to time.

II ADVISORY PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT SERVICES:

The Portfolio Manager will provide Advisory Portfolio Management Services, in terms of the SEBI (Portfolio Manager) Regulations, 1993, which shall be in the nature of investment advisory and shall include the responsibility of advising on the portfolio strategy (asset allocation) and investment and disinvestment of individual securities on the clients portfolio, for an agreed fee structure and for a period hereinafter described, entirely at the Client's risk.

The Portfolio Manager shall be solely acting as an advisor to the portfolio of the client and shall not be responsible for the investment/ disinvestment of securities and / or administrative activities on the client's portfolio. The Portfolio Manager shall provide advisory services in accordance with such guidelines and/ or directives issued by the regulatory authorities and/ or the Client, from time to time in this regard.

III NON-DISCRETIONARY PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT SERVICES:

The Portfolio Manager will provide Non-discretionary Portfolio Management Services, as per express prior instructions issued by the Client from time to time, in the nature of investment advisory/consultancy/management, and may include the responsibility, as per client's instruction, of managing, renewing and reshuffling the Investment amount and portfolio, buying and selling the securities, keeping safe custody of the securities and monitoring book closures, dividend, bonus, rights



etc. so as to ensure that all benefits accrue to the Client's Portfolio for an agreed fee structure and for a definite described period, entirely at the Client's risk.

However the client will finally decide on its investments and the client's investment decision can never be called in question or shall not be open to review at any time during the currency of the agreement or any time thereafter. The rights and obligations of the Portfolio Manager shall be exercised strictly in accordance with the relevant Acts, rules and regulations, guidelines and notifications in force from time to time.

v. Minimum Investment Amount

The minimum amount to be invested under each service to be provided is ₹ 25,00,000/- (Rupees Twenty Five Lakhs only) for Equity and ₹ 1,00,00,000/- (Rupees One Crore only) for Debt.

4. Penalties, pending litigation or proceedings, findings of inspection or investigations for which action may have been taken or initiated by any regulatory authority.

i. All cases of penalties imposed by the Board or the Directions issued by the Board under the Act or Rules or Regulations made there under: A penalty of ₹ 1 Lakh each has been imposed on LIC MF AM Ltd. for violation of investment norms as per SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996 vide adjudication order dated 31/12/2002. The same has been paid by LIC MF AM Ltd. in February 2003.

ii. The nature of the penalty/direction: NA

iii. Penalties imposed for any economic offence and/or for violation of any Securities laws: NIL

iv. Any pending material litigation/legal proceedings against the Portfolio Manager/Key personnel with separate disclosure regarding pending criminal cases if any: NIL

Note: All material cases having liability in excess of ₹ 5 Lakhs have been considered.

v. Any deficiency in the systems and operations of the Portfolio Manager observed by the Board or any regulatory agency: NIL

vi. Any enquiry/adjudication proceedings initiated by the Board against the Portfolio Manager or its Directors, Principal officer or employees or any person directly or indirectly connected with the Portfolio Manager or its Directors, Principal officer or employee, under the Act or Rules or Regulations made there under: NIL

5. SERVICES OFFERED:

i. Investment Objectives :

The Portfolio Manager provides discretionary investment services based on the mandate given by the Client and subject to the scope of investments as agreed upon by the Portfolio Manager and Client in the Agreement. The investment objectives of the portfolio of the Client will depend on the Clients' needs and risk appetite and will seek to get returns from capital appreciation and / or regular returns by investing in various types of securities.



ii. Type of services / products offered

Investment objectives may vary from client to client. The investment requirement of the client are understood and captured by the use of an investment profile. The investment profile captures the client's expectation of returns and risk tolerance. Further depending on the individual Client requirements and the client's specification captured in the profile, the portfolio manager will advise the client accordingly. The same is used to arrive at the appropriate portfolio for the client. Also Portfolio Manager would continuously monitor the client's investments on an ongoing basis and keep in touch regularly with the client about their performance, which allows for fine-tuning of the financial strategy of the client in the complex investment environment. However with the express prior instructions issued by the Client from time to time, the portfolio manager will assist the client in managing, renewing and reshuffling the Investment amount and portfolio, buying and selling the securities, keeping safe custody of the securities and monitoring book closures, dividend, bonus, rights etc. so as to ensure that all benefits accrue to the Client's Portfolio for an agreed fee structure and for a definite described period, entirely at the Client's risk.

Value Equity+

Value Equity+ is a discretionary Equity product offered by LIC MF AM Ltd. Investment Objective of the product is to create long term capital appreciation through Equity investments for the clients. Minimum investment under the product is ` 25/- Lacs. Ideal investment period envisaged under the product is a minimum period of 3 years. There is no lock in period under this product. There are three profit strategies available under the product:

Profit Protect Strategy: Realised Profits on the sale of Equity Investments will be moved to Debt and Debt related instruments like money market mutual funds.

Profit Reinvest Strategy: Realised Profits on sale of investments will be reinvested in Equity and equity related investments

Profit Pay-out Strategy: The Portfolio Manager at his/her discretion will pay out the profits booked in the portfolio from time to time

The performance of the portfolio will be benchmarked against BSE 200 Index.

The portfolio of each client may differ from that of the other client in the same portfolio strategy, as per the discretion of the Portfolio Manager. The Client may give informal guidance to customize the portfolio strategy, however the final decision rests with the Portfolio Manager. This being an Equity product, the risk profile would be medium to high. As of now, there would be 'Nil' exposure in derivatives in the investment of the said product.

iii. Policies including the types of securities on which Portfolio Manager will generally advise:

The same shall be always subject to the scope of investment objective as agreed upon between the Portfolio Manager and the Client in the Agreement.

Investment approach for Equity

The investment approach would vary depending upon the specific requirements of the client. The broad investment style portfolio is outlined below:



a) Diversified Portfolio

The Portfolio Manager shall endeavor that the portfolios are invested in baskets of stocks with no undue concentration in any stock or sector.

b) Investment Style

The Portfolio Manager typically looks to invest in stocks which offer growth or an upside on account of a potential re-rating and which are available at reasonable valuations. The valuation measures typically used are P/E, Price/Book Value, EVA ratio etc.

c) Taking advantage of trading opportunities

Active management of the portfolio is essential in today's volatile and dynamic times. Many stocks are in a trading range for most part of the year. The Portfolio Manager will point out any trading opportunities available in the market to the client.

d) Using tactical asset allocation

The Portfolio Manager may move between asset classes i.e. equity and fixed income and cash depending upon market conditions. This is done mainly with an objective of protecting capital when markets are uncertain or have a downward bias.

e) Use of derivatives

The portfolio manager may use derivatives with an objective of either hedging and / or balancing the portfolio. By the use of derivatives for the purpose of hedging, the Portfolio Manager attempts to protect the portfolio especially when markets are uncertain or have a downward bias.

Investment approach for Debt:

The approach to debt investments is primarily guided by the interest rate movements in the market. While following a bottom up approach to investments in debt papers due care is taken to reduce credit risk, liquidity risk and risk spreads. Further, as the debt instruments are not standardized, adequate analysis is done to understand the structure of the instruments and the risk-return potential before taking an investment decision.

Investment approach for Mutual Fund Schemes:

The approach to Mutual Fund investment is primarily guided by the consistent performance of the scheme with low volatility and also keeping in view structure of the scheme and the risk appetite of the client.

Type of securities:

Subject to the investment objectives chosen by the Client, the Portfolio Manager shall manage the Client's Account by investing in such capital and money market instruments or in fixed income securities or other securities of any description including: -

- Equity and Equity related securities, Convertible Stock and Preference Shares of Indian Companies
- Debentures, Bonds and Secured Premium Notes, Swaps, Options, Futures, Tax-exempt Bonds of Indian Companies and Corporations
- Government and Trustee Securities;
- Units, Magnums and other instruments of Mutual Funds
- Bank Deposits
- Treasury Bills
- Commercial Papers, Certificates of Deposit and other similar Money Market instruments; and
- Derivatives, both equity & fixed income as permitted under the Regulations
- Other eligible modes of investment and/or forms of deployment within the meaning of the Regulation issued by SEBI as amended from time to time (hereafter collectively referred to as "Securities")



Asset Classes for deployment shall be always subject to the scope of investments as agreed upon between the Portfolio Manager and the Client in the Agreement.

iv. The policies for investments in associates/ group companies of the Portfolio Manager and the maximum percentage of such investments therein subject to the applicable laws / regulations / guidelines

The Portfolio Manager will, before advising the client in investing in the securities of associate/ group companies, evaluate such investments, the criteria for the evaluation being the same as is applied to other similar investments to be made under the Portfolio.

6. RISK FACTORS:

- Securities investments are subject to market risks and there is no assurance or guarantee that the objectives of the Service will be achieved.
- Past performance of the Portfolio Manager in a portfolio may or may not be sustained in the future **and does not indicate the future performance of the same service in future or any other future service of the portfolio manager.**
- Investors are not being offered any guaranteed or assured return/s i.e. either of Principal or appreciation on the portfolio as the Investments are subject to market risks.
- Investors may note that Portfolio Manager's investment in specific securities investments, investment strategy and asset allocation for achieving investment objectives may not be always profitable, as actual market movements may be at variance with anticipated trends.
- The valuation of the Portfolio's investments, may be affected generally by factors affecting securities markets, such as price and volume volatility in the capital markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in policies of the Government, taxation laws or any other relevant policies and other political and economic developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors including equity and debt markets.
- Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of the investments made by the Portfolio. Different segments of the Indian financial markets have different settlement periods and such periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Portfolio to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Portfolio to miss certain investment opportunities. By the same rationale, the inability to sell securities held in the portfolio due to the absence of a well developed and liquid secondary market for securities would result, at times, in potential losses to the Portfolio, in case of a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Portfolio.
- The Portfolio Manager may, consider the overall level of risk of the portfolio, advice to invest in lower rated/ unrated securities offering higher yields. This may increase the risk of the portfolio. Such investments shall be subject to the scope of investments as laid down in the Agreement.
- Securities, which are not quoted on the stock exchanges, are inherently illiquid in nature and carry a larger amount of liquidity risk, in comparison to securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to the investor, including a put option. The Portfolio Manager may invest in unlisted securities that offer attractive yields. This may however increase the risk of the portfolio. Such investments shall be subject to the scope of investments as laid down in the Agreement.
- While securities that are listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk, the ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges. Money market securities, while fairly liquid, lack a well-developed secondary market, which may restrict the selling ability of the Portfolio(s) and may lead to the investment(s) incurring losses till the security is finally sold.



- **Interest Rate Risk:** As with all debt securities, changes in interest rates may affect valuation of the Portfolios, as the prices of securities generally increase as interest rates decline and generally decrease as interest rates rise. Prices of long-term securities generally fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes than do short-term securities. Indian debt markets can be volatile leading to the possibility of price movements up or down in fixed income securities and thereby to possible movements in the valuations of Portfolios.
- **Liquidity or Marketability Risk:** This refers to the ease with which a security can be sold at or near to its valuation yield-to-maturity (YTM). The primary measure of liquidity risk is the spread between the bid price and the offer price quoted by a dealer. Liquidity risk is today characteristic of the Indian fixed income market.
- **Credit Risk:** Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security). Because of this risk corporate debentures are sold at a higher yield above those offered on Government Securities, which are sovereign obligations and free of credit risk. Normally, the value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the changes in the perceived level of credit risk as well as any actual event of default. The greater the credit risk, the greater the yield required for someone to be compensated for the increased risk.
- **Settlement Risk:** It refers to risk of default by counterparty during settlement of trade. This risk arises as soon as an institution makes the required payment until the balance part of the transaction is settled.
- **Reinvestment Risk:** This risk refers to the interest rate levels, at which cash flows received from the securities under a particular Portfolio are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.
- The Investment activity is exposed to various types of risks as referred above in "Risk Factors". The client unconditionally understands and agrees that the non-discretionary investment being made under this agreement to carry out investment objective of the respective scheme, have an inherent risk and the client shall under no circumstances whatsoever considered / hold the Portfolio Manager liable in a manner whatsoever as a result of services / transaction / investments made including for non-diversification.
- The Portfolio Manager may invest in various derivative products as permitted by the Regulations. Use of derivatives requires an understanding of not only the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. Other risks include, the risk of miswriting or improper valuation and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.
- The Portfolio Manager may invest in derivatives instruments like Stock Index Futures, Interest Rate Swaps, Forward Rate Agreements or other derivative instruments, as permitted under the Regulations and guidelines. Usage of derivatives will expose the Portfolio to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.

Risks attached with the use of derivatives:

As and when there is a trade in the derivatives market there are risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives that investors should understand. Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but of the derivative itself. Derivatives require the



maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. There is the possibility that a loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counter party") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. However there is adequate redressal mechanism to resolve the matter. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.

Thus, derivatives are highly leveraged instruments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have a large impact on their value. Also, the market for derivative instruments is nascent in India.

Trading in derivatives

SEBI in terms of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Portfolio Managers) Amendment Regulations, 2002, has permitted all the Portfolio Managers to participate in the derivatives trading subject to observance of guidelines issued by SEBI in this behalf. Pursuant to this, the Portfolio Managers may use various derivative 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 the Clients' interest.

Accordingly, the Portfolio Manager may invest in derivatives instruments like Stock Index Futures, Options on Stocks and Stock Indices, Interest Rate Swaps, Forward Rate Agreements or other such derivative instruments as may be introduced from time to time, as permitted by SEBI.

The following information provides a basic idea as to the nature of the derivative instruments investment and the benefits and risks attached there with.

i) Index Futures:

Benefits

- a) Investment in Stock Index Futures can give exposure to the index without directly buying the individual stocks. Appreciation in Index stocks can be effectively captured through investment in Stock Index Futures.
- b) One can sell futures to hedge against market movements effectively without actually selling the stocks it holds. The Stock Index futures are instruments designed to give exposure to the equity market indices. The National Stock Exchange has started trading in index futures of 1, 2 and 3-month maturities. The pricing of an index future is the function of the underlying index and interest rates.

Illustration:

Spot Index: 1070

1 month Nifty Future Price on day 1: 1075

Investor buys 100 lots

Each lot has a nominal value equivalent to 200 units of the underlying index

Let us say that on the date of settlement, the future price = Closing spot price = 1085

Profits for the Portfolio = $(1085 - 1075) \times 100 \text{ lots} \times 200 = ₹ 200,000$

Please note that the above example is given for illustration purposes only.

The net impact for the Portfolio will be in terms of the difference between the closing price of the index and cost price (ignoring margins for the sake of simplicity). Thus, it is clear from the example that the profit or loss for the Portfolio will be the difference of the closing price (which can be higher or lower than the purchase price) and the purchase price. The risks associated with index futures are similar to the one with



equity investments. Additional risks could be on account of illiquidity and hence mispricing of the future at the time of purchase.

ii) **Buying options:**

Benefits of buying a call option:

Buying a call option on a stock or index gives the owner the right, but not the obligation, to buy the underlying stock / index at the designated strike price. Here the downside risks are limited to the premium paid to purchase the option.

Illustration:

For example, if the investor buys a one month call option on Company 'A' at a strike of ₹150, the current market price being say ₹151. The Investor will have to pay a premium of say ₹15 to buy this call. If the stock price goes below ₹150 during the tenure of the call, the investor avoids the loss it would have incurred had it straightaway bought the stock instead of the call option. The investor gives up the premium of ₹15 that has to be paid in order to protect the Portfolio from this probable downside. If the stock goes above ₹150, it can exercise its right and own Company 'A' at a cost price of ₹ 150, thereby participating in the upside of the stock.

Benefits of buying a put option:

Buying a put option on a stock originally held by the buyer gives him/her the right, but not the obligation, to sell the underlying stock at the designated strike price. Here the downside risks are limited to the premium paid to purchase the option.

Illustration:

For example, if the portfolio owns Company 'B' and also buys a three month put option on Company 'B' at a strike of ₹ 150, the current market price being say ₹ 151. The Investor will have to pay a premium of say ₹ 12 to buy this put. If the stock price goes below ₹150 during the tenure of the put, the investor can still exercise the put and sell the stock at ₹ 150, avoiding therefore any downside on the stock below ₹150. The investor gives up the fixed premium of ₹12 that has to be paid in order to protect the Portfolio from this probable downside. If the stock goes above ₹150, say to ₹ 170, it will not exercise its option. The investor will participate in the upside of the stock, since it can now sell the stock at the prevailing market price of ₹ 170.

iii) **Writing options:**

(a) **Benefits of writing an option with underlying stock holding (Covered call writing)**

Covered call writing is a strategy where a writer (say the investor) will hold a particular stock, and sell in the market a call option on the stock. Here the buyer of the call option now has the right to buy this stock from the writer (the investor) at a particular price, which is fixed by the contract (the strike price). The writer receives a premium for selling a call, but if the call option is exercised, he has to sell the underlying stock at the strike price. This is advantageous if the strike price is the level at which the writer wants to exit his holding / book profits. The writer effectively gains a fixed premium in exchange for the probable opportunity loss that comes from giving up any upside if the stock goes up beyond the strike price.

Illustration:

Let us take for example Company 'C', where the Portfolio holds stock, the current market price being ₹ 3600. The investor holds the view that the stock should be sold when it reaches ₹ 3700. Currently the one month 3700 calls can be sold at say ₹ 150. Selling this call gives the call owner the right to buy from the portfolio, Company C at ₹ 3700.



Now the investor by buying / holding the stock and selling the call is effectively agreeing to sell Company 'C' at ₹ 3700 when it crosses this price. So the investor is giving up any possible upside beyond ₹ 3700. However, the returns on the Portfolio are higher than what it would have got if it just held the stock and decided to sell it at ₹ 3700. This is because the investor by writing the covered call gets an additional ₹ 150 per share of Company C. In case the price is below ₹ 3700 during the tenure of the call, then it will not be exercised and the investor will continue to hold the shares. Even in this case the returns are higher than if the Portfolio had just held the stock waiting to sell it at ₹ 3700.

(b) Benefits of writing put options with adequate cash holding:

Writing put options with adequate cash holdings is a strategy where the writer (say, the investor) will have an amount of cash and will sell put options on a stock. This will give the buyer of this put option the right to sell stock to the writer (the investor) at a pre-designated price (the strike price). This strategy gives the put writer a premium, but if the put is exercised, he has to buy the underlying stock at the designated strike price. In this case the writer will have to accept any downside if the stock goes below the exercise price. The writer effectively gains a fixed premium in exchange for giving up the opportunity to buy the stock at levels below the strike price. This is advantageous if the strike price is the level at which the writer wants to buy the stock.

Illustration:

Let us take, for example, that the investor wants to buy Company D at ₹ 3500, the current price being ₹ 3600. Currently the three-month 3500 puts can be sold at say ₹ 100. Writing this put gives the put owner the right to sell to the portfolio, Company D at ₹ 3500. Now the Writer by holding cash and selling the put is agreeing to buy Company D at ₹ 3500 when it goes below this price. The investor will take on itself any downside if the price goes below ₹ 3500. But the returns on the Portfolio are higher than what it would have got if it just waited till the price reached this level and bought the stock at ₹ 3500, as per its original view. This is because the investor by writing the put gets an additional ₹ 100 per share of Company D. In case the price stays above ₹ 3500 during the tenure of the put, then it will not be exercised and the investor will continue to hold cash. Even in this case the returns are higher than if the Portfolio had just held cash waiting to buy Company D at ₹ 3500.

(iv) Interest Rate Swaps and Forward Rate Agreements

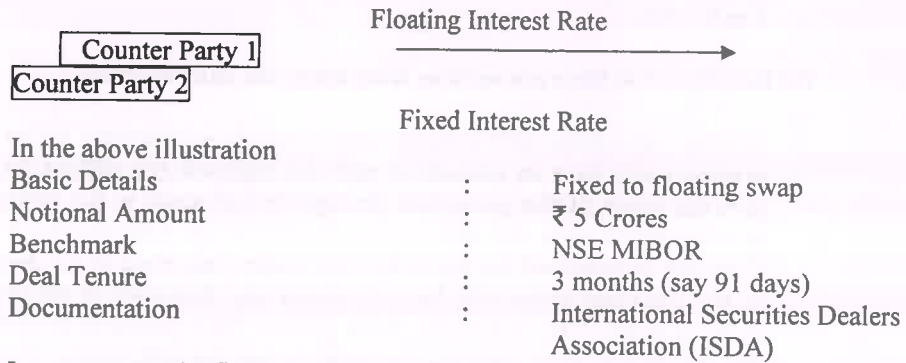
Benefits

Bond markets in India are not very liquid. Investors run the risk of illiquidity in such markets. Investing for short-term periods for liquidity purposes has its own risks. Investors can benefit if the Portfolio remains in call market for the liquidity and at the same time take advantage of fixed rate by entering into a swap. It adds certainty to the returns without sacrificing liquidity.



Illustration:

The following are illustrations how derivatives work:
Basic Structure of an Interest Rate Swap



Let us assume the fixed rate decided was 10%

At the end of three months, the following exchange will take place:

Counter party 1 pays : compounded call rate for three months, say 9.90%

Counter party 2 pays fixed rate : 10%

In practice, however, the difference of the two amounts is settled. Counter party 2 will pay :

$$₹ 5 \text{ Crores} * 0.10\% * 91/365 = ₹ 12,465.75$$

Thus the trade off for the investor will be the difference in call rate and the fixed rate payment and this can vary with the call rates in the market. Please note that the above example is given for illustration purposes only and the actual returns may vary depending on the terms of swap and market conditions.

7. CLIENT REPRESENTATION:

i.

Category of Clients	No. of Clients	Funds Managed (₹ in crores)	Discretionary/Non Discretionary
Associate/Group Companies			
As on 30/04/2016	1	815.68	Discretionary
As on 31/03/2016	1	809.91	Discretionary
As on 31/03/2015	1	663.51	Discretionary
As on 31/03/2014	1	501.59	Discretionary
Others			
As on 30/4/2016	13	280.35	Discretionary
As on 31/03/2016	13	278.44	Discretionary
As on 31/03/2015	9	264.91	Discretionary
As on 31/03/2014	5	252.58	Discretionary



ii. Complete disclosure in respect of transactions with related parties as per the standards specified by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

i) Related parties for the financial year 2014-15 :

Particulars	Relationship
Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)	Associate
LIC Housing Finance Limited *	Associate
Nomura Asset Management Strategic Investment Pte.Ltd.*	Associate
Nomura Services India Private Limited	Associate
Nomura Asset Management Singapore Limited	Wholly owned subsidiary of NAM
Nilesh Sathe, Chief Executive Officer	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Gauri Kadam, Chief Financial Officer (upto 5th March, 2015)	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Pawan Baheti, Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. 5th March, 2015)	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
B K Unhelkar, Company Secretary (upto 30th April, 2014)	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Ashish Srivastava, Company Secretary (upto 25th Sep., 2014)	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Mayank Arora, Company Secretary (w.e.f. 29th Oct., 2014)	Key Management Personnel (KMP)

* No transactions during the year

ii) The related party transaction are as under :

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	As at March 31,	
	2015	2014
Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)		
Transactions:		
Rent, rates and taxes paid for premises	26,546,031	28,681,576
Contribution to provident and other funds	944,598	7,567,312
Gratuity for LIC employees	906,989	1,684,307
Premium paid for gratuity policy	176,922	196,745
Receivables and deposits:		
Perquisites tax & benefits pertaining to LIC employees	245,068	1,113,938
Nomura Asset Management Singapore Limited		
Transactions:		
Advisory fees income	15,315,331	30,634,950
Reimbursement of expense	2,002,296	4,106,564
Receivables and deposits:		
Advisory fees receivables	-	15,024,950
Nomura Services India Private Limited		
Transactions:		
Professional fees for manpower deployment	-	2,728,364
Key Management Personnel (KMP)		
Transactions:		
Remuneration paid*	3,517,088	2,055,408

* The above figures do not include liability towards gratuity and leave encashment as separate figure for KMP are not available. Perquisites have been valued in accordance with the provisions contained in the Income Tax Rules, 1962.



8. THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF AMC (Based on audited financial statements)
(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Period ended 31/03/2015	Period ended 31/03/2014	Period ended 31/03/2013
Total Income	4,889.82	3,666.57	4,465.77
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	(471.85)	(1,662.95)	83.41
Less : Provision for Tax	-	-	-
Less : Provision for Wealth Tax	-	0.07	0.04
Deferred Tax Liability/(Asset)	-	-	-
Fringe Benefit Tax	-	-	-
Net Profit/(Loss)	(471.85)	(1,663.02)	83.45

9. PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE :

DISCRETIONARY PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

The performance of the Portfolio Manager since inception and for the last three years is calculated using **weighted average method** in accordance with the Regulation 14 of the SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 1993.

Returns (%)								
Client Name (Inception Date)	Since Inception As on 30/04/2016		As on					
	Annualized Portfolio	Benchmark / Hurdle Rate	31/03/2016		31/03/2015		31/03/2014	
			Portfolio	Benchmark	Portfolio	Benchmark	Portfolio	Benchmark
III (06/04/2010)	9.62%	N.A.	9.49%	N.A.	9.88%	N.A.	9.57%	N.A.
NSDF (29/07/2011)	9.47%	7.23%	8.28%	7.23%	9.33%	8.25%	9.56%	8.25%
VALUE EQUITY + (17/05/2013)	8.73%	2.97% S&P BSE 200	-1.53%	-8.02%	25.74%	26.28%	16.03%	12.45%

Notes:-

- 1) The roll-over agreement of Insurance of Institute of India (III) was executed on 05.04.2013 and roll-over was made effective from 05.04.2013.
- 2) New hurdle rate for NSDF is as on 30/04/2016.
- 3) The above returns are consolidated returns for all the clients of Value Equity + which are in existence as on 30th April, 2016. The returns for each client may differ.

PORTFOLIO ADVISORY SERVICES:

Currently we do not have any client under Portfolio Advisory Services.

10. NATURE OF EXPENSES:

The following are the general costs and expenses to be borne by the Clients availing the services of the Portfolio Manager. However, the exact nature of expenses relating to each of the following services will form part of the terms agreed upon between the Client and Portfolio Manager in the PMS Agreement at the time of execution of the agreement.



i) Portfolio Management Fees:

The portfolio management fees relate to the portfolio management services offered to the Clients and will be as per the terms agreed upon between the client and the Portfolio Manager in the PMS agreement. The fees may be fixed charge or a percentage of the quantum of the funds being managed or linked to portfolio returns achieved or a combination of any of these. In case where a performance fees is charged the performance shall be computed on the basis of high water mark principle over the life of the investment.

ii) Custodian , Depository & Fund Accounting Charges:

The Portfolio Manager may appoint any suitable Custodian-Cum Clearing agents, Depository Participant and Fund Accountant for custody of securities, settlement of trades and fund accounting. Currently the portfolio manager has appointed Citibank NA and HDFC Bank for these services. The expenses incurred on these services are payable on actual and as certified by the internal auditors of the Portfolio Manager. The expenses payable for these services will form part of the terms agreed upon between the client and Portfolio Manager in the PMS agreement

iii) Brokerage, Transaction Costs and other Services:

The brokerage and other charges like stamp duty, transaction cost and statutory levies such as service tax, securities transaction tax, turnover fees and such other levies as may be imposed upon from time to time.

iv) Registrars and Transfer Agents' Fees:

Fees payable to the Registrars and Transfer Agents in connection with effecting transfer of any or all of the securities and bonds including stamp duty, cost of affidavits, notary charges, postage stamps and courier charges.

v) Fees, entry/exit loads and charges in respect of investment in mutual funds:

Mutual Funds including LIC Mutual Fund may be recovering expenses or management fees, entry/exit loads and other incidental expenses along with service tax, if any, on such recoveries and such fees, entry/exit loads and charges including services tax on such recoveries, as per the relevant regulation shall be paid to the Asset Management Company of these Mutual Funds on the Clients account. Such fees and charges are in addition to the Portfolio Management Fees described above.

vi) Upfront Fees:

The Portfolio Manager may levy charges as Upfront Fees or Subscription Fees as per the terms agreed upon between the Portfolio Manager and the Clients in the PMS agreement. Such charges may be a fixed amount or a percentage, which will be calculated on the amount of Funds introduced by the Clients in the Portfolio Products. The said fees shall be recovered separately or from the Funds introduced by the Clients.

vii) Exit Charge:

The Portfolio Manager may levy an Exit charges / Early withdrawal fee as may be agreed upon between the Portfolio Manger and the Clients as per the terms and conditions agreed for a particulars Portfolio Product agreement.



viii) Certification charges or professional charges:

The charges payable for outsourced professional service like accounting, taxation and any legal services, notarization, etc. shall be borne by the Clients .

ix) Securities lending and borrowing charges:

The charges pertaining to the lending of securities, costs associated with transfer of securities connected with the lending and borrowing transfer operations.

x) Any other incidental or ancillary expenses:

All incidental and ancillary expenses not covered above but incurred by the Portfolio Manager on behalf of the Client shall be charged to the Client.

11. TAX BENEFITS (IMPLICATIONS OF INVESTMENT)

Investors are advised to consult their Legal/tax and other Professional advisors with regard to tax/legal implications relating to their investments under portfolio Management and before making decision to avail of any services offered under this disclosure document.

Portfolio Management Services of – LIC MF AM Ltd.

LIC MF AM Ltd. is offering the Discretionary Portfolio Management Services.

The Discretionary Portfolio Management services will be in the nature of investment management, and may include the responsibility of managing, renewing and reshuffling the portfolio, buying and selling securities, keeping safe custody of the securities and monitoring book closures, dividend, bonus, rights etc. so as to ensure all benefits accrue to the Client's Portfolio for an agreed fee structure and for a defined period, entirely to the Client's risk.

Taxation**Tax rates reflected in the Disclosure Document are for the Financial Year 2015-16**

It may be noted that the information given hereinafter is only for general information purposes and is based on the advice received by the Portfolio Manager regarding the law and practice currently in force in India and the Investors should be aware that the relevant fiscal rules or their interpretation may change or it may not be acceptable to the tax authorities. As is the case with any interpretation of any law, there can be no assurance that the tax position or the proposed tax position prevailing at the time of an investment in the PMS will be accepted by the tax authorities or will continue to be accepted by them indefinitely.

Further statements with regard to tax benefits mentioned herein below are mere expressions of opinion and are not representations of the Portfolio Manager to induce any investor to invest whether directly from the Portfolio Manager or indirectly from any other persons by the secondary market operations. In view of the above, and since the individual nature of tax consequences may differ in each case on its merits and facts, each Investor is advised to consult his / her or its own professional tax advisor with respect to the specific tax implications arising out of its participation in the PMS as an investor.

In view of the above, it is advised that the investors appropriately consult their investment / tax advisors in this regard.



11.1 Tax implications

11.1.1 Income arising from purchase and sale of securities under Portfolio Management Services can give rise to business income or capital gains in the hands of the Client. The issue of characterization of income is relevant as the tax computation and rates differ in either of the two situations.

The said issue is essentially a question of fact and depends on whether the shares are held as business/trading assets or on capital account. Based on judicial decisions, the following factors need to be considered while determining the nature of assets as above:

- a. Motive for the purchase of securities
- b. Frequency of transactions
- c. Length of period of holding of the securities
- d. Treatment of the securities and profit or loss on their sale in the accounts of the assessee and disclosure in notes thereto
- e. Source of funds out of which the securities were acquired – borrowed or own
- f. Existence of an objects clause permitting trading in securities - relevant only in the case of corporate.
- g. Circumstances responsible for the sale of securities
- h. Acquisition of the securities – from primary market or secondary market
- i. Infrastructure and set – up employed for undertaking the securities transactions by the client

Any single factor discussed above in isolation cannot be conclusive to determine the exact nature of the shares. All factors and principles need to be construed harmoniously. Investors may refer to CBDT instruction no. 1827 dated August 31, 1989 read with CBDT Circular no. 4 dated June 15, 2007 for further guidance on the matter.

11.1.2 In the following paragraphs, we have considered the broad implications under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (“IT Act”) arising in the hands of the Clients (resident as well as the non-resident) under both the scenarios, viz:

- a. Securities in the Portfolio held as business asset; and
- b. Securities in the Portfolio held on capital account.

Additionally, non-residents (including FIIs) are entitled to be governed by the applicable Double Tax Avoidance Agreement (“DTAA”), which India has entered into with the country of residence of the non-resident, if that is more beneficial. The same would have to be considered on a case-to-case basis depending upon the applicable DTAA. Ordinarily, capital gains and interest income are taxable in India in the manner and at the rates prescribed under the relevant DTAA or the relevant rates applicable in India, whichever is beneficial to the assessee. Further, business income is normally not taxable in India if there is no permanent establishment of the non-resident in India.

11.2 Securities Transaction Tax (“STT”)

STT is applicable on certain specified transactions (on the stock exchange or redemption of equity oriented units), which are tabulated below:

STT Rates applicable from June 1, 2013:



<i>Sr.No.</i>	<i>Taxable Securities Transactions</i>	<i>Rates</i>	<i>Payable by</i>
1	Purchase of an equity share in a company, where – a) the transaction of such purchase is entered into in a recognized stock exchange; and b) the contract for the purchase of such share is settled by the actual delivery or transfer of such share.	0.1%	Purchaser
2	Sale of an equity share in a company, where – a) the transaction of such purchase is entered into in a recognized stock exchange; and b) the contract for the purchase of such share is settled by the actual delivery or transfer of such share.	0.1%	Seller
2A	Sale of a unit of an equity oriented fund, where ; a) the transaction of such purchase is entered into in a recognized stock exchange; and b) the contract for the purchase of such unit is settled by the actual delivery or transfer of such unit.	0.001%	Seller
3	Sale of an equity share in a company or a unit of an equity oriented fund, where – a) the transaction of such purchase is entered into in a recognized stock exchange; and b) the contract for the purchase of such share or unit is settled otherwise than by the actual delivery or transfer of such share or unit.	0.025%	Seller
4	(a) Sale of an option	0.017% on option premium	Seller
	(b) Sale of an option in securities where option is exercised	0.125% on the settlement price	Purchaser
	(c) Sale of a futures in securities	0.01%	Seller
5	Sale of a unit of an equity oriented fund to the Mutual Fund.	0.001%	Seller
6	Sale of unlisted equity shares under an offer for sale to public	0.2%	Seller

The above STT is payable, irrespective of whether the securities are characterized as business assets or as capital assets.



11.3 Tax Implications where securities are business assets Profits and Gains of Business or Profession

11.3.1 The following are the various income streams that can arise from securities held in the Portfolio:

- Gains on sale of securities;
- Dividend income on shares / Income-distribution on units; and
- Interest income on debt securities.

11.3.2 If the securities in the Portfolio are regarded as a business/trading asset, then any gain / loss arising from sale of such securities would be taxed under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" under section 28 of the IT Act. The gain / loss is to be computed under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" after allowing normal business expenses (inclusive of the expenses incurred on transfer).

11.3.3 However, dividend on shares (referred to in section 115-O of the IT Act) and income distributed by mutual funds are exempt under the Act. In terms of section 14A of the IT Act, the Assessing officer has been given the power to make disallowances of expenses relating to earning exempt income.

11.3.4 Interest income arising on securities may be categorized as 'Business income' or 'Income from other sources'. Any expenses incurred to earn such interest (such as interest expense) would be available as deduction.

11.3.5 STT paid on securities held on business account is allowable deduction in computing business income.

11.3.6 Business income is chargeable to tax at the following rates:

Assessee	% of Income tax
Individuals, HUF, Association of Persons	Applicable slab rates
Partnership firms (including Limited Liability Partnerships) & Indian Corporate	30%
Foreign company	40%

11.3.7 The slab rates for individuals / HUF / AOPs / BOI as per Finance Act, 2014 are as under:

Total Income	Tax rates
Up to ₹ 2,50,000 subject to Note (a) & (b) below	Nil
From ₹ 2,50,001 to ₹ 5,00,000	10%
From ₹ 5,00,001 to ₹ 10,00,000	20%
₹ 10,00,001 and above	30%

- In the case of a resident individual of the age of 60 years or more but less than 80 years, the basic exemption limit is ₹ 3,00,000.
- In the case of a resident individual of the age of 80 years or more, the basic exemption limit is ₹ 5,00,000.
- In case of resident individual, if his taxable income is less than ₹ 5,00,000/- , then special tax rebate of ₹ 2,000/- or tax amount , whichever is less, is available as per section 87A.



- 11.3.8 The income tax rates specified above and elsewhere in this Disclosure Document are exclusive of the applicable Surcharge & Cess.

For the financial year 2015-16, the applicable rates for surcharge are given below:

Assessee	% of Income Tax
Individual (including proprietorships), HUF, Association of persons, firms (if income exceeds ₹ 1 Crore)	12%
Indian corporate (if income exceeds ₹ 1 Crore but below ₹ 10 crore)	7%
Indian corporate (if income exceeds ₹ 10 Crore)	12%
Foreign company (if income exceeds ₹ 1 Crore but below ₹ 10 crore)	2%
Foreign company (if income exceeds ₹ 10 crore)	5%

Additionally, Education Cess is leviable @ 2% on the income tax & surcharge and Higher and Secondary Education Cess @ 1% on the income tax & surcharge as computed above.

Losses under the head Profits and gains of business or profession

- 11.3.9 In the case of loss under the head 'Profits and gains of business or profession' (other than speculative loss), it can be set off against the income from any other source under the same head or income under any other head (except certain exceptions) in the same assessment year. If such loss cannot be set off against any other head in the same assessment year, then it will be carried forward and shall be set off against the profits and gains of the business (other than speculative loss), within the period of 8 subsequent assessment years.

In case the loss is in the nature of speculation loss, set-off would be available in the same assessment year only against speculation gain. In terms of explanation to section 73, in case of a company, other than a company whose gross total income consists mainly of income which is chargeable under the heads "Interest on securities", "Income from house property", "Capital gains" and "Income from other sources", or a company the principal business of which is the business of banking or the granting of loans and advances, loss on sale of shares forming part of the business of the company (even if delivery based) is considered as speculation loss. Such loss can be carried forward for set-off against speculative gains within a period of 4 subsequent assessment years.

The IT Act has been amended to exclude derivatives transactions traded on a stock exchange from being treated as a speculative transaction. The gain/loss from derivatives transaction would be treated as income from business.

11.4 Tax implications where securities are capital assets

- 11.4.1 The following are the various income streams that can arise from securities forming part of the portfolio:

- Gains on sale of securities;
- Dividend income on shares / Income-distribution on units; and
- Interest income on debt securities.

- 11.4.2 Dividend on shares (referred to in section 115-O of the Act) and income distributed by mutual funds continue to be exempt under the IT Act. In terms of section 14A of the IT Act, the Assessing officer has been given the power to make disallowances of expenses relating to earning exempt income.



11.4.3 Interest income arising on securities would be categorized as 'Income from other sources'. Any expenses incurred wholly and exclusively for the earning of such (such as interest expense) would be available as deduction.

11.4.4 Capital assets are to be categorized into short-term capital assets and long-term capital assets based on the period of holding. Shares held in a company and any other securities listed on a recognized stock exchange in India or units of UTI / mutual fund / zero coupon bonds are considered as long-term capital assets if these are held for a period exceeding 1 year. Other securities would be considered as long-term capital asset if held for a period exceeding 3 years.

11.4.5 The mode of computation of capital gains would be as follows:

Sale consideration	xxx
Less: Expenses on transfer (Note 2)	(xx)
Net consideration	xxx
Less: Cost of acquisition/Indexed cost of Acquisition (Note 1)	(xxx)
Capital gains (Note 3)	xxx

Note 1: In case of the computation of long-term capital gains, option of indexation of cost is available on all securities (other than bonds and debentures). Indexation benefits are generally not available to non-residents from transfer of shares or debentures of an Indian company.

Note 2: This would include only expenses relating to transfer of securities such as brokerage, stamp duty, etc. Normal business expenses would not be allowable. Further, STT is not allowable as a deduction in computing taxable capital gains.

Note 3: In case of non-residents (other than FIIs), capital gains from sale of shares or debentures acquired in foreign currency, will be computed in foreign exchange by converting the sale consideration, cost of acquisition & expenses on transfer into foreign currency at the rates (average of telegraphic transfer buying and selling rates prevailing on the date of purchase / sale, as the case may be) and re-converting such gains into Indian currency (at telegraphic transfer buying rate on date of transfer).

The provisions of the Act, in relation to taxation of long term and short-term capital gains are provided in the following paragraphs.

Long term capital gains

Long-term capital gains are taxable in the hands of different categories of assesses as under:

11.4.6 Resident individuals (including proprietorships) / HUF / partnership firms & Indian companies:

Long-term capital gains arising on transfer of equity shares on recognized stock exchanges or units of an equity oriented fund on which STT is paid are exempt from tax under section 10(38) of the Act.

Long-term capital gains would, however, be taken into account in computing the book profits and income tax payable for computation of Minimum Alternate Tax under section 115JB of the Act, irrespective of whether or not it is exempt under section 10(38) of the Act). The Finance Act, 2011 has increased in the rate under section 115JB from 18% to 18.5%.

Under the provisions of section 112 of the Act, long-term capital gains (other than those exempt as above) are subject to tax @ 20% (plus applicable surcharge and cess as mentioned in Para 11.3.8), in case where indexation benefit is claimed. However, in case the indexation benefit is not availed for the purpose of calculation of cost of acquisition, the income tax would be levied @ 10% (plus applicable surcharge and cess as mentioned in Para 11.3.8). Such an option is available only in case of long-term



capital gains arising on sale of listed securities or mutual fund units or zero coupon bonds.

11.4.7 Non-resident Indians

Long-term capital gains arising on transfer of equity shares or units of an equity-oriented fund on which STT is paid, are exempt from tax under Section 10 (38) of the Act.

Non-resident Indians are permitted to be governed by the general provisions of the Act (same as above except for indexation) or the special provisions contained in section 115E of the Act.

Under section 115E of the IT Act for non-resident Indians, income by way of long-term capital gains in respect of specified assets purchased in foreign currency as defined under section 115C (which includes shares, debentures, deposits in an Indian company and security issued by central govt.) is chargeable at the rate of 10% (plus applicable surcharge and cess as mentioned in para 11.3.8)

The benefit of indexation is not available to non-resident Indians from transfer of shares or debentures of an Indian company.

11.4.8 Foreign institutional investors

Long-term capital gains arising on transfer of equity shares or units of an equity-oriented fund on which STT is paid, are exempt from tax under Section 10 (38) of the IT Act.

Under Section 115AD of the IT Act, long-term capital gains (other than those exempt as above) arising from transfer of securities, shall be taxable at the rate of 10% (plus applicable surcharge and cess as mentioned in Para 11.3.8). With effect from 1st June 2013, interest earned on a) rupee denominated bond of an Indian Company and b) Government Security is chargeable to tax @ 5 % (plus applicable surcharge and cess as mentioned in Para 11.3.8). Such capital gains would be computed without giving effect of indexation and foreign currency conversion.

Short term capital gains

11.4.9 Under Section 111A of the IT Act, income from short term capital gains arising from transfer of equity shares in a company or a unit of equity oriented fund (on which STT is paid) are taxable @ 15 % (plus applicable surcharge and cess as mentioned in para 11.3.8).

11.4.10 The tax rates applicable to different categories of assesses on short term capital gains (other than those referred above) would be the normal slab rates as provided in para 11.3.6 and para 11.3.7 above) except for FIIs who would be taxable on short term capital gains @ 30% plus applicable surcharge and cess as mentioned in para 11.3.8) under Section 115AD of the IT Act.

Capital loss

11.4.11 Losses under the head 'capital gains' cannot be set off against income under any other head. Further, within the head 'capital gains', long-term capital losses cannot be adjusted against short-term capital gains. However, short-term capital losses can be adjusted against any capital gains.

Unabsorbed long-term capital loss can be carried forward and set off against the long-term capital gains arising in subsequent eight assessment years.

Unabsorbed short-term capital loss can be carried forward and set off against the income under the head capital gains in subsequent eight assessment years.



12 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting policies followed by the Portfolio Manager while accounting for the portfolio investments of the clients-

Accounting under the respective portfolios is being done in accordance with general accounting principles and more specifically in line with the SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, as amended from time to time and also in accordance with the agreement with the PMS client (As SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Rules and Regulations do not explicitly lay down detailed accounting policies, such policies, which are laid down under SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, are being followed). The existing policy is: -

- a) Dividend income earned by the Portfolio shall be recognized, not on the date the dividend is declared, but on the date the share is quoted on an ex-dividend basis. For investments, which are not quoted on the stock exchange, dividend income would be recognized on the date of declaration of dividend.
- b) In respect of all interest-bearing investments, income shall be accrued on a day-to-day basis as it is earned. Therefore, when such investments are purchased, interest paid for the period from the last interest due date up to the date of purchase should not be treated as a cost of purchase but shall be debited to interest Recoverable Account. Similarly, interest received at the time of sale for the period from the last interest due date up to the date of sale must not be treated as an addition to sale value but shall be credited to Interest Recoverable Account.
- c) In determining the holding cost of investments the "Weighted average price (WAP)" method shall be followed for each security and the gains or loss on sale of investments, "First in first out (FIFO)" method shall be followed.
- d) Transactions for purchase or sale of investment shall be recognized as of the trade date and not as of the settlement date, so that the effect of all investments traded during a financial year are recorded and reflected in the financial statements for that year. Where investment transactions take place outside the stock market, for example, acquisition through private placement or purchases or sales through private treaty, the transaction would be recorded, in the event of a purchase, as of the date on which the portfolio obtains an enforceable obligation to pay the price or in the event of a sale, when the portfolio obtains an enforceable right to collect the proceeds of sale or an enforceable obligation to deliver the instruments sold.
- e) Bonus shares to which the portfolio becomes entitled shall be recognized only when the original shares on which the bonus entitlement accrues are traded on the Stock Exchange, Mumbai on an ex-bonus basis. Similarly, rights entitlements shall be recognized only when the right entitlement is exercised and/or on the date on which the application money is paid.
- f) The cost of investments acquired or purchased shall include grossed-up brokerage, stamp charges and any charge customarily included in the broker's bought note. In respect of privately placed debt instruments any front-end discount offered may be reduced from the cost of the investment.
- g) Underwriting commission shall be recognized as revenue only when there is no devolvement on the Portfolio. Where there is devolvement on the Portfolio, the full underwriting commission received and not merely the portion applicable to the devolvement shall be reduced from the cost of the investment.



- h) Traded Securities shall be valued on the basis of closing market rates on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) or National Stock Exchange (NSE) as applicable as on the relevant valuation date. In the event of this date being a holiday at the exchange, the rates as on the immediately preceding trading day shall be adopted. When a security is not traded on any stock exchange on a particular valuation day, the value at which it was traded on the primary stock exchange or any other stock exchange as the case may be on the earliest previous days may be used provided such date is not more than 30 days prior to the valuation date.
- i) In case of corpus received in form of equity stock, the same is accounted for in PMS accounts at the closing price of the stock on BSE/NSE on the previous day of inflow.
- j) In case of corpus redeemed in the form of equity stock, the same is accounted for in the portfolio accounts at the closing price of the stock on BSE/NSE on the previous day of outflow.
- k) Mutual Fund units received towards corpus are valued and accounted at the latest available NAV on the date of addition to the portfolio. Mutual fund units withdrawn are valued and accounted at the latest available NAV on the date of withdrawal.
- l) Mutual fund units shall be valued at the latest available net asset value closest to the valuation date.
- m) Rights entitlements shall be recognized only when the original shares on which the right entitlement accrues are traded on the stock exchange on an ex-right basis. Upon application made for rights shares, entitled quantity is recognized as purchase on the date of application. Additional shares applied, if any, is recognized upon allotment. Rights entitlements for shares shall be valued at the market price of the share, reduced by the exercise price payable, and further discounted for dividend element, wherever applicable.
- n) In cases of corporate action like stock split, date of acquisition is construed as date on which such stock starts traded at the split face value for the purpose of computing short term/long term gain. Further, cost of the split stocks is arrived at by taking average cost of stocks held prior to the split.
- o) In cases of corporate action of demerger, the ex-date is reckoned as date of acquisition for demerged stock. Further, cost of the demerged stocks is arrived at by taking average cost of stocks held prior to the demerger. The apportionment of cost between old share and new share is made based either on the allocation formula if provided by the company or based on the ratio of cum and ex market price of the demerged company.
- p) The debt securities invested in shall be valued on a cost plus accrual basis.
- q) In the event, the quoted value of a security is not available or a security is no longer listed, the Portfolio Manager may in consultation with the client, determine the value of the security as per applicable established norms.
- r) Government Securities will be valued on amortization basis.
- s) Management Fees, Custody fees and other expenses are recognized /accrued in accordance with the Portfolio Management Services Agreement.
- t) The Portfolio Manager and the client can adopt any specific norms or methodology for valuation of investments or accounting the same as may be mutually agreed between them on a case specific basis.



13. INVESTORS SERVICES:

- i) The name, address and telephone number of the Investor Relation Officer who shall attend to the investor queries and complaints to Mr Parameswar M.A, AGM PMS , Mr. Mehul Shah - Assistant Manager and Ms. Rupal Mathias, Executive Assistant at

LIC MF Asset Management Ltd.
Industrial Assurance Building
4th Floor, Opp. Churchgate Station
Mumbai - 400 020
Tel. No. (022) 6601 6131 - 6132
Fax No. (022) 2283 5606
E-Mail – pms@licmf.com

- ii) All disputes whatsoever arising will be resolved as per the dispute resolution mechanism of arbitration as more appropriately stated in the Portfolio Management Services Agreement to be entered into with the client.
- iii) For investors who are not satisfied with the Portfolio Manager reply can approach SEBI at SEBI SCORE URL:- <http://scores.gov.in/>

DISCLAIMER

This document is purely for the purpose of providing information and every effort has been made to truly represent the facts and circumstances herein. Incorrect information if any is by accident and the publisher of this document will not be liable in any manner whatsoever and in any circumstances whatsoever for the same.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Disclosure Document, the provisions of SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations 1993 and the rules shall be applicable.

Date: 04/07/2016

Place: Mumbai

1. **MR. Surya Kumar Roy**
(Chairman)



2. **MS. SAROJINI S. DIKHALE**
(Director & CEO)



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Ref. No.: K-153/2016/05-214

June 29, 2016

The Board of Directors,
LIC MF Asset Management Ltd.,
Industrial Assurance Building,
4th Floor, Opp. Churchgate Station,
Mumbai - 400 020

We have examined the Disclosure Document as on March 31, 2016 for Portfolio Management dated June 24, 2016 prepared in accordance with Regulation 14 of SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 1993 by LIC MF Asset Management Ltd., having its Corporate office at Industrial Assurance Building, 4th Floor, Opp. Churchgate Station, Mumbai- 400 020.

Based on our examination of attached Disclosure Document, audited / unaudited financial and other relevant records and information furnished by Management, we certify that the disclosures made in the attached Disclosure Document for Portfolio Management are true, fair and adequate to enable the investors to make a well informed decision.

We have relied on the representations given by the management about the penalties or litigations against the Portfolio Manager mentioned in the disclosure document. We are unable to comment on the same.

This certificate has been issued on request of LIC MF Asset Management Ltd. for submission to Securities and Exchange Board of India under SEBI (Portfolio Management) Regulations, 1993 and should not be used or referred to for any other purpose without our prior written consent.

For Mukund. M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 106655W



S. M. Chitale
Partner
M. No. 111383



**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA
(PORTFOLIO MANAGERS) REGULATIONS, 1993
(Regulation 14)**

LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Ltd.
Industrial Assurance Building
4th floor, Opp. Churchgate Station
Mumbai-400 020
Tel. No. 66016001
Fax No. 22843660
Email: s.dikhale@licmf.com

It is confirmed:

- i. The Disclosure Document forwarded to the Board is in accordance with the SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 1993 and the guidelines and directives issued by the Board from time to time;
- ii. The disclosures made in the Disclosure Document are true, fair and adequate to enable the investors to make a well informed decision regarding entrusting the management of the portfolio to LIC MF AM Ltd., in its Portfolio Management Services;
- iii. The Disclosure Document has been duly certified by an Independent Chartered Accountant, M/s Mukund M Chitale & Co., Chartered Accountants, 2nd Floor, Kapur House, Paranjape B Scheme Road No. 1, Near Vile Parle Mahila Sangh, Vile Parle (E), Mumbai – 400057. Telephone No.022-26633500 Firm Registration No: 106655W with ICAI.

Date: 04/07/2016

Place: Mumbai

(Sarojini S. Dikhale)
Director & Chief Executive Officer
Industrial Assurance Building,
4th floor, Opp. Churchgate Station,
Mumbai-400 020

LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Ltd.
Investment Managers to LIC Mutual Fund

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