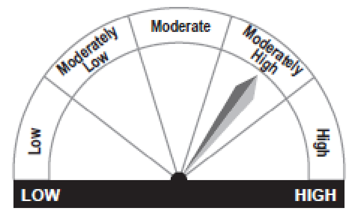
SCHEME/PLAN INFORMATION DOCUMENT
UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan
AND
UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Income Generator Scheme/Plan
(An Open-ended notified tax saving-cum-pension Scheme/Plan with no assured returns)

Name of the Schemes/Plans	Riskometer
UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan (An Open-ended notified tax saving-cum-pension Scheme/Plan with no assured returns) This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*: • Long term wealth creation • Investment in equity and equity related instruments (maximum-100%) and debt and money market instruments	 Investors understand that their principal will be at Moderately High risk
UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Income Generator Scheme/Plan (An Open-ended notified tax saving-cum-pension Scheme/Plan with no assured returns) This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*: • Regular Income through a conservative management portfolio • Investment in debt and money market instruments (maximum-100%) and equity and equity related instruments	

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

UTI Mutual Fund

UTI Asset Management Company Limited

UTI Trustee Company Private Limited

New Fund Offer Opens on :	New Fund Offer Closes On :	Scheme re-opens for continuous sale & repurchase not later than

Offer of Units of Rs. 10/- each during New Fund Offer (NFO) and Continuous Offer of Units at NAV based prices

Address of the Mutual Fund, AMC and Trustee Company:
UTI Tower, Gn Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051.

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

The Scheme/Plan Information Document sets forth concisely the information about the Scheme/Plan that a prospective investor ought to know before investing. Before investing, investors should also ascertain about any further changes to this Scheme/Plan Information Document after the date of this Document from the Mutual Fund / UTI Financial Centers (UFCs) / Website / Distributors or Brokers.

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

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

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

This Scheme/Plan Information Document is dated ____________ 2016.

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HIGHLIGHTS

<table>
<tr><td>About the Scheme/Plan</td><td colspan="2">The proposed Scheme/Plans are being launched as a separate Scheme(s)/Plan(s) under the umbrella, UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Name of the Plan</td><td>UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan</td><td>UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Income Generator Scheme/Plan</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type of Plan</td><td colspan="2">An Open-ended notified tax saving-cum-pension Scheme/Plan with no assured returns</td></tr>
<tr><td>Investment Objective</td><td>Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan: The investment objective of the Scheme/Plan is to aim for long term wealth creation for the investors which will be in line with their retirement goals by investing in a portfolio mix of equity and equity related securities. However, there can be no assurance or guarantee that the investment objective of the Scheme/Plan will be achieved.</td><td>Income Generator Scheme/Plan: The investment objective of the Scheme/Plan is to aim for regular income through a conservative management of portfolio predominantly invested in debt and money market instruments and balance in equity and equity related instruments.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Eligible Investors</td><td colspan="2">Open to resident as well as non-resident Indian adult individuals.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Plans / Options offered</td><td colspan="2">The UTI Retirement Benefit Pension Fund - Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan & Income Generator Scheme/Plan offers investors following sub plans :

Regular Sub Plan
Direct Sub Plan

The Sub Plans offers the following options
i Growth Option
ii Dividend Option with Payout and Reinvestment facility

In case no option is indicated in the application form, then the default option will be the Growth Option & Dividend Reinvestment will be default facility.

Direct Sub Plan:
The Direct Sub Plan (investments not routed through a distributor) shall have a lower expense ratio excluding distribution expenses, commission etc. and have a separate NAV. No commission shall be paid/charged from Direct Sub Plan. The terms and conditions of the Sub plan is in accordance with SEBI Regulations.

If the investor does not mention Direct against the scheme name and the ARN code is also not provided the default allotment would be made in the Direct Sub Plan.

The Direct and Regular Sub Plans will have a common portfolio.

How to apply: Investors subscribing under Direct Sub Plan will have to indicate “Direct Sub Plan” against the Plan name in the application form as for example “UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan – Direct Sub Plan”.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Treatment of applications under "Direct" / "Regular" Sub Plans:
<table>
<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>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Direct Sub Plan</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Direct</td><td>Direct Sub Plan</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Regular</td><td>Direct Sub Plan</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Mentioned</td><td>Direct</td><td>Direct Sub Plan</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Direct</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Direct Sub Plan</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Direct</td><td>Regular</td><td>Direct Sub Plan</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>Mentioned</td><td>Regular</td><td>Regular Sub Plan</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Sub Mentioned</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Regular Sub Plan</td></tr>
</table>

In cases of wrong/ invalid/ incomplete ARN codes mentioned on the application form, the application shall be processed under Regular Sub Plan. The AMC shall 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 shall reprocess the transaction under Direct Sub Plan from the date of application without any exit load.

For further details on Direct Sub Plan, please refer to SAI.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Special Products / Facilities Offered</td><td>Systematic Investment Plan (SIP), 'Step up Facility' & Any Day SIP under SIP facility, Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP), Dividend Transfer Plan (DTP), Systematic Transfer Investment Plan (STRIP) Facility are offered.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Liquidity</td><td>The Scheme/Plan provide redemption / switch out facility on all business days on NAV based prices after the initial lock in period of 5 years from the date of allotment of units.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lock-in-Period</td><td>Lock in period of 5 years from the date of allotment of units.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Listing</td><td>Since the units of the Scheme/Plan are open ended and liquidity is available on business days on completion of lock-in period of 5 years from the date of allotment, the units are not proposed to be listed on any stock exchange.

However, the AMC at its sole discretion may list the Units under the Scheme on one or more stock exchanges at a later date.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Benchmark</td><td>S&P BSE 100 Index is the benchmark for UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan.

CRISIL MIP Blended Index is the benchmark for UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Income Generator Scheme/Plan.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transparency / NAV Disclosure</td><td>Declaration of NAV on a daily basis within 5 business days from the date of allotment.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Loads</td><td>A. Entry Load (as % of NAV): Not Applicable as per SEBI guidelines.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>B. Exit Load (as % of NAV): 1% if redeemed/switched out from UTI Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan or Income Generator Scheme/Plan before attainment of 58 years of age.

Nil in case of SWP / Redemption / Switch out/ from UTI Retirement Benefit Pension Fund–Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan or UTI Retirement Benefit Pension Fund - Income Generator Scheme/Plan on or after attainment of 58 years of age or after completion of 5 year lock in period, whichever is later.

Units issued on reinvestment of dividends shall not be subject to load.</td></tr>
</table>

Minimum Application Amount	Minimum initial investment is Rs.5,000/- and in multiples of Rs.500/-. Additional Purchase Amount Rs.1000/- and in the multiple of Rs.500/- without any upper limit. However, as per section 80 C of the Income Tax Act, 1961, the tax benefit will be available only upto a maximum amount of Rs.1,50,000/-. Please refer **"Minimum amount for purchase / Redemption / switches", Page No. 53** for more detail.
Tax Benefits	The units under the present Scheme/Plan is offered to the Investors for enabling them to avail the benefits under clause (xiv) of Sub-section (2) of Section 80C of the Income-tax Act, 1961. (Maximum deduction of Rs. 1,50,000) We are seeking an approval from Central Board of Direct Taxes for the Scheme/Plan to be specified as a pension fund for the purpose of clause (xiv) of sub-section (2) of section 80C of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) for the assessment year 2016-17 and subsequent assessment years.

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/Plan invests fluctuate, the value of your investment in the Scheme/Plan may go up or down.

- Past performance of the Sponsors / AMC / Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme/Plan.

- UTI Retirement Benefit Pension Fund - Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan or UTI Retirement Benefit Pension Fund - Income Generator Scheme/Plan does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme/Plan or its future prospects and returns.

- The sponsors are not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme/Plan beyond the initial contribution of Rs.10,000/- made by them towards setting up the Fund.

- The present Scheme/Plan is not a guaranteed or assured return Scheme/Plan.

- Statements / Observations made are subject to the laws of the land as they exist at any relevant point of time. Growth, appreciation, dividend and income, if any, referred to in this Scheme/Plan Information Document are subject to the tax laws and other fiscal enactments as they exist from time to time. The NAVs of the Scheme/Plan may be affected by changes in the general market conditions, factors and forces affecting capital market, in particular, level of interest rates, various markets related factors and trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures.

- The Scheme/Plan is not guaranteeing or assuring any dividend. The Scheme/Plan is also not assuring that it will make periodical dividend distributions, though it has every intention of doing so. All dividend distributions are subject to the availability of distributable surplus of the Scheme/Plan.

Scheme/Plan Specific Risk Factors

Risk associated with investment in Equities and Equity related instruments

The Scheme/Plan's investment in Equity and Equity related instruments are exposed to following risks:

- **Price Risk :** Stock prices may rise or decline based on a number of factors. These could be a combination of company-specific and system-specific factors. Their impact on different types of stocks may vary. Prices change due to events that impact entire financial markets or industries (for example, changes in inflation, consumer demand, supply situation and GDP growth). Company specific factors may include the likes of success or failure of a new product, mergers, takeovers, earnings announcement and changes in management, to name a few. Securities owned by the Scheme may offer opportunities for growth because of high potential earnings growth; they may also involve greater risks than securities that do not have the same potential.

- **Stock Market Volatility :** Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments. The stock-specific volatility may also change over a period of time as the characteristic of the stock undergoes a change in terms of market cap category.

- **Liquidity Risk :** Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of the equity and equity related investments made by the Scheme/Plan which could cause the Scheme/Plan to miss certain investment opportunities. Different segments of the Indian financial markets have different settlement periods and such periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances leading to delays in receipt of proceeds from sale of securities. The inability of the Scheme/Plan to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities.

  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 exchanges or offer other exit options to the investor, including a put option. Within the regulatory limits, the Scheme/Plan may choose to invest in unlisted securities that offer attractive yields. this may however increase the risk of the portfolio.

  Investments in equity and equity related securities involve high degree of risks and investors should not invest in the Scheme/Plan unless they have the capacity to take the risk of losing their investment.

- **Dependency Risk :** The scheme may invest in stocks and mutual funds and exchange-traded funds linked to stocks. Equity confers a proportionate share of the ownership of a company. Its value will depend on the success of the company's business, income paid to stockholders by way of dividend, the value of the company's assets, quality of its corporate governance practice, its attractiveness relative to peers and general market conditions. The scheme may also invest in convertible securities and warrants. Convertible securities generally are fixed income securities or preference shares that may be converted into common stock after a prescribed period.

- **Temporary Investment Risk :** If the fund manager is of the view that market or economic conditions may become unfavourable for investors in equities, he may invest a higher proportion of the fund's assets in short-term and medium-term fixed income instruments as well as near cash equivalents. This may be a defensive and temporary strategy. The fund manager may also adopt such a strategy while zeroing in on appropriate investment opportunities or to maintain liquidity. At times, such investments may lead to lower returns. In these circumstances, the Scheme may be unable to achieve its investment goal.

- **Non - Diversification Risk :** The scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of one issuer (within the limit permitted by regulation) as compared to a diversified fund. This could have implications for the performance of the scheme. The Scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the Scheme.

- **Asset - Class Risk :** Stocks have historically outpaced other asset classes such as gold, fixed deposits and bonds, to name a few, over the long term in India. Individual stocks prices may, however, tend to rise and decline in a dramatic manner. Such price movement may be due to company-specific aspects or factors such as inflation, interest rates and growth rates that affect the securities market in entirety. A slowdown in growth or a partial or full-blown recession may have a negative impact on prices of most stocks owned by the Scheme.

Risks Associated With Investments in Debt Securities and Money Market Instruments

The investment in debt securities money market instruments are exposed to following risks :

- **Credit Risk :** Bonds/Debentures as well as other money market instruments issued by the corporate run the risk of down grading by the rating agencies and even default as the worst case. Securities issued by Central/State governments have lesser to zero probability of credit/default risk in view of the sovereign status of the issuer. For example: One notch downgrade of a AAA rated issuer to AA+ will have an adverse impact on the price of the security and vice-versa for an upgrade of a AA+ issuer.

- **Interest Rate Risk :** Bonds/ Central Government securities which are fixed income securities, run price-risk like any other fixed income security. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of fixed income securities fall and when interest rates drop, the prices increase. The level of interest rates is determined by the rates at which government raises new money through RBI and the price levels at which the market is already dealing in existing securities, rate of inflation etc. The extent of fall or rise in the prices is a function of the prevailing coupon rate, number of days to maturity of a security and the increase or decrease in the level of interest rates. The prices of Bonds/Central Government securities are also influenced by the liquidity in the financial system and/or the open market operations (OMO) by RBI. Pressure on exchange rate of the Rupee may also affect security prices. Such rise and fall in price of bonds/central government securities in the portfolio of the schemes may influence the NAVs of the schemes as and when such changes occur. For a fixed term scheme, where the maturity of the debt securities in the portfolio are in line with the maturity period of the respective schemes, the interest rate risk may not be there, if the investment is held upto maturity.

- **Price Risk :** As long as the scheme will be invested, their Net Asset Value (NAV) is exposed to market fluctuations, and their value can go up as well as down. The portfolio of fixed-income securities that the Scheme invest in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis. These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions. In general, price of fixed-income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa.

- **Liquidity or Marketability Risk :** The Indian debt market is such that a large percentage of the total traded volumes on particular days might be concentrated in a few securities. Traded volumes for particular securities differ significantly on a daily basis. Consequently, the schemes might have to incur a significant "impact cost" while transacting large volumes in a particular security. A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security (ies) or an entire market may have an adverse bearing on the value of the Scheme's asset. This may more importantly affect its ability to sell particular securities with minimal impact cost as and when necessary to meet requirement of liquidity or to sell stocks in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event. Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few of the investments.

- **Risks related to duration :** Fixed Income securities of any issuer that has higher duration could be more risky in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security.

- **Non - diversification Risk :** The scheme may pursue a reasonable degree of diversification adhering to the SEBI guidelines on limits for investments in a single sector, limits on investments in securities issued by a single issuer etc. It may invest a greater proportion of assets in the securities of one issuer / single sector (within the limit permitted by regulation) as compared to a diversified fund. This could have implications for the performance of the Scheme. The Scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the Scheme.

- **Re-investment Risk :** The investments made by the Scheme/Plans is subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme/Plans 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.

- **Risk from zero coupon securities:** The Scheme/Plan may invest in high yield Zero coupon securities for maximisation of returns. The risk of the Scheme/Plan portfolio may increase to the extent of the exposure in Zero coupon securities. As zero coupon securities do not provide periodic interest payments to the holder of the security, these securities are more sensitive to changes in interest rates. Therefore, the interest rate risk of zero coupon securities is higher.

Risk associated with Investments in Repo of Corporate Debt Securities

In repo transactions, also known as a repo or sale repurchase agreement, securities are sold with the seller agreeing to buy them back at later date. The difference between the repurchase price and the original sale price represents the interest earned. A repo is economically similar to a secured loan, with the buyer receiving corporate debt securities as collateral to protect against default. The Scheme/Plan will be exposed to following risk in case, if the Scheme/Plan proposes to invest in repo of corporate debt securities:

- **Counterparty Risk:** This refers to the inability of the seller to meet the obligation to buy back securities at the contracted price. The Scheme/Plan will endeavor to manage counterparty risk by dealing only with counterparties having strong credit profiles assessed through in-house credit analysis or with entities regulated by SEBI/RBI/IRDA

  Collateral Risk: In the event of default by the repo counterparty, the Scheme/Plans have recourse to the corporate debt securities. Collateral risk arises when the market value of the securities is inadequate to meet the repo obligations. This risk is mitigated by restricting participation in repo transactions only in AA and above rated money market and corporate debt securities. In addition, appropriate haircuts are applied on the market value of the underlying securities to adjust for the illiquidity and interest rate risk on the underlying instrument.

Risk associated with Investments in Debt & Equity Derivatives

- **Valuation Risk :** The risk in valuing the Debt & Equity derivative products due to inadequate trading data with good volumes. Derivatives with longer duration would have higher risk viz a viz the shorter duration derivatives.

- **Mark to Market Risk :** The day-to-day potential for an investor to experience losses from fluctuations in underlying stock prices and derivatives prices.

- **Systematic Risk :** The risk inherent in the capital market due to macro economic factors like Inflation, GDP, Global events.

- **Liquidity Risk :** The risk stemming from the lack of availability of derivatives products across different maturities and with different risk appetite.

- **Implied Volatility :** The estimated volatility of an underlying security's price and derivatives price.

- **Interest Rate Risk :** The risk stemming from the movement of Interest rates in adverse direction. As with all the debt securities, changes in the interest rates will affect the valuation of the portfolios.

- **Credit Risk :** The risk that the counterparty will default on its obligations in a derivative transaction is relatively low, as there is no exchange of principal amounts. This risk is substantially mitigated where derivative transactions happen through clearing corporation.

- **System Risk :** The risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and OTC participants for the derivatives trading.

Risk attached with the use of Derivatives

- Interest Rate Swaps (IRSs) and Forward Rate Agreements (FRAs) do also have inherent credit and settlement risks. However, these risks are substantially less, as they are limited to the interest stream and not the notional principal amount.

- In an attempt to maximize returns and protect the value of portfolio and of the investors the Scheme/Plan may have an exposure into derivative products. As and when the Scheme/Plan trades 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 a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.

- Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies.

- The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

Risk Analysis on underlying asset classes in Securitisation

Securitisation – Features & Investment Strategy
Asset securitisation is a process whereby commercial or consumer credits are packaged and sold in the form of financial instruments. A typical process of asset securitisation involves sale of specific Receivables to a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) set up in the form of a trust or a company. The SPV in turn issues financial instruments (e.g., promissory notes, pass through certificates or other debt instruments) to investors, such instruments evidencing the beneficial ownership of the investors in the Receivables. The financial instruments are rated by an independent credit rating agency. An Investor's Agent is normally appointed for providing trusteeship services for the transaction.

The Scheme/Plan shall predominantly invest only in those securitisation issuances, which have AAA rating indicating the highest level of safety from credit risk point of view at the time of making an investment.

Generally available Asset Classes for securitisation in India are:
(i) Commercial Vehicles
(ii) Auto and Two wheeler pools
(iii) Mortgage pools (residential housing loans)
(iv) Personal Loan, credit card and other retail loans
(v) Corporate loans / receivables

The Scheme/Plan may invest in various type of securitisation issuances as given above, including but not limited to Asset Backed Securitisation, Mortgage Backed Securitisation, Personal Loan Backed Securitisation, Collateralized Loan Obligation/Collateralized Bond Obligation and so on.

Risk associated with investments in Securitised Papers

Types of Securitised Debt vary and carry different levels and types of risks. Credit Risk on Securitised Bonds depends upon the Originator and varies depending on whether they are issued with Recourse to Originator or otherwise. A structure with Recourse will have a lower Credit Risk than a structure without Recourse. Underlying assets in Securitised Debt may assume different forms and the general types of receivables include Auto Finance, Credit Cards, Home Loans or any such receipts, Credit risks relating to these types of receivables depend upon various factors including macro economic factors of these industries and economies. Specific factors like nature and adequacy of property mortgaged against these borrowings, nature of loan agreement / mortgage deed in case of Home Loan, adequacy of documentation in case of Auto Finance and Home Loans, capacity of borrower to meet its obligation on borrowings in case of Credit Cards and intentions of the borrower influence the risks relating to the asset borrowings underlying the securitised debt.

Holders of the securitised assets may have low credit risk with diversified retail base on underlying assets especially when securitised assets are created by high credit rated tranches, risk profiles of Planned Amortisation Class tranches (PAC), Principal Only Class Tranches (PO) and Interest Only class tranches

(IO) will differ depending upon the interest rate movement and speed of prepayment. Various types of major risks pertaining to Securitised Paper are as below:

- **Liquidity & Price risk :** Presently, secondary market for securitised papers is not very liquid. 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.

- **Delinquency and Credit Risk :** Securitised transactions are normally backed by pool of receivables and credit enhancement as stipulated by the rating agency, which differ from issue to issue. The Credit Enhancement stipulated represents a limited loss cover to the Investors. These Certificates represent an undivided beneficial interest in the underlying receivables and there is no obligation of either the Issuer or the Seller or the originator, or the parent or any affiliate of the Seller, Issuer and Originator. No financial recourse is available to the Certificate Holders against the Investors' Representative. Delinquencies and credit losses may cause depletion of the amount available under the Credit Enhancement and thereby the Investor Payouts may get affected if the amount available in the Credit Enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. On persistent default of a Obligor to repay his obligation, the Servicer may repossess and sell the underlying Asset. However many factors may affect, delay or prevent the repossession of such Asset or the length of time required to realize the sale proceeds on such sales. In addition, the price at which such Asset may be sold may be lower than the amount due from that Obligor.

- **Prepayment Risk :** Asset securitisation 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 during the tenure of the paper. In the event of prepayments, investors may be exposed to changes in tenor and reinvestment risk.

Risks associated with Securities Lending

As with other modes of extensions of credit, there are risks inherent to securities lending, including the risk of failure of the other party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of the agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure can result in the possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of any corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary.

Risks associated with investing in Foreign Securities

The Fund may invest in overseas debt / equities / ADR's / GDR's with the approval of RBI/SEBI, subject to such guidelines as may be issued by RBI/SEBI. The net assets, distributions and income of the scheme/plan may be affected adversely by fluctuations in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee to the extent of investments in these securities. Repatriation of such investment may also be affected by changes in the regulatory and political environments. The scheme/plan's NAV may also be affected by a fluctuation in the general and specific level of interest rates internationally, or the change in the credit profiles of the issuers.

The Fund may, where necessary, appoint advisor(s) for providing advisory services for such Scheme/plan's investments. The appointment of such advisor(s) shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs, the fees of appointed advisor(s). The fees related to these services would be borne by the AMC and would not be charged to the Scheme/plan.

Risk factor associated with Overseas Investment:

Subject to necessary approvals and within the investment objectives of the Scheme/plan, the Scheme/plan may invest in overseas markets which carry a risk on account of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, nature of securities market of the country concerned, repatriation of capital due to exchange controls and political circumstances.

- To the extent that the assets of the scheme/plans will be 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 (if Indian rupee appreciates against these foreign currencies). 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. The scheme/plan may have to pay applicable taxes on gains from such investment.

- As regards foreign equity securities that are traded on exchanges that are not located in India basis of valuation will depend on the time zone of the respective country. For exchanges located in countries, with time zone earlier than India, the NAV will be calculated based on the closing price of the foreign equity security and the prevailing exchange rate on that date. For exchanges located in countries, with time zone later than India, the NAV will be calculated based on the closing price of the foreign equity security and the prevailing exchange rate of the previous date.

- Subject to the Regulations, the investments may be in securities which are listed or unlisted, secured or unsecured, rated or unrated, and acquired through secondary market purchases, RBI auctions, open market sales conducted by RBI etc., Initial Public Offers (IPOs), other public offers, placements, rights, offers, negotiated deals, etc

- To avoid duplication of portfolios and to reduce expenses, the Scheme/Plan may invest in any other Scheme/Plans of the Fund to the extent permitted by the Regulations. In such an event, AMC will not charge management fees on the amounts of the Scheme/Plans so invested, unless permitted by the Regulations.

- **Additional Risk Factors :** The risk associated with underlying stocks remain the same except for the additional risk of fluctuation in the exchange rate of the Indian Rupee vis-à- vis US Dollar – the currency in which GDRs / ADRs are denominated. To manage risks associated with the portfolio, foreign currency and interest rate exposure, the Fund may use / invest in derivatives for efficient portfolio management including hedging and in accordance with the conditions as may be stipulated by SEBI / RBI. The Fund also hereby avers that offshore investments shall be made subject to any / all approvals, as well as the conditions thereof as may be stipulated by SEBI / RBI and provided such investments do not result in expenses to the fund in excess of the ceiling, if any, on the expenses prescribed by SEBI. The expenses to the fund shall be limited to the level which, in the opinion of the Fund, is reasonable and consistent with the costs and expenses attendant to international investing. The Fund may, where necessary, appoint other intermediaries of repute such as advisors, sub-managers, sub-custodian etc. for managing and administering such investments. The appointment of such intermediaries shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI and within the permissible ceilings of expenses. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fee, custody fees and costs, fees of appointed overseas advisors and sub-managers, transaction costs, and overseas regulatory costs.

- The NAV of the Scheme/Plan to the extent invested in Debt and Money market securities are likely to be affected by changes in the prevailing rates of interest and are likely to affect the value of the Scheme/Plan's holdings and thus the value of the Scheme/Plan's Units.

- The AMC may, considering the overall level of risk of the portfolio, invest in lower rated/ unrated securities offering higher yields. This may increase the risk of the portfolio.

- 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 AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities that offer attractive yields. This may increase the risk of the portfolio.

- 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 Scheme/Plan and may lead to the Scheme/Plan incurring losses till the security is finally sold.

- Investment decisions made by the AMC may not always be profitable, even though it is intended to generate capital appreciation and maximize the returns by actively investing in equity and equity related securities.

Other Scheme/Plan Specific Risk factors & Risk Mitigation Measures

- The liquidity of the Scheme/Plan's investments may be inherently restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures. In the event of an inordinately large number of redemption requests, or of a re-structuring of the Scheme/Plan's investment portfolio, these periods may become significant. Please read the Sections of this Scheme/Plan Information Document entitled **"Special Considerations"** and **"Right to Limit Redemptions"** there under.

- Although, the objective of the Fund is to generate optimal returns, the objective may or may not be achieved. The investors may note that if the AMC/Investment Manager is not able to make right decision regarding the timing of increasing exposure in debt securities in times of falling equity market, it may result in negative returns. Given the nature of Scheme/Plan, the portfolio turnover ratio may be on the higher side commensurate with the investment decisions and Asset Allocation of the Scheme/Plan. At times, such churning of portfolio may lead to losses due to subsequent negative or unfavorable market movements.

- As redemption is allowed only after a Lock-in- Period of five years, the investor will not be able to take advantage of the opportune moments, if any, during the Lock-in-Period.

- Post necessary approval from CBDT, the tax benefits which shall be available under the Scheme/Plan will be as per the present taxation laws and will be available only to certain specified categories of investors and that is subject to fulfillment of the relevant conditions. The information given is included for general purposes only and is based on advise that the AMC has received regarding the law and the practice that is currently in force in India and the investors and the Unit Holders should be aware that the relevant fiscal rules and their interpretation may change. As is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position or the proposed tax position prevailing at the time of investment in the Scheme/Plan will endure indefinitely. In view of the individual nature of tax consequences, each Investor/Unit Holder is advised to consult his/her own professional tax advisor.

<u>Risk Mitigation Measures:</u>

Interest Rate Risk / Reinvestment Risk: The Scheme would manage the interest rate risk & reinvestment risk by adequately matching the duration of assets in line with the duration of the Scheme.

Credit Risk: Scheme would predominantly invest in highly rated securities where there is an internal credit comfort which would reduce the probability of credit risk.

Portfolio Quality Risk: A pre approved universe of stocks / issuers based on fundamental research is maintained to which helps to mitigate the risk of a poor portfolio quality.

Concentration Risk: The Scheme would have modest presence of issuers with reasonable limits to diversify the portfolio which would mitigate the credit concentration risk as well as sector /stock specific concentration risk.

Liquidity Risk: Periodical review of the liquidity position of each scrip (Market capitalization, average volume in the market vis. a vis. Portfolio Holding) to minimize liquidity risk.

Portfolio Risk: By monitoring the return deviation and adequately managing all the above risks namely interest rate risk, reinvestment risk & credit cum concentration risk the Scheme would mitigate the overall portfolio risk. Diversification of portfolio will also help to minimize interest rate risk, liquidity risk, portfolio quality risk and overall risks associated with the portfolio.

Investments in Equity and equity related instruments, carry various risks such as inability to sell securities, trading volumes and settlement periods, market risk, liquidity risk, default risk, reinvestment risk etc. Whilst such risks cannot be eliminated, they may be mitigated by diversification and investing in well researched stocks/equity instruments. In order to mitigate the various risks, the portfolio of the Scheme will be constructed in accordance with the investment restriction specified under the Regulations which would help in mitigating certain risks relating to investments in securities market. The diversification of the portfolio into instruments which are well researched by a robust research team under a strong internal process would be instrumental in mitigating the risks associated.

Further, the AMC has necessary framework in place for risk mitigation at an enterprise level. The Risk Management division is an independent division within the organization. Internal limits are defined and judiciously monitored. Risk indicators on various parameters are computed and are monitored on a regular basis. There is a Board level Committee, the Risk Management Committee of the Board, which enables a dedicated focus on risk factors and the relevant risk mitigates.

B. REQUIREMENT OF MINIMUM INVESTORS IN THE SCHEME/PLAN

The Scheme/Plan shall have a minimum of 20 investors and no single investor shall account for more than 25% of the corpus of the Scheme/Plan. The two conditions shall also be complied within each calendar quarter, 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

- **Right to limit Purchase of units and/or Right to limit Redemption of units**

The AMC may, in the general interest of the Unit holders of the Scheme under this Scheme Information Document and keeping in view the unforeseen circumstances / unusual market conditions, limit the total number of Units which may be redeemed on any Business Day to 5% of the total number of Units then issued and outstanding under any Scheme / Plan or such other percentage as the AMC may determine.

The AMC may, at its sole discretion in response to unforeseen circumstances or unusual market conditions including, but not limited to, extreme volatility of the stock, fixed income and money markets, extended suspension of trading on the stock exchanges, natural calamities, communication breakdowns, internal system breakdowns, strikes, bandhs, riots or other situations where the AMC, considers that such suspension is necessary, limit the total number of Units which may be redeemed on any Business Day to 5% of the total number of Units then in issue or such higher percentage as the AMC may determine in any particular case.

Any Units, which by virtue of these limitations are not redeemed on a particular Business Day, will be carried forward for redemption to the next Business Day, in the order of receipt. Redemptions so carried forward will be priced on the basis of the Redemption Price of the Business Day on which redemption is made. Under such circumstances, to the extent multiple redemption requests are received at the same time on a single Business Day, redemption's will be made on pro-rata basis, based on the size of each redemption request, the balance amount being carried forward for redemption to the next Business Day(s).

- **Suspension of Purchase and Redemption of Units**

  The purchase and/or redemption of Units may be suspended with prior approval of Trustees and Asset Management Company giving the details of circumstances and justification for the proposed action shall also be informed to SEBI in advance, temporarily or indefinitely when any of the following conditions exist at one/more Designated Investor Service Centre's:

  a) The stock market stops functioning or trading is restricted;
  b) Periods of extreme volatility in the stock market, fixed income or money market, which, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, are prejudicial or detrimental to the interest of the investors;
  c) Natural calamity;
  d) For any bulk processing like dividend, etc.
  e) If banks do not carry-out any of the normal Banking activities at one or more Designated Investor Service Centers;
  f) In the event of breakdown in the means of communication used for the valuation of investments of the Scheme, without which the value of the securities cannot be accurately calculated;
  g) In the event of any force majeure or disaster that affects the normal functioning of the AMC or the designated investor service centers;
  h) SEBI, by order, so directs;
  i) AMC also reserves the right at its sole discretion to withdraw sale of Units in the Scheme temporarily or indefinitely, if the AMC views that increasing the Scheme's size further may prove detrimental to the existing unit holders of the Scheme. An order/request to purchase Units is not binding on and may be rejected by the Trustee, the AMC or their respective agents, unless it has been confirmed in writing by the AMC or its agents and (or) payment has been received.

D. DEFINITIONS

In this Scheme/Plan unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Acceptance date" or "date of acceptance" with reference to an application made by an applicant to the UTI Asset Management Company (UTI AMC) for purchase or redemption of units means the day on which the UTI Financial Centres (UFCs) / Registrar or the other official points of acceptance (as per the list attached with this Scheme/Plan Information Document) or notified hereafter, after being satisfied that such application is complete in all respects, accepts the same;

2. "Accounting Year" of UTI Mutual Fund is from April to March;

3. "Act" means the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, (15 of 1992) as amended from time to time;

4. "Applicant" means an investor who is eligible to participate in the scheme and who is not a minor and shall include the alternate applicant mentioned in the application form;

5. "AMFI" means Association of Mutual Funds in India;

6. "Asset Management Company / UTI AMC / AMC / Investment Manager" means the UTI Asset Management Company Limited incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, (1 of 1956) [replaced by The Companies Act, 2013 (No.18 of 2013)] and approved as such by Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) under sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 21 to act as the investment manager to the Scheme/Plans of UTI Mutual Fund;

7. “Body Corporate” or “Corporation” includes a company incorporated outside India but does not include (a) a corporation sole, (b) a co-operative society registered under any law relating to co-operative societies and (c) any other body corporate (not being a company as defined under Companies Act, 1956 [replaced by The Companies Act, 2013 (No.18 of 2013)] which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

8. “Book Closure” is a period when the register of unit holders is closed for all transactions viz., purchase / redemption / changeover / switchover, change in particulars etc. Such Book Closure period will not exceed 15 days in a year;

9. “Business Day” means a day other than (i) Saturday and Sunday or (ii) a day on which the principal stock exchange with reference to which the valuation of securities under the Scheme/Plan is done is closed, or the Reserve Bank of India or banks in Mumbai are closed for business, or (iii) a day on which the UTI AMC offices in Mumbai remain closed or (iv) a day on which purchase and redemption / changeover / switchover of unit is suspended by the Trustee or (v) a day on which normal business could not be transacted due to storm, floods, bandhs, strikes or such other events as the AMC may specify from time to time;

   The AMC reserves the right to declare any day as a Business Day or otherwise at any or all official Points of Acceptance;

10. "CDSL" means Central Depository Services (India) Ltd.

11. “Custodian” means a person who has been granted a certificate of registration to carry on the business of custodian under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Custodian of Securities) Regulations, 1996, and who may be appointed for rendering custodian services for the Scheme/Plan in accordance with the Regulations.

12. "Depository" means a body corporate as defined in Depositories Act, 1996 (22 of 1996) and includes National Securities Depository Ltd. (NSDL) and Central Depository Services Ltd. (CDSL).

13. "Dividend" Income distributed by the Scheme on the Units.

14. “Distributable surplus” means the Gains that has been realised on a marked to market basis and is carried forward to the balance sheet at market value, arising out of appreciation on investments which is readily available for distribution to the unit holders as Income.

15. “Eligible Trust” means - (i) a trust created by or in pursuance of the provisions of any law which is for the time being in force in any State, or (ii) a trust, the properties of which are vested in a treasurer under the Charitable Endowments Act 1890 (Act 6 of 1890), or (iii) a religious or charitable trust which is administered or controlled or supervised by or under the provisions of any law, which is for the time being in force relating to religious or charitable trusts or, (iv) any other trust, being an irrevocable trust, which has been created for the purpose of or in connection with the endowment of any property or properties for the benefit or use of the public or any section thereof, or (v) a trust created by a will which is valid and has become effective, or (vi) any other trust, being an irrevocable trust, which has been created by an instrument in writing and includes 'depository’ within the meaning of Clause(e) of Subsection (1) of Section 2 of The Depositories Act, 1996;

16. "Firm, "partner" and "partnership" have the meanings assigned to them in the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 (9 of 1932), but the expression "partner" shall also include any person who being a minor is admitted to the benefits of the partnership;

17. “Fund Manager” means the manager appointed for the day-to-day management and administration of the Scheme/Plan;

18. "Investment Management Agreement or IMA" means the Investment Management Agreement (IMA) dated December 9, 2002, executed between UTI Trustee Company Private Limited and UTI Asset Management Company Limited;

19. "Investor Service Centre" such offices as are designated as Investor Service Centre (ISC) by the AMC from time to time;

20. "Load" is a charge that may be levied as a percentage of NAV at the time of exiting from the Scheme/Plan;

21. "Lock-in-Period" shall be a period of 5 years from the date of allotment of units under the Plan during which period the applicant will be required to hold the units and not tender them for redemption;

22. "Mutual Fund" or "Fund" or "UTIMF" means UTI Mutual Fund, a Trust under the Indian Trust Act, 1882 registered with SEBI under registration number MF / 048 / 03 / 01 dated January 14, 2003;

23. "NAV" means Net Asset Value of the Units of the Scheme/Plan calculated in the manner provided in this Scheme/Plan Information Document and in conformity with the SEBI Regulations as prescribed from time to time.

24. "New Fund Offer or NFO or New Fund Offer Period" means offer of the units of the UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan and UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Income Generator Scheme/Plan during the New Fund Offer Period.

25. New Fund Offer Period of the Scheme/Plan" Offer of units of the Scheme/Plan during the New Fund Offer Period of the Scheme/Plan and as determined by the AMC.

26. "Non-Resident Indian (NRI)" shall have the meaning as defined under Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) Regulations, 2000 (FEMA Regulation 2000) framed by Reserve Bank of India under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999). As per FEMA Regulation 2000, "Non-Resident Indian (NRI)" means a person resident outside India who is a citizen of India or is a person of Indian origin. A person shall be deemed to be a "person of Indian origin" if he is a citizen of any country other than Bangladesh or Pakistan and if (a) he at any time held Indian passport; or (b) he or either of his parents or any of his grandparents was a citizen of India by virtue of the Constitution of India or the Citizenship Act, 1955 (57 of 1955); or (c) the person is a spouse of an Indian citizen or a person referred to in sub-clause (a) or (b) herein;

27. "NSDL" means the National Securities Depository Ltd.

28. "Number of units deemed to be in issue" means the aggregate of the number of units issued and still remaining outstanding;

29. "Official points of acceptance" UTI Financial Centers (UFCs), Offices of the Registrars of the Scheme/Plan and any other authorised center as may be notified by UTI AMC from time to time are the official points of acceptance of purchase / changeover / switchover and redemption applications of the Scheme/Plan. The cut off time as mentioned in the Scheme/Plan Information Document will be applicable at these official points of acceptance. The list of official point of acceptance is attached with this document.

    For purchase / redemption / changeover / switchover of units applications received at any authorized collection center, which is not an official point of acceptance, the cut off time at the official point of acceptance alone, will be applicable for determination of NAV.

30. "RBI" means the Reserve Bank of India, constituted under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934;

31. “Record date” the date announced by the fund for any benefits like dividends, bonus etc. The person holding the units as per the records of UTI AMC / Registrars, on the record date shall be eligible for such benefits;

32. “Registrar” means a person whose services may be retained by UTI AMC to act as the Registrar under the Scheme/Plan, from time to time;

33. “Regulations” or “SEBI Regulations” mean the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, as amended from time to time;

34. “Scheme/Plan” means the UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund - Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan or UTI - Retirement Benefit Pension Fund - Income Generator Scheme/Plan.

35. “SEBI” means the Securities and Exchange Board of India set up under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992);

36. “Society” means a society established under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 (21 of 1860) or any other society established under any State or Central law for the time being in force;

37. “Sponsors” are Bank of Baroda, Punjab National Bank, Life Insurance Corporation of India and State Bank of India;

38. “Switchover” means transfer of units of one Scheme/Plan of UTI MF to another Scheme/Plan of UTI MF wherever permissible.

39. “Time” all time referred to in the Scheme/Plan Information Document stands for Indian Standard Time.

40. “Trustee” means UTI Trustee Company Private Limited, a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 [replaced by The Companies Act, 2013 (No.18 of 2013)] and approved by SEBI to act as the Trustee to the Scheme/Plans of UTI Mutual Fund.

41. “Trust Deed” means the Trust Deed dated December 9, 2002 of UTI Mutual Fund.

42. “Unit” means the interest of the Unit Holders in a Scheme/Plan, which consists of each unit representing one undivided share in the assets of a Scheme/Plan.

43. “Unit Capital” means the aggregate of the face value of units issued under the Scheme/Plan and outstanding for the time being.

44. “Unit holder” means a person holding units in the Scheme/Plan of the Mutual Fund.

45. In this Scheme/Plan Information Document, unless the context otherwise requires, (i) the singular includes the plural and vice versa, (ii) reference to any gender includes a reference to all other genders, (iii) heading and bold typeface are only for convenience and shall be ignored for the purposes of interpretation.

E. DUE DILIGENCE BY THE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Due Diligence Certificate submitted to SEBI for
UTI Retirement Benefit Pension Fund - Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan
&
UTI Retirement Benefit Pension Fund - Income Generator Scheme/Plan

It is confirmed that:

i. the Draft Scheme/Plan Information Document forwarded to SEBI is in accordance with the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, and the guidelines and directives issued by SEBI from time to time except with respect to the following;

ii. all legal requirements connected with the launching of the Scheme/Plan was 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/Plan Information Document are true, fair and adequate to enable the investors to make a well informed decision regarding investment in the Scheme/Plan;

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

Date:____________, 2016
Place: Mumbai

Vivek Maheshwari
Compliance Officer

II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME/PLAN

A. TYPE OF THE SCHEME/PLAN

UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan and UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Income Generator Scheme/Plan are an open ended notified tax savings cum pension Scheme/Plan with no assured returns.

B. WHAT IS THE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME/PLAN?

Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan: The investment objective of the Scheme/Plan is to aim for long term wealth creation for the investors which will be in line with their retirement goals by investing in a portfolio mix of equity and equity related securities. However, there can be no assurance or guarantee that the investment objective of the Scheme/Plan will be achieved.

Income Generator Scheme/Plan: The investment objective of the Scheme/Plan is to aim for regular income through a conservative management of portfolio predominantly invested in debt and money market instruments and balance in equity and equity related instruments. However, there can be no assurance or guarantee that the investment objective of the Scheme/Plan will be achieved.

C. HOW WILL THE SCHEME/PLAN ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?

1. **Asset Allocation:**

The Funds collected under the Scheme/Plan shall generally be invested consistent with the objective of the Scheme/Plan in the following manner:

Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan:

Instruments	**Indicative Allocation (% of total assets)**	**Risk Profile**
Equity & Equity related instruments	Minimum - 80% Maximum- 100%	High
Debt and Money Market Securities (including Securitised Debt)*	Minimum - 0% Maximum- 20%	Low to Medium

* Investment in Securitised debt, if undertaken, would not exceed 10% of the net assets of the Scheme.

Income Generator Scheme/Plan:

Instruments	**Indicative Allocation (% of total assets)**	**Risk Profile**
Debt and Money Market Securities (including Securitised Debt)*	Minimum - 75% Maximum- 100%	Low to Medium
Equity and Equity related securities	Minimum - 0% Maximum- 25%	High

* Investment in Securitised debt, if undertaken, would not exceed 20% of the net assets of the Scheme.

The Scheme/Plan will not engage in Short Selling, Credit Default Swaps.

The scheme may engage in Securities Lending and Repo in Corporate Debt. Gross exposure of the scheme to repo transactions in corporate debt securities shall not be more than 10% of the net asset scheme or such other limits as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time . The scheme may engage in Securities Lending not exceeding 15% of the net assets of the scheme and shall not lend more than 5% of its Net Assets to a single counterparty or such other limits as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time.

Performance will depend on the Asset Management Company's ability to assess accurately and react to changing market conditions.

If the Fund Manager decides to invest in ADRs / GDRs issued by Indian / foreign companies and in foreign Securities in accordance with SEBI Regulations in the Scheme, investments in such instruments will not exceed 20% of the net assets of the Scheme.

Gross investments in securities under the Scheme which includes equities, equity related instruments/securities, debt securities, money market instruments and derivatives will not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme or such other limits as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time. However, the gross exposure to derivatives in the equity segment shall be restricted to 50% of the net assets of the Scheme.

The above investment pattern is indicative and may be changed by the Fund Manager for a short term period on defensive considerations, keeping in view market conditions, market opportunities, applicable SEBI (MF) Regulations 1996, legislative amendments and other political and economic factors, the intention being at all times to seek to protect the interests of the Unit Holders. Further in the event of any deviations below the minimum limits or beyond the maximum limits as specified in the above table and subject to the notes mentioned herein, the Fund Manager shall - rebalance the portfolio within 30 days from the date of said deviation. In case the same is not aligned to the above asset allocation pattern within 30 days, justification shall be provided to the Investment Committee of the AMC and reasons for the same shall be recorded in writing. The Investment Committee shall then decide on the course of action.

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

Investment in Money Market Instruments

While no fixed allocation will normally be made for investment in money market instruments like Call Deposits, Commercial Papers, Treasury Bills etc. the same will be kept to the minimum generally to meet the liquidity needs of the Scheme/Plan.

UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan and UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Income Generator Scheme/Plan retains the option to alter the asset allocation for short-term periods on defensive consideration.

The Scheme/Plan primarily debt oriented shall not have sectoral exposure in excess of 25% of the net assets as per sectoral classification as prescribed by AMFI.

As per the partial modification to SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/21/2012 dated September 13, 2012, SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/24/2012 dated November 19, 2012 and SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/05/2014 dated March 24, 2014. The AMCs shall ensure that total exposure of debt Scheme/Plans of mutual funds in a particular sector (excluding investments in Bank CDs, CBLO, short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks, G-Secs, T Bills and AAA rated securities issued by Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks) shall not exceed 25% of the net assets of the Scheme/Plan.

Provided that an additional exposure to financial services sector (over and above the limit of 25%) not exceeding 5% of the net assets of the Scheme/Plan shall be allowed by way of increase in exposure to Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) only.

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

Pending deployment of funds of the Scheme/Plan in securities in terms of the investment objective of the Scheme/Plan as stated above, the funds of the Scheme/Plan may be invested in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks in accordance with SEBI Circular No SEBI / IMD / Cir No 1 / 91171 /07 dated April 16, 2007.

2. Debt market in India

(i) Debt Instrument Characteristics:

A Debt Instrument is basically an obligation which the borrower has to service periodically and generally has the following features:

Face Value	: Stated value of the paper / Principal Amount
Coupon	: Zero, fixed or floating
Frequency	: Semi-annual, annual, sometimes quarterly
Maturity	: Bullet, staggered
Redemption	: FV, premium or discount
Options	: Call/Put
Issue Price	: Par (FV) or premium or discount

A debt instrument comprises of a unique series of cash flows for each paper, terms of which are decided at the time of issue. Discounting these cash flows to the present value at various applicable discount rates (market rates) provides the market price.

(ii) Debt Market Structure

The Indian Debt market comprises of the Money Market and the Long Term Debt Market.

Money market instruments are Commercial Papers (CPs), Certificates of Deposit (CDs), Treasury bills (T-bills), Repos, Inter-bank Call money deposit, CBLOs etc. They are mostly discounted instruments that are issued at a discount to face value.

Money market instruments have a tenor of less than one year while debt market instruments typically have a tenor of more than one year

Long Term Debt market in India comprises mainly of two segments *viz.*, the Government securities market and the corporate securities market.

Government securities includes central, state and local issues. The main instruments in this market are Dated securities (Fixed or Floating) and Treasury bills (Discounted Papers). The Central Government securities are generally issued through auctions on the basis of 'Uniform price' method or 'Multiple price' method while State Govt. are through on-tap sales.

Corporate debt segment on the other hand includes bonds/debentures issued by private corporates, public sector units (PSUs) and development financial institutions (DFIs). The debentures are rated by a rating agency and based on the feedback from the market, the issue is priced accordingly. The bonds issued may be fixed or floating. The floating rate debt market has emerged as an active market in the rising interest rate scenario. Benchmarks range from Overnight rates or Treasury benchmarks.

Debt derivatives market comprises mainly of Interest Rate Swaps linked to Overnight benchmarks called MIBOR (Mumbai Inter Bank Offered Rate) and is an active market. Banks and corporate are major players here and of late Mutual Funds have also started hedging their exposures through these products.

Securitised Debt Instruments – Asset securitization is a process of transfer of risk whereby commercial or consumer receivables are pooled packaged and sold in the form of financial instruments. A typical process of asset securitisation involves sale of specific Receivables to a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) set up in the form of a trust or a company. The SPV in turn issues financial instruments to investors, which are rated by an independent credit rating agency. Bank, Corporates, Housing and Finance companies generally issue securitised instruments. The underlying receivables generally comprise of loans of Commercial Vehicles, Auto and Two wheeler pools, Mortgage pools (residential housing loans), Personal

Loan, credit card and Corporate receivables. The instrument, which is issued, includes loans or receivables maturing only after all receivables are realized. However depending on timing of underlying receivables, the average tenure of the securitized paper gives a better indication of the maturity of the instrument.

(iii) Regulators

The RBI operates both as the monetary authority and the debt manager to the government. In its role as a monetary authority, the RBI participates in the market through open-market operations as well as through Liquidity Adjustment facility (LAF) to regulate the money supply. It also regulates the bank rate and repo rate, and uses these rates as indirect tools for its monetary policy. The RBI as the debt manager issues the securities at the cheapest possible rate. The SEBI regulates the debt instruments listed on the stock exchanges.

(iv) Market Participants

Given the large size of the trades, the debt market has remained predominantly a wholesale market.

Primary Dealers

Primary dealers (PDs) act as underwriters in the primary market, and as market makers in the secondary market.

Brokers

Brokers bring together counterparties and negotiate terms of the trade.

Investors

Banks, Insurance Companies, Mutual Funds are important players in the debt market. Other players are Trusts, Provident and pension funds.

(v) Types of security issuance and eligible investors:

Issuer	Instruments	Yields (as on 03.02.2016)	Maturity	Investors
Central Government	Dated Securities	7.25% - 8.28%	1-30 years	Banks, Insurance Co, PFs, MFs, PDs, Individuals, FPI
Central Government	T-Bills	7.25% - 7.30%	364/91 days	Banks, Insurance Co, PFs, MFs, PDs, Individuals, FPI
State Government	Dated Securities	8.40% - 8.45%	10 years	Banks, Insurance Co, PFs, MFs, PDs, Individuals
PSUs Corporates	Bonds	8.25% - 8.48%	5-10 years	Banks, Insurance Co, PFs, MFs, PDs, Individuals, FPI
Corporates (AAA rated)	Bonds	8.80% - 8.60%	1-10 years	Banks, MFs, Corporates, Individuals, FPI
Corporates	Commercial Papers	8.00% - 9.00%	15 days to 1 yr	Banks, MFs, Fin Inst, Corporates, Individuals, FPIs
Banks	Certificates of Deposit	7.40% - 8.15%	15 days to 1 yr	Banks, Insurance Co, PFs, MFs, PDs, Individuals
Banks	Bonds	8.40% - 8.50%	10-15 years	Banks, Companies, MFs, PDs, Individuals

(vi) Trading Mechanism

Government Securities and Money Market Instruments

Currently, Government Securities (G-Sec) trades are predominantly routed though NDS-OM which is a screen based anonymous order matching systems for secondary market trading in G Sec owned by RBI. Corporate Debt is basically a phone driven market where deals are concluded verbally over recorded lines. The reporting of trade is done on the NSE Wholesale Debt Market segment.

D. WHERE WILL THE SCHEME/PLAN INVEST?

1. The corpus of the Scheme can be invested in any (but not exclusively) of the following instruments.

(i) Indian Equity and equity related securities including convertible bonds and debentures and warrants carrying the right to obtain equity shares

(ii) Securities created and issued by the Central and State Governments and/or repos/reverse repos in such Government Securities as may be permitted by RBI (including but not limited to coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills)

(iii) Securities guaranteed by the Central and State Governments (including but not limited to coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills)

(iv) Debt securities issued by domestic Government agencies and statutory bodies, which may or may not carry a Central/State Government guarantee

(v) Corporate debt securities (of both public and private sector undertakings)

(vi) Securities issued by banks (both public and private sector) as permitted by SEBI from time to time and development financial institutions

(vii) Money market instruments permitted by SEBI, having maturities of up to one year, or in alternative investment for the call money market.

(viii) Certificate of Deposits (CDs)

(ix) Commercial Papers (CPs)

(x) The non-convertible part of convertible securities

(xi) Any other domestic fixed income securities

(xii) Derivative instruments like Interest Rate Swaps, Forward rate Agreements, Stock/ Index Futures, Stock/ Index Options and such other derivate instruments permitted by SEBI

(xiii) ADRs/ GDRs issued by Indian or foreign companies

(xiv) Equity of overseas companies listed on recognized stock exchanges overseas

(xv) Initial and follow on public offerings for listing at recognized stock exchanges overseas

(xvi) Foreign debt securities in the countries with fully convertible currencies, short term as well as long term debt instruments with rating not below investment grade by accredited/registered credit rating agencies

(xvii) Repos in the form of investment, where the counterparty is rated not below investment grade; repos should not however, involve any borrowing of funds by mutual funds

(xviii) Government securities where the countries are rated not below investment grade

(xix) Derivatives traded on recognized stock exchanges overseas only for hedging and portfolio balancing with underlying as securities

(xx) Short term deposits with banks overseas where the issuer is rated not below investment grade

(xxi) Units/securities issued by overseas mutual funds or unit trusts registered with overseas regulators and investing in (a) aforesaid securities, (b) Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) listed in recognized stock exchanges overseas or (c) unlisted overseas securities (not exceeding 10% of their net assets)

(xxii) The Scheme Shall engage in securities lending for equity investments, in line with the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, Securities Lending Scheme, 1997, SEBI Circular No MFD/ CIR/01/047/99 dated February 10, 1999, SEBI Circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 14/ 187175/ 2009 dated December 15, 2009, SEBI Circular No. MRD/ DoP/SE/Dep/Cir-14/2007 dated December 20, 2007 notifying framework for lending securities and such other applicable guidelines as may be amended from time to time. The Scheme may engage in Securities Lending not exceeding 15% of the net assets of the Scheme and shall not lend more than 5% of its net assets to a single counterparty or such other limits as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time.

(xxiii) Investment in overseas securities shall be made in accordance with the requirements stipulated by SEBI and RBI from time to time.

The aggregate ceiling for overseas investments [as stated in point (i) to (x) above] is US $ 7 bn. Within the overall limit of US $ 7 bn, mutual funds can make overseas investments subject to a maximum of US $ 300 mn. per mutual fund.

If the Fund Manager decides to invest in ADRs / GDRs issued by Indian / Foreign Companies and in foreign Securities in accordance with SEBI Regulations in the Scheme, investments in such instruments will not exceed 20% of the net assets of the Scheme. The fund manager will consider the risk/reward ratio of the investments in these instruments. Risks may include fluctuating currency prices, relevant regulations of exchanges/ countries, financial reporting standards, liquidity and political instability, among others. At the same time, these securities offer new investment and portfolio diversification opportunities into multi-market and multi-currency products.

(xxiv) Securitised debt instruments, which are either asset backed or mortgage backed securities. Investment in securitised will be as per the limits in the asset allocation table of the Scheme, subject to permissible limits laid under SEBI (MF) Regulations.

2. Participation in Repo in Corporate Debt Securities

The Scheme/Plans shall participate in repo transactions in Corporate Debt Securities within the following overall framework, as per the guidelines of Securities and Exchange Board of India and Boards of UTI Trustee Co P Ltd & UTI AMC Ltd.

(A) <u>Gross Exposure Norms</u>

(i) The gross exposure of any Scheme/Plan to ‘corporate bonds repo transactions’ shall not be more than 10% of the net assets of the concerned Scheme/Plan.

(ii) The cumulative gross exposure through ‘corporate bonds repo transactions’ along with equity, debt and derivatives shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the concerned Scheme/Plan.

(iii) In addition to investment restrictions specified in SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996, the counter-party exposure in a Scheme/Plan, considering the investments held in the debt securities and value of collaterals held through repo transactions (as a lender), shall not be more than 30% in case of money market instruments (20% in other cases).

(B) <u>Category of the counter-party to be considered for making investment</u>

All entities eligible for transaction in corporate debt repos, as defined by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and SEBI, shall be considered for repo transactions.

(C) Credit Rating of Counterparty to be considered for making investment

The Scheme/Plan/s shall carry out repo transactions with only those counterparties, who have a credit rating of 'AA- and above' (Long term rating) or 'A1+' (Short term rating).

(D) Tenor of Repo

As a repo seller, the Scheme/Plan/s can borrow for a period not more than six months as per the existing Regulation 44(2) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.

As a repo buyer, the Scheme/Plan/s can lend for a maximum period of one year, subject to provision/s of the Scheme/Plan Information Document (SID).

(E) Tenor and Credit Rating of the Collateral

The Scheme/Plan/s shall participate in repo transactions in Corporate Rs. Bonds rated 'AA' and above ('A1+' in respect of money market instruments).

The tenor of the collateral shall not be more than 10 years.

(F) Minimum Haircut

In terms of RBI guidelines, repo transactions shall be subject to the following minimum haircuts:-

Rating of the Security	AAA	AA+	AA
Minimum Haircut	7.50%	8.50%	10%

The above are minimum stipulated haircuts where the repo period is overnight or where the re-margining frequency (in case of longer tenor repos) is daily. In all other cases, Fund Manager may adopt appropriate higher haircuts.
Depending on the market conditions and risk perceptions, the Fund Manager may seek higher haircut (while lending) or give a higher haircut (while borrowing).

(G) Risk factors and mitigation measures

1) Illiquidity Risk

The repo market for corporate debt securities is over the counter (OTC) and illiquid. Hence, repo obligations cannot be easily sold to other parties.

Therefore, to mitigate such risks, it has been stipulated that gross exposure to Repo in corporate bonds would be limited to 10% of net assets of the concerned Scheme/Plan. Further, the tenor of repo would be taken based on nature and unit holders' pattern of the Scheme/Plan.

2) Counter-party risk

Credit risk would arise if the counter-party fails to repurchase the security as contracted or if counterparty fails to return the security or interest received on due date. To mitigate such risks, the Scheme/Plans shall carry out repo transactions with only those counterparties, which has a credit rating of 'A1+' or 'AA- and above'. In case of lending of funds as a repo buyer, minimum haircuts on the value of the collateral security have been stipulated, and we would receive the collateral security in the Scheme/Plan's account before the money is lent to the counter-party. Overall, we would have a limited number of counter-parties, primarily comprising of Mutual Funds, Scheduled Commercial banks, Financial Institutions and Primary dealers.

Similarly, in the event of the Scheme/Plan being unable to pay back the money to the counterparty as contracted, the counter-party may hurriedly dispose of the assets (as they have sufficient margin) and the net proceeds may be refunded to the Scheme/Plan. Thus, the Scheme/Plan may suffer losses in such cases. Sufficient funds flow management systems are in place to mitigate such risks.

3) Collateral Risk (as a repo buyer)

Collateral risks arise due to fall in the value of the security (change in credit rating and/or interest rates) against which the money has been lent under the repo arrangement. To mitigate such risks, we have stipulated the minimum credit rating of the issuer of collateral security ('AA' for long-term instruments / A1+ for money market instruments), maximum duration of the collateral security (10 years) and minimum haircuts on the value of the security. For further details refer to SAI/Addendum No.7/2014-15 dated 7th July 2014.

3. Participation in Derivative Products

The Scheme(s)/ Plan(s) may take derivatives position based on the opportunities available subject to the guidelines provided by SEBI from time to time and in line with the overall investment objective of the Scheme/Plan. The Scheme/Plan will comply with the prescribed disclosure requirements. Derivative Positions may be taken to hedge the portfolio, rebalance the same or to undertake any other strategy as permitted under SEBI (MF) Regulations from time to time. Hedging does not mean maximisation of returns but only reduction of systematic or market risk inherent in the investment.

Derivatives:

A derivative instrument, broadly, is a financial contract whose payoff structure is determined by the value of an underlying security, index, interest rate etc. Thus a derivative instrument derives its value from some underlying variable.

Derivatives are further classified into
- Futures
- Options
- Interest Rate Swaps
- Forward Rate Agreements

Futures:

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

Options:
An option is a derivative instrument which gives its holder (buyer) the right but not the obligation to buy or sell the underlying security at the contracted price on or before the specified date. The purchase of an option requires an up-front payment (premium) to the seller of the option.

There are two basic types of options, call option and put option.

(a) Call option:
A call option gives the buyer of the option the right but not the obligation to buy a given quantity of the underlying asset, at a given price (strike price), on or before a given future date.

(b) Put option:
A put option gives the buyer of the option the right but not the obligation to sell a given quantity of the underlying asset, at a given price (strike price), on or before a given future date.

On expiry of a call option, if the market price of the underlying asset is lower than the strike price the call would expire unexercised. Likewise, if, on the expiry of a put option, the market price of the underlying asset is higher than that of the strike price the put option will expire unexercised.

The buyer/holder of an option can make loss of not more than the option premium paid to the seller/writer but the possible gain is unlimited. On the other hand, the option seller/writer's maximum gain is limited to the option premium charged by him from the buyer/ holder but can make unlimited loss.

Interest Rate Swaps:
All swaps are financial contracts, which involve exchange (swap) of a set of payments owned by one party for another set of payments owned by another party, usually through an intermediary (market maker). An IRS can be defined as a contract between two parties (Counter Parties) to exchange, on particular dates in the future, one series of cash flows, (fixed interest) for another series of cashflows (variable or floating interest) in the same currency and on the same principal for an agreed period of time. The exchange of cashflows need not occur on the same date. It may be noted that in such hedged positions (fixed v/s floating or vice versa), both legs of the transactions have interest rate volatility as underlying. Debt derivatives are as of now customised over the counter products and there is no guarantee that these products will be available on tap. The provision for trading in derivatives is an enabling provision and it is not binding on the Scheme/Plan's to undertake trading on a day to day basis.

Forward Rate Agreement (FRA) :
A FRA is an agreement between two counter parties to pay or to receive the difference between an agreed fixed rate (the FRA rate) and the interest rate prevailing on a stipulated future date, based on a notional amount, for an agreed period. In short, in a FRA, interest rate is fixed now for a future period. The special feature of FRAs is that the only payment is the difference between the FRA rate and the Reference rate and hence are single settlement contracts. As in the case of IRS, notional amounts are not exchanged.

Derivatives can be traded over the exchange or can be structured between two counter-parties. Those transacted over the exchange are called Exchange Traded derivatives whereas the other category is referred to as OTC (Over the Counter) derivatives.

Some of the differences of these two derivative categories are as under :

Exchange traded derivatives : These are quoted on the exchanges like any other traded asset class. The most common amongst these are the Index Futures, Index Options, Stock Futures and Options on individual equities / securities. The basic form of the futures contract is similar to that of the forward contract, a futures contract obligates its owner to purchase a specified asset at a specified exercise price on the contract maturity date. Futures are cash-settled and are traded only in organised exchanges. Exchange traded derivatives are standardised in terms of amount and delivery date. Standardisation and transparency generally ensures a liquid market together with narrower spreads. On the other hand, for delivery dates far in the future, there may be insufficient liquidity in the futures market whereas an OTC price may be available.

OTC derivatives : OTC derivatives require the two parties engaging in a derivatives transaction to come together through a process of negotiation. It is a derivative that is customised in terms of structure, amount, tenor, underlying assets, collateral etc. Some of the common examples are interest rate and currency swaps, Forward Rate Agreements (FRAs) etc.

Position Limit in Derivatives

The position limits for trading in derivatives by Mutual Funds specified by SEBI vide SEBI Circular No. DNPD/Cir-29/2005 dated September 14, 2005, SEBI Circular No. DNPD/Cir -30/2006 dated

January 20, 2006 and SEBI Circular No. SEBI/DNPD/Cir-31/2006 dated September 22, 2006 are as follows:

i) Position limit for Mutual Funds in index options contracts

a. The Mutual Fund position limit in all index options contracts on a particular underlying index shall be Rs. 500 crores 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 Rs. 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.

(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

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

a. For stocks having applicable market-wide position limit (MWPL) of Rs. 500 crores or more, the combined futures and options position limit shall be 20% of applicable MWPL or Rs. 300 crores, whichever is lower and within which stock futures position cannot exceed 10% of applicable MWPL or Rs. 150 crores, whichever is lower.

b. For stocks having applicable market-wide position limit (MWPL) less than Rs. 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 Rs. 50 crore whichever is lower.

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

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.

Some of the derivative techniques/ strategies that may be used are:-

(i) The Scheme/Plan will use hedging techniques including dealing in derivative products - like futures and options, warrants, interest rate swaps (IRS), forward rate agreement (FRA) as may be permissible under SEBI (MFs) Regulations.

(ii) The Scheme/Plan intends to use derivatives only for the purpose of hedging and/or re-balancing of the portfolio against any anticipated move in the equity and debt markets. A hedge is primarily designed to offset a loss on a portfolio with a gain in the hedge position.

(iii) The Fund manager may use various strategies for trading in derivatives with a view to enhancing returns and taking cover against possible fluctuations in the market. One of the strategies could be to use index futures with a view to increasing/ decreasing the overall level of investment in equities.

(iv) The Fund Manager may sell the index forward by taking a short position in index futures to save on the cost of outflow of funds or in the event of negative view on the market.

(v) The Schemes/Plans shall have a maximum derivatives net position of 25% of the portfolio, i.e. net assets, including cash. Within this, the restriction on asset allocation would apply to derivatives position as well. This means that the maximum permissible derivatives position would be split in the same ratio as the asset allocation specified in the Scheme/Plan Information Document.

As per the current norms of UTI AMC, the value of derivative contracts outstanding at any point of time will be limited to 25% of the net assets of the Scheme/Plan at the time of investment. UTI AMC may in future revise the limits within the SEBI (MFs) Regulations in keeping with the investment objective of the Scheme/Plan. Such derivative position will comply with overall limits and norms of SEBI Circular No Cir / IMD / DF / 11 / 2010 dated August 18, 2010, DNPD/CIR-29/2005 dated September 14, 2005, SEBI/DNPD/Cir-31/2006 dated September 22, 2006 and DNPD/CIR-31/2006 dated January 20, 2006.

4. Exposure limits for trading in derivatives by Mutual Funds as per SEBI Circular No. Cir/IMD/DF/11/2010 dated 18th August 2010:

a. The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme/Plan.

b. Mutual Funds shall not write options or purchase instruments with embedded written options.

c. The total exposure related to option premium paid must not exceed 20% of the net assets of the Scheme/Plan.

d. Cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days may be treated as not creating any exposure.

e. Exposure due to hedging positions may not be included in the above mentioned limits subject to the following:-

(i) Hedging positions are the derivative positions that reduce possible losses on an existing position in securities and till the existing position remains.

(ii) 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 a.

(iii) Any derivative instrument used to hedge has the same underlying security as the existing position being hedged.

(iv) 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.

f. 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/Plan. Exposure to a single counterparty in such transactions should not exceed 10% of the net assets of the Scheme/Plan.

g. 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 a.

Definition of Exposure in case of Derivative Positions

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

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

The proceeds collected during the NFO shall be used only on or after the closure of the NFO period.

The AMC retains the right to enter into such derivative transactions as may be permitted by the Regulations from time to time. For risks associated with investments in derivatives investors are requested to refer to Risk Factors of this Scheme/Plan Information Document.

5. Investment by these Schemes in any other Schemes of UTI AMC

Investment by these in other Mutual Fund schemes will be in accordance with Regulation 44(1), Seventh Schedule of the SEBI (MFs) Regulations as under: A scheme may invest in another scheme under the same asset management company or any other mutual fund without charging any fees, provided that aggregate inter scheme investment made by all schemes under the same management or in schemes under the management of any other asset management company shall not exceed 5% of the net asset value of the mutual fund. Such investment will be consistent with the investment objective of the schemes. No investment management fees will be charged by the AMC on such investment.

E. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES?

1. UTI Retirement Benefit Pension Fund - Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan

The Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan, under normal market conditions, will invest in net assets primarily in Equity and equity related instruments and balance in fixed income securities, money market instruments and cash equivalents.

For investments primarily in equity and equity related securities, the Wealth Creation Scheme would aim to provide long term capital growth by investing in a well diversified portfolio of equity and equity related securities.

The portfolio manager proposes to invest in equity and equity related instruments of companies with greater emphasis on individual company metrics driven by in-depth research techniques and employing the full potential of the research team at the AMC.

The overlying investment philosophy would be a combination of top down and bottom up approach wherein the objective is to identify and invest in companies that exhibit strong and sustainable growth and are valued at prices which are at a discount or in short do not reflect the growth potential.

2. UTI Retirement Benefit Pension Fund - Income Generator Scheme/Plan

The Income Generator Scheme, under normal market conditions, will invest in net assets primarily in Debt and Money market instruments. The Scheme will retain the flexibility to invest across all the debt and money market instruments of various maturities. The AMC will strive to assess risk of the potential investment in terms of credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The AMC would manage the investments of the Scheme on a dynamic basis to exploit emerging opportunities in the investment universe and manage risks at all points in time. The AMC will also invest the net assets of the Scheme in Equity and Equity related instruments. This Scheme seeks to generate steady long term returns with relatively low levels of risk.

Portfolio Turnover Policy (for the above mentioned both the Schemes)

Portfolio Turnover is defined as the least of purchase or sales as a percentage of average size of a fund during any specified period of time. As sales and purchases of securities can be made on daily basis, it would be difficult to estimate with reasonable level of accuracy the likely turnover in portfolios. There could be instances of churning of portfolio to take advantage of trading opportunity existing in the market. But it would be difficult to set the target for the portfolio turnover as it would be a function of purchases, general market conditions, trading opportunities, creation of liquidity to meet income distribution etc. The portfolio turnover shall be targeted so as to have return maximization for the Unit Holders. At the same time, expenses such as brokerage and transaction cost shall be kept at low level so that it does not affect the earnings of the Scheme/Plan.

F. FUNDAMENTAL ATTRIBUTES

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

(i) Type of Scheme/Plan

UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan and UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Income Generator Scheme/Plan are an open ended notified tax savings cum pension Scheme/Plan with no assured returns.

(ii) Investment objective

Main Objective - as given in Clause II B

Investment pattern- The tentative Equity/Debt/Money Market portfolio break-up with minimum and maximum asset allocation, while retaining the option to alter the asset allocation for a short term period on defensive considerations – as given in Clause II C (1)

(iii) Terms of issue

- Liquidity provision of redemption: Only provisions relating to redemption as given in the SID.
- Aggregate Expense and Fees [as given in clause IV (A) (2) to (3)] charged to the Scheme/Plan.

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

(i) A written communication about the proposed change is sent to each unit holder 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

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

G. HOW WILL THE SCHEME/PLAN BENCHMARK ITS PERFORMANCE ?

Scheme/Plan	Benchmark Index & Justification
Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan:	S&P BSE 100 Index. Considering the investment in the fund made in equity /equity related securities with the objective of achieving long term wealth creation, we propose S&P BSE 100 Index as a benchmark since majority of the stocks relate to the broader investment philosophy of the fund which is to invest in stocks with potential for future growth and good track record.
Income Generator Scheme/Plan:	CRISIL MIP Blended Index. Considering the investment of the fund predominantly in Debt and Money market securities and balance in equity and equity related instruments, we propose CRISIL MIP Blended Index as a benchmark since it comprises of NIFTY and Composite Bond fund index, which covers instruments across all maturities and credit rating in which Scheme/Plan is expected to invest.

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

H. WHO MANAGES THE SCHEME/PLAN?

Amandeep Chopra (Debt Portfolio) & V Srivasta (Equity Portfolio) are the fund managers of UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan and UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Income Generator Scheme/Plan

Shri Ritesh Rathod is the dedicated Fund Manager for investment in ADRs / GDRs / Foreign Securities

Age (in yrs)	Name	Qualifications	Experience	Other Scheme/Plans Managed
44	Amandeep Chopra	BSc., MBA	He has over 25 years of total experience, with 21years in Investment Management, having worked in the areas of Investment Research and Funds Management. Prior to erstwhile Unit Trust of India, he has worked as Production Coordinator with Aaina Exports Ltd. from May, 1990 to January 1991, as Quality Control Inspector with Stenay Ltd. from February, 1991 to August, 1992.	UTI-Bond Fund; UTI-Childrens Career Balanced Plan (Debt Portfolio); UTI-CRTS (Debt Portfolio); UTI-Dynamic Bond Fund; UTI-Gilt Advantage Fund; UTI-G-Sec STP; UTI-Liquid Cash Plan; UTI-Mahila Unit Scheme/Plan (Debt Portfolio); UTI-Medium Term Fund*; UTI-MIS Advantage Plan (Debt Portfolio); UTI-Money Market Fund; UTI-Monthly Income Scheme/Plan (Debt Portfolio); UTI-ULIP (Debt Portfolio).
40	V Srivasta	B.Com., CA, ICMA,PGDM	He has been with UTI AMC since 2002. Prior to joining UTI AMC, he has worked with Ford, Rhodes Parks & Co., Chartered Accountants for 3 years and as Officer-Audit in Madras Cements Ltd. He started in UTI AMC in the Department of securities research covering varied sectors such as Information Technology, Capital goods and metals. He was promoted as fund manager offshore in December 2005 after a three year stint in the DOSR. He was given additional responsibilities of equity portion of hybrid funds in October 2009. He reports to the Head - Equities for both the domestic hybrid equity and offshore equity Scheme/Plans.	UTI Balanced Fund, UTI-Capital Protection Oriented Scheme/Plans (Equity Portfolio), UTI-Dual Advantage Fixed Term Funds (Equity Portfolio), UTI-Monthly Income Scheme/Plan (UTI-MIS) (Equity Portfolio); UTI-Unit Scheme/Plan for Charitable & Religious Trusts & Registered Societies (UTI-CRTS) (Equity Portfolio). Offshore Funds:- India Fund 1986, India Pharma & UTI India Debt Opportunities Fund, Offshore Funds Advisory:- Milltrust India Fund & Spectrum India Fund.
34	Ritesh Rathod	B.Com., MBA (Finance), CFA	Joined UTI AMC Ltd. on 05-11-2006 as Research Analyst in Dept. of Securities Research. Presently he is also Fund Manager for handling Overseas Investments.	Dedicated fund manager for investment in ADRs/GDRs/Foreign securities of all domestic Scheme/Plans launched or to be launched by the UTI Mutual Fund.

* alongwith Ritesh Nambiar

I. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS?

Subject to SEBI (MFs) Regulations, guidelines on investment from time to time:

(a) The Scheme/Plan 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 authorised to carry out such activity under SEBI. Such investment limit may be extended to 12% of the NAV of Scheme/Plan with the prior approval of the Board of Directors of UTI Trustee Company and UTI AMC. Provided that such limit shall not be applicable for investments in government securities, treasury bills and collateralized borrowing and lending obligations.

Provided further that investments within such limits can be made in mortgaged backed securitised debt, which is rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency registered with SEBI.

(b) The Scheme/Plan shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in unrated debt issued by a single issuer and the total investment in such instruments shall not exceed 25% of the NAV of the Scheme/Plan. All such investments shall be made with the prior approval of the Board of Directors of UTI Trustee Company and UTI AMC.

(c) Debentures, irrespective of any residual maturity period (above or below one year), shall attract the investment restrictions as applicable for debt instruments. It is further clarified that the investment limits are applicable to all debt securities, which are issued by public bodies/ institutions such as electricity boards, municipal corporations, state transport corporations etc. guaranteed by either state or central government. Government securities issued by Central/State government or on its behalf by RBI are exempt from the above investment limits.

(d) The Scheme/Plan primarily debt oriented shall not have sectoral exposure in excess of 25% of the net assets as per sectoral classification as prescribed by AMFI.

As per the partial modification to SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/21/2012 dated September 13, 2012, SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/24/2012 dated November 19, 2012 and SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/05/2014 dated March 24, 2014. The AMCs shall ensure that total exposure of debt Scheme/Plans of mutual funds in a particular sector (excluding investments in Bank CDs, CBLO, short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks, G-Secs, T Bills and AAA rated securities issued by Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks) shall not exceed 25% of the net assets of the Scheme/Plan.

Provided that an additional exposure to financial services sector (over and above the limit of 25%) not exceeding 5% of the net assets of the Scheme/Plan shall be allowed by way of increase in exposure to Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) only.

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

(e) Pending deployment of funds of the Scheme/Plan in securities in accordance with the investment objective, as stated above, the Scheme/Plan may invest the funds in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks in accordance with SEBI Circular No SEBI / IMD / Cir No 1 / 91171 /07 dated April 16, 2007.

(f) No term loans will be advanced by this Scheme/Plan for any purpose as per SEBI regulation 44(3) of SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations 1996.

(g) UTI Mutual Fund shall, get the securities purchased by a Scheme/Plan transferred in the name of the Scheme/Plan, whenever investments are intended to be of long term nature.

(h) The Scheme/Plan shall not make any investment in any fund of fund Scheme/Plan.

(i) UTI 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 and shall in no case put itself in a position whereby it has to make short sale or carry forward transaction unless allowed by SEBI.

However, the Scheme/Plan may also enter into derivatives transactions as may be permissible under the guidelines issued by SEBI.

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.

(j) The Mutual Fund under all its Scheme/Plans taken together will not own more than 10% of any Company's paid up capital carrying voting rights.

(k) Transfers of investments from one scheme to another scheme in the same 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.

(l) (i) The Scheme/Plan will participate in the securities lending program, in accordance with the terms of securities lending Scheme/Plan announced by SEBI. The activity shall be carried out through approved intermediary.
   (ii) The maximum exposure of the Scheme/Plan to a single intermediary in the securities lending program at any point of time would be 10% of the market value of the security class of the Scheme/Plan or such limit as may be specified by SEBI.
   (iii) If mutual funds are permitted to borrow securities the Scheme/Plan may in appropriate circumstances borrow securities in accordance with SEBI guidelines in that regard.

(m)The Scheme/Plan shall not make any investment in any unlisted security of an associate or group company of sponsors; or any security issued by way of private placement by an associate or group company of sponsors; or the listed securities of group companies of sponsors which is in excess of 25% of the net assets.

(n) Investment in non-publicly offered debt: Depending upon the available yield the Scheme/Plan may invest in non-publicly offered debt securities to the extent to which such investment can be made by the Scheme/Plan.

(o) Based upon the liquidity needs, the Scheme/Plan may invest in Government of India Securities without any restriction on the extent to which such investment can be made by the Scheme/Plan.

(p) Investment in the equity shares or equity related instruments of any company shall not exceed more than 10% of the NAV of the Scheme/Plan at the time of investment.

(q) The Scheme/Plan shall not invest more than 5% of its NAV in the unlisted equity shares or equity related instruments.

(r) The aggregate value of "illiquid securities" of Scheme/Plan, which are defined by SEBI as non traded, thinly traded and unlisted equity shares, shall not exceed 15% of the total assets of the Scheme/Plan and any illiquid securities held above 15% of the total assets shall be assigned zero value.

The proposed aggregate holding of assets considered "illiquid", including debt securities (for which there is no active established market), could be more than 10% of the value of the net assets of the Scheme/Plan. In the normal course of business, the Scheme/Plan would be able to make payment of redemption proceeds within 10 business days, as it would have sufficient exposure to liquid assets. In case of the need for exiting from such illiquid debt instruments in a short period time, the NAV of the Scheme/Plan could be impacted adversely.

(s) Investment by this Scheme/Plan in other Mutual Fund Scheme/Plans will be in accordance with Regulation 44(1), Seventh Schedule of the SEBI (MFs) Regulations as under:

A Scheme/Plan may invest in another Scheme/Plan under the same Asset Management Company or any other mutual fund without charging any fees, provided that aggregate inter Scheme/Plan investment made by all Scheme/Plans under the same management or in Scheme/Plans under the management of any other asset management company shall not exceed 5% of the net asset value of the mutual fund.

Such investment will be consistent with the investment objective of the Scheme/Plan. No investment management fees will be charged by the AMC on such investments.

(t) The mutual fund shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs of the mutual funds for the purpose of repurchase, redemption of units or payment of interest or dividend to the unitholders:
Provided that the mutual fund shall not borrow more than 20 percent of the net asset of the Scheme/Plan and the duration of such a borrowing shall not exceed a period of six months.

(u) Group Exposure :
(i) Mutual Funds/AMCs shall ensure that total exposure of debt schemes of mutual funds in a group (excluding investments in securities issued by Public Sector Units, Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks) shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme. Such investment limit may be extended to 25% of the net assets of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees.
(ii) For this purpose, a group means a group as defined under regulation 2 (mm) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 (Regulations) and shall include an entity, its subsidiaries, fellow subsidiaries, its holding company and its associates.

(v) Each of the Scheme(s)/Plan(s) shall abide by the terms and conditions issued by Central Board of Direct taxes on notifying the Scheme as a Pension Fund under Section 80C(2)(xiv) of the Income Tax Act 1961.

(w) The AMC/Trustee may alter these above stated restrictions from time to time to the extent the SEBI (MF) Regulations change, so as to permit the Scheme/Plan to make its investment in the full spectrum of permitted investments for mutual funds to achieve its respective investment objective. The AMC/Trustee may from time to time alter these restrictions in conformity with the (MF) Regulations.

J. HOW HAS THE SCHEME/PLAN PERFORMED?

Both the plans are new plans and does not have any performance track record.

III. UNITS AND OFFER

This section provides details you need to know for investing in the Scheme/Plan.

A. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO)

New Fund Offer Period This is the period during which a new Scheme/Plan sells its units to the investors.	UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan and UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Income Generator Scheme/Plan NFO opens on: ______, 2016 NFO closes on: ______, 2016 New Fund Offer will not be kept open for more than 15 days.
New Fund Offer Price: This is the price per unit that the investors have to pay to invest during the NFO.	During the New Fund Offer period, the units of the Scheme/Plan/s will be sold at face value i.e. Rs.10/- per unit.
Minimum Amount for Application in the NFO	**(a)Minimum amount for purchase:** Minimum initial investment under all the Plans and Options is Rs.5,000/- and in multiples of Rs.500/- with no upper

	limit. Additional Purchase Amount Rs.1000/- and in the multiple of Rs.500/- without any upper limit. (ii) The requirement of minimum amount of Rs. 5000/- can be relaxed if UTI AMC decides to enter into an arrangement with any organisation (see sub clause b below) in terms of which investment amount is deposited by the organisation on behalf of/for the benefit of their employees/employees of their associates/any group of people on a monthly basis, provided however the aggregate amount of such investment by the organisation is atleast Rs. 5000/- per month or such amount as may be decided from time to time. (iii) Each Unit Holder shall have only one folio in the scheme. Multiple folios may not be permitted. **(b)Direct payment through employers** UTI AMC may enter into arrangements with any organisation to accept investment under the scheme on behalf of/for the benefit of their employees/employees of their associates/any group of people on such terms as may be announced from time to time. **(c) Switchover** UTI AMC may also permit the Unit Holders to switchover their investment partially or fully to any other scheme/s of UTI MF or vice versa as may be allowed by from time to time on such terms as may be announced. In case of partial switchover from one scheme to the other scheme/s, the condition of holding minimum investment prescribed under both the schemes has to be satisfied. **(d)Minimum Investment amount under the Direct Sub Plan:** In case of already existing investments under the Existing Plan, if the investor wants to further invest in the Direct Sub Plan he/she will be required to invest the minimum investment amount under the scheme, as specified above. However, this minimum investment amount requirement is not applicable in case of switchover from Existing Plan to Direct Sub Plan or vice versa.
Dematerialisation	Investors subscribing for the Units (other than by way of switch in) may opt to hold Units in dematerialized mode by filling and providing details of their demat account in the specified application form. Units shall be allotted in physical form by default, unless the investors intimate their intention of holding Units in demat form by filling in the specified application form. This option shall be available in accordance with the provisions laid under the respective scheme(s) and in terms of guidelines/procedural requirements as laid by the depositories (NSDL/CDSL) from time to time. Investors intending to hold the Units in Demat form are required to have a beneficiary account with the Depository Participant

	(DP) registered with NSDL/CDSL and will be required to indicate in the specified application form, the DP's name, DP ID number and the beneficiary account number of the Unit holder with the DP. In case the Demat account details are not provided or the details are incomplete or the details do not match with the records as per Depository(ies), Units will be allotted in physical form. The sequence of names/pattern of holding as mentioned in the application form must be same as that in the demat account. Units shall be credited to the investors' demat account only after the funds are credited into the Mutual Fund's scheme(s) account to the satisfaction of the AMC. In case of credit of Units to depository account, applicants' details like the mode of holding, bank account, correspondence address, payment bank, nomination etc. will be considered as appearing in the depository account for various purposes. For any subsequent change in static information like address, bank details, nomination etc. investors should approach their respective depository. If the demat account details do not match with applicants' name and order, units will be allotted the in physical form. Bank details in such cases shall be captured from the payment instrument provided by the investor. No further transactions shall be permitted in such folio till the KYC related documents or a valid depository account details are provided. In case, the Unit holder desires to hold the Units in a Dematerialized/Rematerialized form at a later date, the request for conversion of units held in non-demat form into Demat (electronic) form or vice-versa should be submitted alongwith a Demat/Remat Request Form to their Depository Participants. Rematerialization of Units will be in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories & Participants) Regulations, 1996 as may be amended from time. Units held in demat form will be transferable subject to the provisions laid under the respective Scheme(s)/Plan(s) and in accordance with provisions of Depositories Act, 1996 and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 1996 as may be amended from time to time.
Minimum Target amount This is the minimum amount required to operate the Scheme/Plan and if this is not collected during the NFO period, then all the investors would be refunded the amount invested without any return. However, if AMC fails to refund the amount within 5 business days, interest as specified by SEBI (currently 15% p.a.) will be paid to the investors from the expiry of 5 business days from the date of closure of the subscription period.	Targeted amount of Rs. 10 crores in case of UTI RBP - Wealth Maximisation Plan and Rs. 20 crores in case of UTI RBP - Income Generator Scheme/Plan is proposed to be raised during the New Fund Offer Period of both Scheme/Plans. If the targeted amount of Rs.10 crores in case of UTI RBP - Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan and Rs. 20 crores in case of UTI RBP - Income Generator Scheme/Plan is not subscribed to, UTI AMC shall refund the entire amount collected by the Scheme/Plan by an account payee cheque/refund order or by any other mode of payment as may be decided by UTI AMC within 5 business days from the close of the New Fund Offer period of the Scheme/Plan. In the event of any failure to refund such amount within 5 business days from the close of the New Fund Offer period of the Scheme/Plan, UTI AMC shall be liable to pay to the concerned applicant interest @ 15% p.a. or such rate as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time from the 6th day of the

	date of closure of the New Fund Offer period of the Scheme/Plan till the date of despatch of refund order.
Maximum Amount to be raised (if any) This is the maximum amount which can be collected during the NFO period, as decided by the AMC	No maximum limit. Over subscription above Rs.10 crores in case of UTI RBP - Wealth Maximisation Plan and Rs. 20 crores in case of UTI RBP - Income Generator Scheme/Plan will be retained in full.
Pre Closure & Extension of the Offer	The AMC / Trustees reserve the right to extend the closing date of the New Fund Offer period, subject to the condition that the subscription to the New Fund Offer shall not be kept open for more than 15 days. Similarly the AMC/Trustee may close the New Fund Offer earlier by giving one day's notice in one daily newspaper.
Plans and Options offered	The UTI Retirement Benefit Pension Fund - Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan & Income Generator Scheme/Plan offers investors following sub plans : Regular Sub Plan Direct Sub Plan The Sub Plans offers the following options i Growth Option ii Dividend Option with Payout and Reinvestment facility In case no option is indicated in the application form, then the default option will be the Growth Option & Dividend Reinvestment will be default facility. **Direct Sub Plan:** Direct Sub Plan is only for investors who purchase / subscribe Units in the Plan directly with UTI Mutual Fund and is not available for investors who route their investments through a Distributor (AMFI registered distributor / ARN Holder). **Regular Sub Plan:** Regular Sub Plan is for investors who purchase /subscribe Units in the Plan through a Distributor. The Direct Sub Plan shall have a lower expense ratio as compared to the Regular Sub Plan to the extent of distribution expenses, commission, etc and no commission or distribution expenses for distribution of Units will be paid / charged under the Direct Sub Plan. The Direct Sub Plan shall have a separate NAV. The Direct Sub Plan and Regular Sub Plans will have a common portfolio. **How to apply:** Investors subscribing under Direct Sub Plan will have to indicate "Direct Sub Plan" against the Plan name in the application form as for example "UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan – Direct Sub Plan".

	Treatment of applications under "Direct" / "Regular" Sub Plans:

Scenario	Broker Code mentioned by the investor	Sub Plan mentioned by the investor	Default Sub Plan to be captured
1	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Direct Sub Plan
2	Not mentioned	Direct	Direct Sub Plan
3	Not mentioned	Regular	Direct Sub Plan
4	Mentioned	Direct	Direct Sub Plan
5	Direct	Not mentioned	Direct Sub Plan
6	Direct	Regular	Direct Sub Plan
7	Mentioned	Regular	Regular Sub Plan
8	Mentioned	Not mentioned	Regular Sub Plan

In cases of wrong/ invalid/ incomplete ARN codes mentioned on the application form, the application shall be processed under Regular Sub Plan. The AMC shall 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 shall reprocess the transaction under Direct Sub Plan from the date of application without any exit load.

For further details on Direct Sub Plan, please refer to SAI.

Dividend Policy

1. Dividend Distribution

(a) Subject to availability of distributable surplus, the scheme may make the dividend distribution at such intervals as may be decided by the Trustee from time to time.

(b) Generally, for Unit Holders below the age of 58 years, dividend distribution, if any, will automatically get reinvested in the scheme at the ex-dividend NAV and appropriate number of units will be credited to the accounts of the Unit Holders.

(c) Dividend distribution by UTI AMC is independent of the pledge/lien to which the units may be subjected to and UTI AMC will not take note of the same.

(d) Such of the Unit Holders whose names appear in the register of Unit Holders as at the record date fixed for each dividend distribution shall be entitled to receive the dividend so distributed.

(e) In case of Dividend Payout under a folio is less than or equal to Rs. 1000/- and where complete bank account details are not available or facility of electronic credit is not available with Investor's Bank/Bank Branch, then such amount will be compulsorily reinvested wherever reinvestment option is available under the scheme and an account statement will be sent to the investors at their Registered Address.

There is no assurance or guarantee to the Unit holders as to the rate of dividend distribution

	Default Option : The investor must clearly specify his choice of option/facility. In the absence of such clear instruction, it will be assumed that the investor has opted for 'default' option / facility and the application will be processed accordingly. The default option / facility are: Default Option: Growth (between Growth and Dividend) Default Facility: Dividend Reinvestment facility (between Dividend Reinvestment and Dividend Payout facility)
Policy on Unclaimed Redemption and Dividend Amounts	As per SEBI guidelines, 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. As per the regulations, AMC shall not 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. After the third year, the income earned on such unclaimed amounts shall be used for the purpose of investor education. The Fund will make continuous efforts to remind the investors through letters to take their unclaimed amounts.
Additional Mode of Payment during NFO	Investors may apply for the UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan and UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Income Generator Scheme/Plan through Applications Supported by Blocked Amount (ASBA) process during the NFO period by filling in the ASBA form and submitting the same to their respective banks, which in turn will block the subscription amount in the said account as per the authority contained in ASBA form and undertake other tasks as per the procedure specified therein. (The details of banks' branches accepting ASBA form are available on the websites of BSE (www.bseindia.com), NSE (www.nseindia.com) and SEBI (www.sebi.gov.in) or at your nearest UTI Financial Centre.) For applicants applying through ASBA, on the date of allotment, the amount will be unblocked in their respective bank accounts and account will be debited to the extent required to pay for allotment of Units applied in the application form.
Mode of Payment – Cash / Transfer of funds through NEFT/RTGS	Cash payment to the extent of Rs.50,000/- per investor, per Mutual Fund, per financial year through designated branches of Axis Bank will be accepted (even from such small investors who may not be tax payers and may not have Permanent Account Number (PAN)/bank accounts, subject to the following procedure. i. Investors who desire to invest upto Rs.50,000/- per financial year shall contact any of our UFCs and obtain a Form for Deposit of Cash and fill-up the same. ii. Investors shall then approach the designated branch of Axis

	Bank along with the duly filled-in Form for Deposit of Cash and deposit the cash. iii. Axis Bank will provide an Acknowledgement slip containing the details of Date & Time of deposit, Unique serial number, Scheme/Plan Name, Name of the Investor and Cash amount deposited. The Investors shall attach the Acknowledgement slip with the duly filled-in application form and submit them at the UFCs for time stamping. iv. Applicability of NAV will be based on depositing of cash at the designated bank branch before the cut-off time and time-stamping of the valid application together with the acknowledgement slip at the UTI Financial centre (UFC)/Official Point of Acceptance (OPA). For further details refer to SAI/relevant addendum. **Transfer of funds through National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) / Real Time Gross Settlement(RTGS) for investment amount of Rs. 2 lacs and above :** Investor shall ensure that the payment is made from one of his/her registered bank accounts in the folio. If the name of the remitter/account number from where the amount is remitted is not matching with the registered / to be registered bank accounts details, such remittances shall be treated as third party payments and such applications are liable to be rejected. In such cases, UTI MF will refund the amount to the remitter within 30 calendar days from the date of receipt of the funds, as per the details made available to UTI MF by the remitting Bank. For further details, please refer to SAI.
Allotment	Subject to the receipt of the specified Minimum Subscription Amount for the Scheme/Plan, full allotment will be made to all valid applications received during the New Fund Offer. The Trustee reserves the right, at their discretion without assigning any reason thereof, to reject any application. Allotment will be completed within 5 (Five) business days from the closure of the New Fund Offer. (a) At the time of joining the Scheme/Plan the UTI AMC shall arrange to issue to the applicant, a statement of account indicating his admission to the Scheme/Plan and other relevant details within a period not later than 5 business days from the closure of the New Fund Offer. (b) Every Unit Holder will be given a membership/folio number, which will be appearing in SoA for his initial investment. Further investments in the same name(s) and in the same order would be registered under the same folio, if folio number is mentioned by the Unit Holder. In all future correspondence with the UTI AMC the Unit Holder shall have to quote the membership/folio number. (c) SoA will be valid evidence of admission of the applicant into the Scheme/Plan. However, where the units are issued subject to realization of cheque/draft such issue of units

	will be cancelled if the cheque/draft is returned unpaid and treated having not been issued. (d) The NRI applicant may choose to receive the SOA at his/her Indian/foreign address or at the address of his/her relative resident in India. (e) UTI AMC shall send the SoA at the address mentioned in the application form and recorded with UTI AMC and shall not incur any liability for loss, damage, mis-delivery or non-delivery of the SoA. (f) If a Unit Holder desires to have a unit certificate (UC) in lieu of SoA the same would be issued to him within 30 days from the date of receipt of such request. (g) In case the unit certificate or SoA is mutilated/defaced/lost, UTI AMC may issue a duplicate SoA on receipt of a request to that effect from the Unit Holder on a plain paper or in the manner as may be prescribed from time to time.
Refund	If application is rejected, full amount will be refunded within 5 business days of closure of NFO. If refunded later than 5 business days, interest @ 15% p.a. for delay period will be paid and charged to the AMC.
Risk Mitigation process against Third Party Cheques	**Restriction on Third Party Payments** Third party payments are not accepted in any of the Scheme/Plans of UTI Mutual Fund subject to certain exceptions. "Third Party Payments" means the payment made through instruments issued from an account other than that of the beneficiary investor mentioned in the application form. However, in case of payments from a joint bank account, the first named applicant/investor has to be one of the joint holders of the bank account from which payment is made. **Bank Mandate registration as part of the new folio creation** In order to reduce the risk of frauds and operational risks and thereby protect the interests of the Unit holders/Investors from fraudulent encashment of redemption/dividend proceeds, Investors are required to submit any of the prescribed documents (along with original document for verification) in support of the bank mandate mentioned in the application form for subscription under a **new folio**, in case these details are not the same as the bank account from which the investment is made. In case, the application for subscription does not comply with the above requirements, UTI AMC, at its sole and absolute discretion, may reject/not process such application and may refund the subscription amount to the bank account from where the investment was made and shall not be liable for any such rejection/refund. For further details on documents to be submitted under the process to identify third party payments etc, please refer to SAI/relevant Addenda.

Who can invest **This is an indicative list and you are requested to consult your financial advisor to ascertain whether the Scheme/Plan is suitable to your risk profile.**	**Applicants** (a) An application for units may be made by any resident or non-resident Indian adult individual either singly or jointly with another individual on joint / anyone or survivor basis. (b) A Body Corporate or an eligible trust or a society can also invest in the Scheme/Plan for the benefit of individuals. However, membership will be granted in the name of such beneficiary individuals and not in the name of body corporate or eligible trust. Subject to the Regulations, the Sponsors, the Mutual Funds managed by them, their associates and the AMC may acquire units of the Scheme/Plan. The AMC shall not be entitled to charge any fees on its investments in the Scheme/Plan. Subject to the Regulations, the sponsors, the Mutual Funds managed by them, their associates and the AMC may acquire units of the Scheme/Plan. The AMC shall not be entitled to charge any fees on its investments in the Scheme/Plan. **Note:** (a) In terms of the notification No. FERA/195/99-RB dated March 30, 1999 and FERA/212/99-RB dated October 18, 1999, the RBI has granted a general permission to mutual funds, as referred to in Clause 23(D) of Section 10 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to issue and repurchase Units of their Scheme/Plans which are approved by SEBI to NRIs/PIOs and FPIs respectively, subject to conditions set out in the aforesaid notifications. Further, general permission is also granted to send such Units to NRIs/PIOs and FPIs to their place of residence or location as the case may be. (b) Returned cheques are liable not to be presented again for collection, and the accompanying Application Forms are liable to be rejected. In case the returned cheques are presented again, the necessary charges are liable to be debited to the investor. “Neither this Scheme/Plan Information Document nor the units have been registered in any jurisdiction including the United States of America. The distribution of this Scheme/Plan Information Document in certain jurisdictions may be restricted or subject to registration requirements and, accordingly, persons who come into possession of this Scheme/Plan Information Document are required to inform themselves about, and to observe any such restrictions. No persons receiving a copy of this Scheme/Plan Information Document or any accompanying application form in such jurisdiction may treat this Scheme/Plan Information Document or such application form as constituting an invitation to them to subscribe for units, nor should they in any event use any such application form, unless in the relevant jurisdiction such an invitation could lawfully be made to them and such application form could lawfully be used without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements. Accordingly this Scheme/Plan Information Document does not

	constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. It is the responsibility of any persons in possession of this Scheme/Plan Information Document and any persons wishing to apply for units pursuant to this Scheme/Plan Information Document to inform themselves of and to observe, all applicable laws and Regulations of such relevant jurisdiction". **Non-acceptance of subscriptions from OCBs in the Scheme/Plans of UTI MF.** **Investments by Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs)** Pursuant to the Foreign Exchange Management [Withdrawal of General Permission to Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs)] Regulations, 2003, and the consequential amendments made in the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) Regulations, 2000, OCBs, **cannot** invest, inter alia, in Mutual Fund Scheme/Plans. **'Overseas Corporate Body' (OCB)** As per Regulation 2(xi) of the Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) Regulations, 2000, 'Overseas Corporate Body' means a company, partnership firm, society and other corporate body owned directly or indirectly to the extent of at least sixty per cent by Non-Resident Indians (hereinafter referred to as 'NRIs') and includes overseas trust in which not less than sixty percent beneficial interest is held by Non-resident Indians (hereinafter referred to as 'Overseas Trust') directly or indirectly but irrevocably. **Investment by Individuals – Foreign Nationals** For the purposes of carrying out the transactions by Foreign Nationals in the units of the Scheme/Plans of UTI Mutual Fund, 1. Foreign Nationals shall be resident in India as per the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999. 2. Foreign Nationals are required to comply (including taking necessary approvals) with all the laws, rules, regulations, guidelines and circulars, as may be issued/applicable from time to time, including but not limited to and pertaining to anti money laundering, know your customer (KYC), income tax, foreign exchange management (the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder) including in all the applicable jurisdictions. UTI AMC reserves the right to amend/terminate this facility at any time, keeping in view business/operational exigencies. **Holding Basis:** In the event an account has more than one

	registered holder the first-named Unit holder shall receive the account statements, all notices and correspondence with respect to the account, as well as the proceeds of any Redemption requests or dividends or other distributions. In addition, such holder shall have the voting rights, as permitted, associated with such Units as per the applicable guidelines. Applicants can specify the 'mode of holding' in the prescribed application form as 'Jointly' or 'Anyone or Survivor'. In the case of holding specified as 'Jointly', Redemption requests would have to be signed by all joint holders. However, in cases of holding specified as 'Anyone or Survivor', any one of the Unit holders will have the power / authority to make Redemption requests, without it being necessary for all the Unit holders to sign. However, in all cases, the proceeds of the Redemption will be paid to the first-named Unit holder. In case of death / insolvency of any one or more of the persons named in the Register of Unit holders as the joint holders of any Units, the AMC shall not be bound to recognise any person(s) other than the remaining holders. In all such cases, the proceeds of the Redemption will be paid to the first-named of such remaining Unit holders.
Uniform Procedure for Updation / Change of Address & Change / Updation of Bank details	**A. Updation / Change of address** Investors are requested to update their change of address within 30 days from the date of change. Investors are required to submit the documents to the intermediaries of KYC Registration Agency (KRA) as may be specified by them, from time to time. For further details on list of documents to be submitted/acceptable etc, please refer to SAI. **B. Updation/Change of Bank details** Investors are requested to update/change their bank details using the Form for registration of multiple bank accounts. Investors are required to submit self attested copy of the supporting documents, having validity at the time of submission, each towards Proof of Identity and proof of old and new bank accounts for updating /changing the bank details For further details on documents to be submitted/acceptable in respect of old investments where bank details are not updated, procedural requirements to be completed in respect of investments made in the name of minor child on attaining majority, receiving of dividend/redemption payment in bank account etc, please refer to SAI. **Non-submission of required documents** In case of non-submission of required documents as required under A and B aforesaid, UTI Mutual Fund, at its sole and absolute discretion, may reject the transaction or may decide alternate method of processing such requests. For further details, refer to SAI

Where can you submit the filled up applications.	**Name and Address of Registrar:** Karvy Computershare Pvt. Ltd, Unit: UTIMF, Karvy Selenium Tower B, Plot Nos. 31 & 32 Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally Mandal, Hyderabad – 500032, Board No: 040 - 6716 2222, Fax no **:** 040- 6716 1888, Email:uti@karvy.com The details of Official Points of Acceptance are given on the back cover page.
Custodian of the Scheme/Plan	The Trustees have appointed Stock Holding Corporation of India Ltd (SCHIL) as the Custodian of the Scheme/Plan.
How to Apply	Please refer to the Statement of Additional information and Key Information Memorandum cum Application form for the instructions.
Listing	Units of the Plan are not listed in any Stock Exchange in view of a redemption facility being offered to investors after initial Lock-in-Period of 5 years from the date of allotment. However, the AMC at its sole discretion may list the Units under the Scheme on one or more stock exchanges at a later date.
Special Products / facilities offered during NFO	Special Products and facilities offered during NFO under both the plans **(a) Systematic Investment Plan (SIP):** An investor can benefit under this facility by investing specified amounts regularly. Minimum investment amount for investing SIP route is as follows: i. Monthly Frequency: Rs. 500 & in multiples of Re 1/- thereafter for minimum 12 months ii. Quarterly Frequency: Rs. 1,500 & in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter for minimum 4 quarters In addition to the existing options / facilities available under Systematic Investment Plan (SIP), the following new facilities / options are available:- **Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI) for SIP/Micro SIP and details** 1. **'Step up' facility:** Under this facility, an Investor can opt for stepping up his SIP amount at specified intervals (Half yearly / Yearly). Upon exercising this option, the SIP debit amount will increase by the amount specified by the Investor at the Intervals opted. 2. **Any Day SIP:** Currently, an Investor can start SIP only on specified date/s of the month i.e., 1st, 7th, 15th & 25th. Investors can now choose any date of his/her preference as SIP Debit Date. If in any month, the SIP Debit Date opted by the Investor is not available (Say, 29th & 30th in

	February and 31st in case of alternate months), then the SIP Debit Date for those months shall be the last available Business Day in that month. For further details on the facilities aforesaid, please refer to SAI/Addendum No. 38/15-16 dated 16th September 2015. **(b) Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP) :** The Scheme/Plan under which Unit Holders will accumulate their investment upto a period as specified below and thereafter, can opt to receive the accumulated investment in the form similar to annuity by repurchasing the units over a period of time to be indicated by them. The broad features of the SWP are as under: **(1) Eligibility :** Unit Holders may utilize the SWP to receive regular monthly / quarterly payments their account after five year lock in period or attainment of 58 years of age whichever is later, provided minimum balance of Rs.10,000/- (total investment value at NAV) under the scheme under the folio is available at the time of commencing such payment. **(2) Periodicity :** Based on the information furnished by the unitholder(s) in the application form at the time of subscription or updated from time to time, the AMC will decide upon the periodicity of withdrawal. Such periodicity could be monthly, quarterly, half yearly or yearly. **(3) Minimum amount of withdrawal:** Under any interval chosen by the Unit Holder, the minimum amount of each withdrawal has to be Rs. 1,000/- and multiples of Rs. 100/- thereafter. The withdrawal will continue till the outstanding amount in the folio is reduced to nil or such other amount as may be decided by the AMC from time to time. If the amount in the folio is less than the opted amount the available amount will be paid to the Unit Holder. Further, if say the opted amount under SWP is Rs. 1000/- and during the course of SWP an amount of Rs. 1500/- only is left in the account, the entire outstanding amount of Rs. 1500/- may be paid out at one go, at the option of the AMC. **(4) Withdrawal of units :** Withdrawal of units under the SWP will be made on the 1st business day in AMC's Corporate Office of due month at NAV prevailing as on that date. If 1st of any due month happens to be a non-business day in AMC's Corporate Office, the date of withdrawal will be the following business day in AMC's Corporate office. Withdrawal of units will be made on first in first out basis for the purpose of computing the capital gains, if any. **(5) Mode of payment :** Withdrawal of units under any option will commence from 1st April or 1st October falling immediately after the attainment of the eligible age of 58

	years or lapse of eligible period of 5 years as the case may be depending upon the age of entry. The payment of SWP will be made to the investor within 10 business days from the 1st business day of the month (in case of quarterly/half-yearly/yearly periodicity this will be 1st business day of the quarter, half year and year) as per the mode of payment as may be decided by UTI AMC Ltd. from time to time. **(6) Withdrawal from SWP :** In case any Unit Holder wants to withdraw from the SWP, he/she may do so by intimating to UTI AMC and such withdrawal will be effective from the next April or October, as the case may be. **(7) Receipt by Unit Holder to discharge UTI AMC :** The receipt by the Unit Holder for any amount paid to him/her in respect of the outstanding units shall be deemed to be a good discharge to the UTI AMC. **(c) Dividend Transfer Plan (DTP):** Under DTP, dividend as & when declared (as reduced by the amount of applicable statutory levy) in the transferor scheme (subject to minimum of Rs.1000/-) will be automatically invested into the transferee scheme, as opted by the Unit holder. Such transfer will be treated as fresh subscription in the transferee scheme and invested at the Applicable NAV on the Business Day immediately following the record date, subject to terms and conditions applicable to the transferee scheme. The units will be allotted in the Transferee Scheme subject to the terms and conditions mentioned in the Scheme Information Document (SID) of Transferee Scheme after deduction of applicable statutory levy, if any. This facility will not be available for units which are under any Lien/Pledged. **(d) Systematic Transfer Investment Plan (STRIP)**: It is an optional facility wherein investor's entire investment (Lump Sum/existing SIP) shall be switched/transferred automatically at regular intervals from one designated scheme to another designated scheme of UTI MF. However, the transfer from UTI Retirement Benefit Pension Fund - Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan or UTI Retirement Benefit Pension Fund - Income Generator Scheme/Plan to any other Scheme/Plan of UTI Mutual Fund (with nil Exit Load) shall be at any date as specified by the investor on or after attainment of 58 years of age or after completion of 5 years lock in period, whichever is later. Nil exit load will be applicable in case if investor wants to transfer the units from UTI RBP - Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan/scheme to UTI RBP - Income Generator

	Scheme/Plan existing under UTI RBP umbrella during or after the lock in period. **(Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI) for more details).**
MF Utility for Investors	UTI AMC Ltd has entered into an agreement with MF Utilities India Private Ltd (MFUI) for usage of MF Utility (MFU), a shared service initiative of various Asset Management Companies, which acts as a transaction aggregation portal for transacting in multiple Scheme/Plans of various Mutual Funds witj9h a single form and a single payment instrument through a Common Account Number (CAN) Accordingly, all financial and non-financial transactions pertaining to Scheme/Plans of UTI Mutual Fund excluding UTI Nifty, UTI Children's Career Balanced Plan, UTI Children's career Advantage Fund and UTI ULIP are available through MFU either electronically on www.mfuonline.com as and when such a facility is made available by MFUI or physically through authorised Points Of Service ("POS) of MFUI with effect from the respective dates as published on MFUI website against the POS locations. However, all such transactions shall be subject to the eligibility of investors, any terms and conditions and compliance with the submission of documents and procedural requirements as stipulated by UTI MF/UTI AMC from time to time in addition to the conditions specified by MFU, if any. The online portal of MFUI i.e. www.mfuonline.com and the POS locations aforesaid shall act as Official Points of Acceptance (OPAs) in addition to the existing OPAs of the UTI AMC Ltd and any transaction submitted at such POS will be routed through MFUI or as may be decided by UTI AMC. Investors not registered with MFUI also can submit their transactions request by giving reference to their existing folio number. All valid applications received for any other Scheme/Plan apart from eligible Scheme/Plans as stated above may be accepted by UTI AMC at its own discretion The uniform cut off time as prescribed by SEBI and as mentioned in the SID/KIM of the respective Scheme/Plans shall be applicable for applications received by MFUI. However, in case of investment of any amount in liquid funds and Rs 2 lacs and above for other Scheme/Plans, the applicability of NAV will be subject to the date and time of receipt of credit of amount to the specified bank account of AMC. For further details regarding procedures for obtaining CAN and other particulars about MFU etc, please refer to Addendum No 50/2014-15 dated 5th February 2015/SAI. Investors may also contact the nearest POS aforesaid for procedures to be complied with in this regard.
Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose	In the event of the death of the Unit Holder, the joint holder(s)/nominee/legal representative of the Unit Holder may, if he is otherwise eligible for joining the Scheme/Plan as Unit Holder, be permitted to hold the units and become a Unit Holder. In that event a fresh SoA will be issued in his name in respect of units so desired to be held by him subject to his

	complying with the condition of minimum holding and the required procedure as may be prescribed by UTI AMC from time to time. **Refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI) on Settlement of claims under Clause III**

B. ONGOING OFFER DETAILS

<table>
<tr><td>Ongoing Offer Period

This is the date from which the Scheme/Plan will reopen for subscriptions/redemptions after the closure of the NFO period.</td><td colspan="3">Within 5 Business days from the date of allotment.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ongoing price for subscription (purchase) / switch-in (from other Scheme/Plans/plans of the mutual fund) by investors.
This is the price you need to pay for purchase/switch-in.</td><td colspan="3">The face value of a unit is Rs.10/- and units will be issued in fractions up to three decimal places.
Purchase on all business days at the applicable NAV.

Entry Load : Not Applicable as per SEBI guidelines.

Exit Load (as % of NAV): 1% if redeemed/switched out from UTI Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan or Income Generator Scheme/Plan before attainment of 58 years of age.
No Exit Load will be charged in case of SWP / Redemption / Switch out from UTI Retirement Benefit Pension Fund–Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan or Income Generator Scheme/Plan on or after attainment of 58 years of age or after completion of 5 year lock in period, whichever is later.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ongoing price for redemption (sale) /switch outs (to other Scheme/Plans/plans of the Mutual Fund) by investors.

This is the price you will receive for redemptions/switch outs.
Example : If the applicable NAV is Rs.10, exit load is 2% then redemption price will be : Rs.10*(1-0.02) = Rs. 9.80</td><td colspan="3">The Scheme/Plan / plan provide redemption / switch out facility on all business days on NAV based prices after the initial lock in period of 5 years from the date of allotment of units subject to prevailing exit load.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Cut off timing for subscriptions/ redemptions/ switches

This is the time before which your application (complete in all respects) should reach the official points of acceptance.</td><td colspan="3">Liquidity
The Scheme/Plan / plan provide redemption / switch out facility on all business days on NAV based prices after the initial lock in period of 5 years from the date of allotment of units.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Purchase : For Purchases less than Rs.2 lacs:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Operation</td><td>Cut-off Timing</td><td>Applicable NAV</td></tr>
<tr><td>Valid applications received with local cheques / demand drafts payable at par at the place where the application is received.</td><td>Upto 3 p.m.</td><td>NAV of the day of receipt of the application.</td></tr>
</table>

	Valid applications received with local cheques / demand drafts payable at par at the place where the application is received.	After 3 p.m.	NAV of the next business day.
	Valid applications received with outstation cheques / demand drafts (for the Scheme/Plans / investors as permitted in the Scheme/Plan Information Documents) not payable at par at the place where the application is received.	Within Business Hours	NAV of the day on which cheque / demand draft is credited to the Scheme/Plan.

Purchase : For Purchases of Rs.2 lacs and above:

Operation	Cut-off Timing	Applicable NAV
Valid applications received with cheques / demand drafts and also the funds are available for utilization before cut off	Upto 3 p.m.	NAV of the day on which the funds are available for utilisation shall be applicable. In case either the Funds or the Applications are received on any subsequent business day, the NAV applicable for the later business day will be applied

The above mentioned rule will be applicable irrespective of the date of debit to investor's account. Rs.2 lacs shall be considered after considering multiple applications received from the investor under all the Scheme/Plans/plans on the day and also under all modes of investment i.e. additional purchase, Systematic Investment Plan (SIP), Systematic Transfer Investment Plan (STRIP), Switch, etc. The investor will be identified through PAN.

Redemption : **Operation**	**Cut-off Timing**	**Applicable NAV**
Valid applications received	Upto 3 p.m.	NAV of the day of receipt of the application
Valid applications received	After 3 p.m.	NAV of the next business day.

Redemption requests: Where, under a Scheme/Plan, units are held under both the Regular Sub Plan and Direct Sub Plan, the redemption/switch request shall clearly mention the plan. If no Plan is mentioned, it would be processed on a first in first out

	(FIFO) basis considering both the Plans. **Tax consequences**: Switch / redemption may entail tax consequences. Investors should consult their professional tax advisor before initiating such requests in this regard.
Book Closure Period / Record Date	The purchase and redemption of units shall remain open on all business days throughout the year except during book closure period/s not exceeding 15 days in a year.
Where can the applications for purchase/redemption/switches be submitted?	The details of official points of acceptance are given on the back cover page. In addition to the circumstances mentioned in the SAI, the Trustee/AMC shall have the absolute discretion to accept/reject any application for purchase of units, if in the opinion of the Trustee/AMC, increasing the size of the Scheme/Plan's Unit Capital is not in the general interest of the Unit holders, or the Trustee/AMC for any other reason believes it would be in the best interest of the Scheme/Plan or the Unit Holders to accept / reject such an application. **It is mandatory for investors to mention their bank account particulars in their applications.**
Minimum amount for purchase/redemption/ switches	(a) **Minimum amount for purchase:** Minimum initial investment under all the Plans and Options is Rs.5,000/- and in multiples of Rs.500/- without any upper limit. Additional Purchase Amount Rs.1000/- and in the multiple of Rs.500/- without any upper limit. (b) **Minimum amount of redemption/switches:** In case of partial redemption /switches the condition of holding minimum investment prescribed under the Scheme/Plan has to be satisfied. Redemption of units will be allowed after an initial Lock-in-Period of 5 years from the date of allotment.
Know Your Customer (KYC) Norms	Common Standard KYC through 1) CDSL Ventures Ltd (CVL) 2)NSDL, Database Management Limited (NDML), 3) DotEx International Limited (DotEx), 4) CAMS Investor Services Private Limited, 5) Karvy Data Management Services Limited or any other KRA as may be registered from time to time is applicable for all categories of investors and for any amount of investment. KYC done once with a SEBI registered intermediary will be valid with another intermediary. Intermediaries shall carry out In-Person Verification (IPV) of their clients. Existing investors in mutual funds who have already complied with the KYC requirement are exempt from following the new KYC procedure effective January 01, 2012 but only for the purpose of making additional investment in the Scheme/Plan(s) / Plan(s) of any Mutual Fund registered with SEBI. However, existing investors who are KYC compliant before 1st January 2012 will have to complete the new KYC requirements

	and get the IPV done if they wish to deal with any other SEBI registered intermediary other than a Mutual Fund. KYC guidelines are not applicable to investors coming under Micro Pension products. In this connection, all the existing/prospective investors are requested to take the following action/s for complying with uniform KYC requirements: **1. Instances where no action is required** a) In the case of those individual investors and non-individual investors, other than Corporates, Partnership Firms and Trusts, who have complied with Uniform KYC requirements on or after January 1, 2012 and who have already updated their status with UTI Mutual Fund, no action will be required for undertaking the KYC process. b) Existing investors of UTI MF, who are already KYC compliant as per UTI MF's records on or before 31.12.2011, may continue to invest for their future transactions (including additional purchases, Systematic Investment Plans [SIPs], etc.) under the existing folios which are KYC Compliant. **2. Instances where partial action is required** a) All those Individual Investors who wish to open a new folio with UTI Mutual Fund after November 30, 2012 and are KYC compliant on or before 31.12.2011, are required to submit "KYC details Change Form" with purchase application, along with required documentary proofs, to update their 'Missing/Not Available' information such as Father's / Spouse's name, Marital Status, Nationality, Gross Annual Income or Net Worth as on date (as per Part B of the "KYC Details Change" form) and complete 'In Person Verification' (IPV) process. Such investors may also use the same form for change of address or e-mail ID along with required documentary proofs. b) Entities which are Corporates, Partnership Firms and Trusts and which have complied with Uniform KYC requirements on or after January 1, 2012, are required to submit their Balance Sheet for every financial year on an ongoing basis, within a reasonable period. **3. Instances where complete KYC compliance is required** a) For existing investors as well as new investors who are not yet KYC Compliant, are required to submit the KYC Application form duly filled in with requisite documentary proofs to KRAs along with completion of IPV process, to comply with uniform KYC requirements as stipulated by SEBI in case they intend to make purchase/additional purchase/switches/SIP etc. with UTI Mutual Fund. b) In case of Non Individual investors even if they are KYC compliant prior to December 31, 2011, uniform KYC

	requirements need to be complied with afresh due to significant and major changes in uniform KYC requirements by submitting KYC form for Non-Individuals with requisite documentary proofs, if they intend to open a new folio with UTI Mutual Fund. **PAN-Exemption for micro financial products** Only individual Investors (including NRIs, Minors & Sole proprietary firms) who do not have a PAN, and who wish to invest upto Rs.50000/- in a financial year under any Scheme/Plan including investments, if any, under SIPs shall be exempted from the requirement of PAN on submission of duly filled in purchase application forms with payment along with KYC application form with other prescribed documents towards proof of identity as specified by SEBI. For all other categories of investors, this exemption is not applicable. Please refer to the SAI for further details on KYC and on non applicability of the aforesaid guidelines to certain other category of investors and transactions. **Details of Beneficial Ownership** In terms of SEBI Master Circular on AML/CFT dated December 31, 2010, 'Beneficial Owner' has been defined as a natural person/s who ultimately own, control or influence a client and / or persons on whose behalf a transaction is being conducted, which includes persons who exercise ultimate effective control over a legal person or arrangement. Further, the Prevention of Money Laundering Rules, 2005 (PMLR 2005) read with Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 also require that all the beneficial owner(s) shall identify themselves with the intermediary through whom his/her/their investments are made in the Scheme/Plan. In order to comply with the above Act/Rules/Regulations, the following Client Due Diligence (CDD) process is being implemented. **Applicability:** It is applicable to all categories of investors except a) Individuals and b) a company listed on a stock exchange or is a majority owned subsidiary of such a company Providing information about beneficial ownership will be applicable to all the investments received from January 1, 2014, from the above category of investors. Above information shall be provided by the investors to UTI Asset Management Company Ltd (UTI AMC) / its Registrar, till the same is taken over by KYC Registering Authority (KRA). Details of the identity of the beneficial owner/ all natural person(s) such as their Name(s), PAN number/Passport details, Address etc together with a self attested PAN Card copy is to be provided by the Investor to the Official Points of Acceptance

	(OPAs) of the UTI MF Scheme/Plans/aforesaid Registrar while submitting the Application Form. Such beneficial owners/natural persons include those who are acting alone or together, or through one or more juridical person and exercising control through ownership or who ultimately has a controlling ownership interest. **In case of any change in the beneficial ownership, the investor will be responsible to intimate UTI AMC / its Registrar / KRA as may be applicable immediately about such change.** For further details regarding manner of determination of beneficial ownership in doubtful cases (relating to investors other than Trust and Foreign investors), investments by Trust and Foreign Investors and for other details regarding disclosure of information regarding beneficial ownership etc., please refer to SAI/relevant Addendum.
Details under Foreign Account Tax Compliance provisions (commonly known as FATCA) / Foreign Tax Laws and Common Reporting Standard (CRS)	FATCA is United States (US) Federal Law, aimed at prevention of tax evasion by US citizens and residents ("US persons" as defined in the applicable extant laws of the United States of America) through use of offshore accounts. FATCA provisions are part of Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment (HIRE) Act, enacted by US Legislature. Under FATCA, withholding tax may be levied on certain US source income/receipt of the Scheme/Plans of the Mutual Fund, unless they are FATCA compliant. FATCA obligates foreign financial institutions (FFIs), including Indian financial institutions to provide the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) with information on the accounts of to report accounts held by specified US Persons as well as passive NFFEs in which controlling interest is held by specified US person. The term FFI is defined widely to cover a large number of non-US based financial service providers, such as mutual funds, depository participants, brokers, custodians, as well as banks. FATCA requires enhanced due diligence processes by the FFI so as to identify US reportable accounts. The identification of US person will be based on one or more of following "US indicia"- • Identification of the Account Holder as a US citizen or resident; • Unambiguous indication of a US place of birth; • Current US mailing or residence address (including a US post office box); • Current US telephone number; • Standing instructions to transfer funds to an account maintained in USA; • Current effective power of attorney or signing authority granted to a person with a US address; or • An "in-care of" or "hold mail" address that is the sole address that the Indian Financial Institution has on the file for the Account Holder.

	FATCA due diligence will be applicable to each unit holder (including joint holders) irrespective of the country of residence/citizenship, and on being identified as reportable person/specified US person, all folios/accounts will be reported. Such information may include (not limited to) their identity, direct or indirect beneficiaries, beneficial owners and controlling persons. Unit holders will therefore be required to comply with the request of the AMC / Fund to furnish such information as and when deemed necessary by the AMC / Fund in accordance with the Applicable Laws. FATCA provisions are relevant not only at on-boarding stage of unit holders but also throughout the life cycle of investment with the Mutual Fund. Unit holders therefore should immediately intimate to the Fund/the AMC, any change in their status with respect to FATCA related declaration provided by them previously. In case unit holder / investor fails to furnish the relevant information and/or documentation in accordance with the Applicable Laws, the AMC / Fund reserves the right to reject the application or redeem the units held directly or beneficially and may also require reporting of such accounts/levy of withholding tax on payments made to investors. Prospective investors / Unit holders should consult their own advisors to understand the implications of FATCA provisions/requirements. The AMC reserves the right to change/modify the provisions mentioned at a later date. **Common Reporting Standard (CRS) – The New Global Standard for Automatic Exchange of Information** On similar lines as FATCA, the Organisation of Economic Development (OECD), along with the G20 countries, of which India is a member, has released a "Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax Matters", in order to combat the problem of offshore tax evasion and avoidance and stashing of unaccounted money abroad, requiring cooperation amongst tax authorities. The G20 and OECD countries have together developed a Common Reporting Standard (CRS) on Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI). All Applicants whose country of tax residence is not India shall fill in the prescribed FATCA & CRS Form. **The Scheme/Plan applications, where FACTA/CRS declaration is not provided, shall not be accepted.** Please refer to Instructions given in the FATCA/CRS Form before filling in the particulars and for further details relating to FATCA/CRS, refer to AMFI India's Circular No.135/BP/63/2015-16 dated 18th September 2015 and SEBI Circular Nos. CIR/MIRSD/2/2015 dated 26th August 2015 & CIR/MIRSD/3/2015 dated 10th September 2015.
Minimum balance to be maintained and consequences of	Partial redemption (at the applicable 'redemption price') under

non maintenance.	a folio shall be permitted subject to the Unit Holder maintaining a minimum investment of Rs.10,000/-. This minimum balance value is to be reckoned at the applicable NAV as on the date of acceptance of the redemption application. Where, the balance amount so calculated is found to be less than the minimum, UTI AMC may compulsorily redeem the entire outstanding holding of the Unit Holder without any fresh application for redemption of the balance holding and pay the proceeds to him. UTI AMC has the discretion to increase/relax the minimum investment amount in future.
Special Products available	As indicated in clause III (A) New Fund Offer.
Statement of Account (SoA)	(a) SoA will be a valid evidence of admission of the applicant into the scheme. However, where the units are issued subject to realisation of cheque/ draft any issue of units to such unitholders will be cancelled and treated having not been issued if the cheque/draft is returned unpaid. (b) Every unitholder will be given a folio number which will be appearing in SoA for his initial investment. Further investments in the same name(s) would come under the same folio, if the folio number is indicated by the applicant at the time of subsequent investment. The folio number is provided for better record keeping by the unitholder as well as by UTI AMC. (c) The AMC shall issue to the investor whose application has been accepted, a SoA specifying the number of units allotted. UTI AMC shall issue a SoA within 5 business days from the date of closure of the New Fund Offer. (d) The AMC will issue a Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) for each calendar month to the investor in whose folios transactions has taken place during that month and such statement will be issued on or before the 10th day of the succeeding month detailing all the transactions and holding at the end of month including transaction charges paid to the distributor, if any, across all schemes of all mutual funds. Further, CAS as above, will also be issued to investors (where PAN details of 1st holder are available) every half yearly (September/March), on or before the 10th day of succeeding month detailing holding at the end of the sixth month, across all schemes of all mutual funds, to all such investors in whose folios no transactions has taken place during that period. The word "transaction" for the purposes of CAS would include purchase, redemption, switch, dividend payout, Systematic Investment Plan (SIP), Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP), Systematic Transfer of Investment Plan (STRIP), and merger, if any.

	However, Folios under Micro pension arrangement shall be exempted from the issuance of CAS. (e) Pursuant to SEBI Circular no. CIR /MRD /DP /31/2014 dated November 12, 2014 requiring Depositories to generate and dispatch a single consolidated account statement for investors having mutual fund investments and holding demat accounts, the following modifications are made to the existing guidelines on issuance of CAS – a. Such Investors shall receive a single Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) from the Depository. b. Consolidation shall be done on the basis of Permanent Account Number (PAN). In case of multiple holding, it shall be PAN of the first holder and pattern of holding. c. In case an investor has multiple accounts across two depositories, the depository with whom the Demat account has been opened earlier will be the default depository which will consolidate the details across depositories and MF investments and dispatch the CAS to the investor. d. The CAS will be generated on monthly basis. e. If there is any transaction in any of the Demat accounts of the investor or in any of his mutual fund folios, depositories shall send the CAS within ten days from the month end. In case, there is no transaction in any of the mutual fund folios and demat accounts, then CAS with holding details shall be sent to the investor on half yearly basis. f. The dispatch of CAS by the depositories shall constitute compliance by UTI AMC/ UTI Mutual Fund with the requirements under Regulation 36(4) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. For further details on other Folios exempted from issuance of CAS, PAN related matters of CAS etc, please refer to SAI. (f) For those unit holders who have provided an e-mail address/mobile number:- The AMC shall continue to allot the units to the unit holders whose application has been accepted and also send confirmation specifying the number of units allotted to the unit holders by way of e-mail and/or SMS to the unit holder's registered e-mail address and/or mobile number as soon as possible but not later than five business days from the date of closure of the New Fund Offer. The unit holder will be required to download and print the

	SoA/other correspondences after receiving e-mail from the Mutual Fund. Should the Unit holder experience any difficulty in accessing the electronically delivered SoA/other correspondences, the Unit holder shall promptly advise the Mutual Fund to enable the Mutual Fund to make the delivery through alternate means. Failure to advise UTI Mutual Fund of such difficulty within 24 hours after receiving the e-mail, will serve as an affirmation regarding the acceptance by the Unit holder of the SoA/other correspondences. It is deemed that the Unit holder is aware of all securities risks including possible third party interception of the SoA/other correspondences and the content therein becoming known to third parties. Under no circumstances, including negligence of the Unit Holder , shall the Mutual Fund or anyone involved in creating, producing, delivering or managing the SoA of the Unit Holder, be liable for any direct, indirect, incidental, special or consequential damages that may result from the use of or inability to use the service or out of the breach of any warranty. The use and storage of any information including, without limitation, the password, account information, transaction activity, account balances and any other information available on the Unit holder's personal computer is at risk and sole responsibility of the Unit holder. The unitholder may request for a physical account statement by writing/calling the AMC/R&T.
Friend in Need	"Friend in Need" facility is introduced for the Individual investors (Resident as well as Non-resident) of UTI MF under all the Scheme/Plans, whereby there is an option to furnish the contact details including name, address, relationship, telephone number and email ID of any person other than the applicant/s and nominee. This will facilitate obtaining the latest contact details of the investors, if UTI MF is unable to establish contact with the investors. For further details, please refer to SAI
Dividend	The dividend warrants shall be dispatched to the Unit Holders within 30 days of the date of declaration of the dividend. In case of funds received through Cash Payment mode, the dividend proceeds shall be remitted only to the designated bank account. In case of delay in payment of dividend amount, the Asset Management Company shall be liable to pay interest to the Unit Holders at such rate as may be specified by SEBI for the period of such delay (presently @ 15% per annum).
Redemption	(a)The redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be dispatched to the Unit Holders within 10 business days from the date of redemption or repurchase. In case of funds received through Cash Payment mode, the

	redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be remitted only to the designated bank account. (b)In case of partial redemption or redemption under SWP the redemption of units standing to the credit of the Unit Holder's account shall be considered to have been redeemed on 'first in first out basis'. (c)Post completion of 58 years of age or after a period of 5 years from the date of investment whichever is later, the Unit Holders may opt for the following alternatives as per their requirement: (i) To continue in the scheme, (ii) To switchover the redemption proceeds fully or partially to any other scheme of UTI AMC open for purchase at that time, (iii) To redeem his outstanding unitholding fully or partially, (iv) To receive a fixed amount by redemption of units at monthly/quarterly/halfyearly/annual intervals/under the Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP) as explained above. (d)Notwithstanding the above, if bodies corporate, eligible trusts etc. having a lien on the units as per clause mentioned below in Transfer / Pledge / Assignment of units are wound up, then the bodies corporate, eligible trusts etc. shall receive the redemption proceeds in accordance with such rules and guidelines as may be formulated by UTI AMC from time to time. (e)All redemption (except under SWP) will be effected on surrender of the original SoA alongwith the redemption request slip/composite service form or such other document/s as may be prescribed from time to time completed in all respects. **Exit load on death of an Unit Holder:** In the case of the death of an Unit Holder, no exit load (if applicable) will be charged for redemption of units by the claimant under certain circumstances and subject to fulfilling of prescribed procedural requirements. For further details refer to SAI.
Delay in payment of redemption / repurchase proceeds	The Asset Management Company shall be liable to pay interest to the Unit Holders at such rate as may be specified by SEBI for the period of such delay (presently @ 15% per annum).
Transfer/Pledge/Assignment of Units	(a)Units issued under the scheme are subject to lock-in period of five years from the date of allotment. Units of the Scheme may be transferred/pledged/assigned only after the completion of the lock - in period as provided hereunder. (b)Units issued under the Scheme/Plan are generally not transferable/pledgeable/assignable. (c) However, UTI AMC may permit transfer, pledge or lien of units issued under the scheme in favour of persons/bodies corporate/eligible trusts etc., in accordance with the SAI/relative operational guidelines issued by UTI AMC from

	time to time to enable them to extend loan to their employees/employees of their associates/any group of people. (hereinafter referred to as specified Unit Holders). Such transfer/pledge/lien shall be deemed to be effective on the date on which necessary mandate to that effect duly signed by both the Unit Holder and the person concerned was received by UTI AMC. (d) Where units issued to the specified Unit Holders are subject to transfer/pledge/ lien as aforesaid, the bodies corporate, eligible trust etc. shall be permitted to enforce the lien. In the event of enforcement of the claim to the units of the specified Unit Holders, the bodies corporate/eligible trusts etc. shall only have a right to the redemption proceeds of the units standing to the credit of the Unit Holder. However, they shall not be admitted as Unit Holders. They may be given the right to substitute an existing individual Unit Holder by another individual as a Unit Holder if otherwise eligible. Redemption shall be at the prevailing redemption price determined by UTI AMC as per Scheme Information Document. (e) Kindly also refer to SAI for the provisions contained therein regarding Transfer/Pledge/Assignment of Units.
Settlement of Claims	Please refer to the SAI for details. Notwithstanding anything contained in the sub clauses on Settlement of Claims in the SAI, in the event of death of the Unit Holder and where an eligible institution/ body corporate etc. come to have a lien on the units, it will be eligible to receive the redemption proceeds and not the nominee/legal heir of the deceased Unit Holder. In the event of the eligible institution/body corporate etc. having a lien may decide not to redeem the units, the nominee/legal heir may claim the redemption proceeds which may be considered by UTI AMC if the eligible institution/body corporate concurs and the settlement of such claim is in accordance with such rules and operational guidelines as may be formulated for the purpose by UTI AMC.

C. PERIODIC DISCLOSURES

Net Asset Value This is the value per unit of the Scheme/Plan on a particular day. You can ascertain the value of your investments by multiplying the NAV with your unit balance.	The Mutual Fund shall declare the Net asset value separately for both the Plans by 9 p.m. on every business day on the website of UTI Mutual Fund, www.utimf.com. and on AMFI’s web-site www.amfiindia.com. The NAV shall be calculated for all business days and published in atleast two daily newspapers having nationwide circulation on every business day.
Monthly Portfolio Disclosure	The Mutual Fund shall disclose portfolio (along with ISIN) as on the last day of the month for all its Scheme/Plans on its website on or before the tenth day of the succeeding month in a user-friendly and downloadable format. The format for monthly portfolio disclosure shall be the same as that of half yearly portfolio disclosures.

	The Mutual Fund shall also disclose additional information (such as ratios etc) subject to compliance with the SEBI Advertisement Code.
Disclosure of Assets Under Management	The Mutual Fund shall disclose the following on monthly basis, in the prescribed format, on its website and also share the same with Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI): a) AUM from different categories of Scheme/Plans such as equity Scheme/Plans, debt Scheme/Plans, etc. b) Contribution to AUM from B-15 cities (i.e. other than top 15 cities as identified by AMFI) and T-15 cities (Top 15 cities). c) Contribution to AUM from sponsor and its associates. d) Contribution to AUM from entities other than sponsor and its associates. e) Contribution to AUM from investors type (retail, corporate, etc.) in different Scheme/Plan type (equity, debt, ETF, etc.). In order to have a holistic picture, Mutual Fund wise and consolidated data on the above parameters shall also be disclosed on AMFI website in the prescribed format.
Half Yearly Disclosure : Portfolio / Financial Results	The Mutual Fund shall within one month from the close of each half year, (i.e. 31st March and 30th September), host a soft copy of its unaudited financial results on its website. The Mutual Fund shall publish an advertisement disclosing the hosting of such financial results on the website, in atleast two newspaper one national English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation and one in a newspaper having wide circulation published in the language of the region where the Head Office of UTI MF is situated. The Mutual Fund shall also, within one month from the close of each half year, (i.e. 31st March and 30th September), publish by way of an advertisement a complete statement of its Scheme/Plan portfolio in one English daily circulating in the whole of India and in a newspaper published in the language of the region where the head office of UTI MF is situated.
Additional Disclosure :	The Mutual Fund shall, in addition to the total commission and expenses paid to distributors, make additional disclosures regarding distributor-wise gross inflows, net inflows, AAUM and ratio of AUM to gross inflows on its website on an yearly basis. In case, the data mentioned above suggests that a distributor has an excessive portfolio turnover ratio, i.e., more than two times the industry average, the AMC shall conduct additional due-diligence of such distributors. The Mutual Fund shall also submit the data to AMFI and the consolidated data in this regard shall be disclosed on AMFI website.

Annual Report	An abridged annual report in respect of the Scheme/Plan shall be mailed to the Unit Holders not later than four months from the date of closure of the relevant accounting year and the full annual report shall be made available for inspection at UTI Tower, Gn Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051. A copy of the full annual report shall also be made available to the Unit Holders on request on payment of nominal fee, if any.
Disclosures of Votes Cast by the Mutual Funds	a. The AMC shall record and disclose in the prescribed format specific rationale supporting its voting decision (for, against or abstain) with respect to each vote proposal (SEBI Circular SEBI/IMD/CIR No 18 / 198647 /2010 dated March 15, 2010). b. The AMC shall additionally publish in the prescribed format summary of the votes cast across all its investee company and its break-up in terms of total number of votes cast in favor, against or abstained from. a. AMCs shall disclose votes cast on their website on a quarterly basis, within 10 working days from the end of the quarter. The AMC shall continue to disclose voting details in their annual report.
Associate Transactions	Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI).

Taxation

The information is provided for general information only and is based on the position provided in the Finance Act 2015. In view of the individual nature of the implications, each investor is advised to consult his or her own tax/legal advisors with respect to the specific amount of tax and other implications arising out of his or her participation in the Scheme/Plans.

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

Mutual Fund	UTI Mutual Fund is a Mutual Fund registered with SEBI and as such is eligible for benefits under section 10 (23D) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (the Act) to have its entire income exempt from income tax. The Mutual Fund will receive income without any deduction of tax at source under the provisions of Section 196(iv) of the Act. As per the section 10(35) of the Act, dividend received by investors under the Scheme/Plans of UTI MF is exempt from income tax in the hands of the recipient unit holders.
Tax on Dividend and Dividend Distribution	Dividend distributed under all equity schemes/plans are not subject to Dividend Distribution Tax. As per section 115R of the Act, the dividend distribution tax is a) 25% plus surcharge on distribution made to any person being an individual or a HUF, b) 30% plus surcharge on income distributed to any other person. However, w.e.f. 01st June 2013, where any income is distributed by a mutual fund under an infrastructure debt fund Scheme/Plan (as defined) to a non-resident (not being a company) or a foreign company, the mutual fund shall be liable to pay additional income-tax at the rate of five per cent on income so distributed. The rate of surcharge on income distribution tax is increased from 10% to 12% w.e.f. 01st April 2015. As per the Finance (No.2) Act 2014, with effect from 01st October 2014, for determining the dividend distribution tax payable, the amount of distributed income be increased to such amount as would, after reduction of the dividend distribution tax from such increased amount, be equal to the income distributed by the Mutual Fund (dividend distribution tax will be payable after grossing up). Education cess @ 2% and secondary and higher education cess @ 1% would also be charged on amount of tax plus surcharge.
Capital Gains **For other than equity oriented Scheme/Plans:**	
Long Term Capital Gains	**Resident Investors:** As per the Finance Act 2014, with effect from 11th July 2014, for other than equity oriented Scheme/Plans, long term capital gains arising on redemption of units by residents is subject to treatment indicated under Section 48 and 112 of the Act. Long term capital gains in respect of units held for more than 36 months is chargeable to tax @ 20% after factoring the benefit of cost inflation index. The said tax rate is to be increased by surcharge, if applicable.
Short Term Capital Gains	Units held for not more than thirty six months preceding the date of their transfer are short term capital assets. Capital gains arising from the transfer of short term capital assets for other than equity Scheme/Plans will be subject to tax at the normal rates of tax applicable to such assessee.

Capital Gains: **<u>For equity oriented Scheme/Plans:</u>**	
Long Term Capital Gains	Units held for more than twelve months preceding the date of their transfer are long term capital asset. As per section 10(38) of the Act, any income arising from the transfer of a long term capital asset being a unit of an Equity Oriented Scheme/Plan chargeable to securities transaction tax (STT) shall not form part of total income, therefore, exempt from Income Tax. As per section 10(38) of the Act, equity oriented fund means a fund where the investible funds are invested by way of equity share in domestic companies to the extent of more than sixty five percent of the total proceeds of such fund and which has been set up under a Scheme/Plan of a mutual fund specified under section 10(23D) of the Act.
Short term capital gains	Units held for not more than twelve months preceding the date of their transfer are short term capital asset. Capital gains arising from the transfer of short term capital assets being unit of an equity oriented Scheme/Plan which is chargeable to STT is liable to income tax @ 15% under section 111 A and section 115 AD of the Act. The said tax rate is increased by surcharge, if applicable.
Securities Transaction Tax	Transactions in units of Equity oriented Scheme/Plan also attract securities transaction tax (STT) at applicable rates
Tax benefit under section 80 C	The AMC shall apply to Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Ministry of Finance for approval of UTI RBP – Wealth Maximiser and UTI RBP – Income Generator Scheme/Plan as a Notified Pension Fund under Section 80C(2)(xiv) of the Income tax Act,1961. Once approved by CBDT, upon investing in any of the Scheme/Plans mentioned above, the investor will be eligible to claim deduction from Gross Total Income up to Rs. 150000/- in a Financial year (alongwith other prescribed investments) under section 80C of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Eligible for income tax benefit under section 80 C of the Income Tax Act 1961, subject to a maximum of Rs.1,50,000/- in a financial year, as specified therein. Under section 80CCE of the Act, the aggregate amount of deductions under section 80C, section 80CCC and sub-section (1) of section 80CCD shall not exceed Rs.1,50,000/- for a financial year.

Investor services	**All investors could refer their grievances giving full particulars of investment at the following address:** Shri G S Arora Vice President – Department of Operations UTI AMC Ltd. UTI Tower, Gn Block, Bandra - Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai - 400 051. Tel : 6678 6666, Fax : 2652 3031 Investors may post their grievances at our website: www.utimf.com or e-mail us at service@uti.co.in

D. COMPUTATION OF NAV

(a) The Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Scheme/Plan shall be calculated by determining the value of the Plan's assets and subtracting there from the liabilities of the Plan taking into consideration the accruals and provisions.

(b) The NAV per unit shall be calculated by dividing the NAV of the Plan by the total number of units issued and outstanding on the valuation day. The NAV will be rounded off to 4 decimals and Units will be allotted upto four decimal places as follows or such other formula as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time. NAV shall be declared separately for both the Plans.

NAV of the Units under the Plan shall be calculated as shown below:-

$$\text{NAV} = \frac{\text{Market or Fair Value of Plan's investments + Current Assets - Current Liabilities and Provision}}{\text{No of Units outstanding under Plan on the Valuation Date}}$$

(c) A valuation day is a day other than (i) Saturday and Sunday (ii) a day on which both the stock exchanges (BSE and NSE) and the banks in Mumbai are closed (iii) A day on which the purchase and redemption of units is suspended. If any business day in UTI AMC, Mumbai is not a valuation day as defined above then the NAV will be calculated on the next valuation day and the same will be applicable for the previous business day's transactions including all intervening holidays.

(d) The NAVs shall be published atleast in two daily newspapers having nationwide circulation on every business day and will also be available by 9 p.m. on every business day on website of UTI Mutual Fund, www.utimf.com and website of AMFI namely www. amfiindia.com.

IV. FEES AND EXPENSES

This section outlines the expenses that will be charged to the Scheme/Plan.

A. ANNUAL SCHEME/PLAN RECURRING EXPENSES:

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

The AMC has estimated that upto 2.50% in case of Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan and upto 2.25% in case of Income Generator Scheme/Plan of the daily net assets of the Scheme/Plan will be charged to the Scheme/Plan as expenses. For the actual current expenses being charged, the investor should refer to the website of UTI Mutual Fund.

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Particulars</th><th colspan="2">% of Daily Net Assets</th></tr>
<tr><th>Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan</th><th>Income Generator Scheme/Plan</th></tr>
<tr><td>Investment Management and Advisory Fees</td><td rowspan="15">Upto 2.50%</td><td rowspan="15">Upto 2.25%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trustee Fee</td></tr>
<tr><td>Audit Fees</td></tr>
<tr><td>Custodian Fees</td></tr>
<tr><td>RTA Fees</td></tr>
<tr><td>Marketing and Selling expense including 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 cheques and warrants</td></tr>
<tr><td>Costs of statutory Advertisements</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cost towards investor education and awareness (at least 2 bps)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Brokerage and transaction cost over and above 12 bps and 5 bps for cash and derivative market trades resp.</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>
<tr><td>Other Expenses</td></tr>
<tr><td>Maximum total expense ratio (TER) permissible under Regulations 52 (6) (c)</td><td>Upto 2.50%</td><td>Upto 2.25%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Additional expenses under regulation 52(6A) (c)</td><td>Upto 0.20%</td><td>Upto 0.20%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Additional expenses for gross new inflows from specified cities under Regulation 52(6A)(b)</td><td>Upto 0.30%</td><td>Upto 0.30%</td></tr>
</table>

Note: Direct Sub Plan (investment not routed through a distributor) shall have a lower expense ratio excluding distribution expenses, commission etc. and no commission shall be paid from such Plan. Portfolio of the Scheme/Plan under the Existing Plan and Direct Sub Plan will be common.

Atleast 5% of the TER is charged towards distribution expenses/commission in the Regular Plan. The TER of the Direct Plan will be lower to the extent of the above mentioned distribution expenses/commission (atleast 5%) which is charged in the Regular Plan. For example in the event the TER of the Regular Plan is 1% p.a, the TER of the Direct Plan would not exceed 0.95% p.a.

The purpose of the table is to assist the investor in understanding the various costs and expenses that an investor in the Scheme/Plan will bear directly or indirectly. These estimates have been made in good faith as per the information available to the Investment Manager based on past experience and are subject to change inter-se. Types of expenses charged shall be as per the SEBI (MFs) Regulations.

(2) The total annual recurring expenses under regulation 52(6) excluding redemption expenses but including the investment management and advisory fees shall be subject to the following limits:

UTI RBP - Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan

On the first Rs. 100 crores of the daily net assets of the Scheme/Plan - 2.50%
On the next Rs. 300 crores of the daily net assets of the Scheme/Plan - 2.25%

On the next Rs. 300 crores of the daily net assets of the Scheme/Plan - 2.00%
On the balance of the assets of the Scheme/Plan - 1.75%

UTI RBP - Income Generator Scheme/Plan

On the first Rs. 100 crores of the daily net assets of the Scheme/Plan - 2.25%
On the next Rs. 300 crores of the daily net assets of the Scheme/Plan - 2.00%
On the next Rs. 300 crores of the daily net assets of the Scheme/Plan – 1.75%
On the balance of the assets of the Scheme/Plan - 1.50%

(3) Total Expense Ratio (TER) and Additional Total Expenses:

(i) Charging of additional expenses based on new inflows from beyond 15 cities

1. Additional TER shall be charged upto 30 bps on daily net assets of the Scheme/Plan if the new inflows from beyond top 15 cities (as per SEBI Regulations/Circulars/AMFI data) are at least (a) 30% of gross new inflows in the Scheme/Plan or (b) 15% of the Average Assets under Management (AAUM) (year to date) of the Scheme/Plan, whichever is higher. The additional TER on account of inflows from beyond top 15 cities so charged shall be clawed back in case the same is redeemed within a period of 1 year from the date of investment. The same can be used only for distribution expenses on account of new inflows from beyond top 15 cities.

2. In case inflows from beyond top 15 cities is less than the higher of (a) or (b) above, additional TER on daily net assets of the Scheme/Plan shall be charged as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Daily net assets X 30 basis points X New inflows from beyond top 15 cities}}{\text{365* X Higher of (a) or (b) above}}$$

* 366, wherever applicable.

3. Additional expenses, not exceeding 0.20 per cent of daily net assets of the Scheme/Plan, shall be charged towards Investment Management and Advisory fees charged by the AMC (‘AMC fees’) and for recurring expenses (like custodian fees, audit fees, expenses for Registrars services etc) charged under different heads as mentioned under SEBI Regulations.

4. The ‘AMC fees’ charged to the respective Scheme/Plan(s) with no sub-limits will be within the TER as prescribed by SEBI Regulations.

5. In addition to the limits indicated above, brokerage and transaction costs not exceeding
   1. 0.12 % in case of cash market transactions, and
   2. 0.05 % in case of derivatives transactions

   shall also be charged to the Scheme/Plans/plans. Aforesaid brokerage and transaction costs are included in the cost of investment which are incurred for the purpose of execution of trade. Any payment towards brokerage and transaction cost, over and above the aforesaid brokerage and transaction costs shall be charged to the Scheme/Plans/plans within the maximum limit of TER as prescribed under regulation 52 of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. Any expenditure in excess of the said prescribed limit (including brokerage and transaction cost, if any) shall be borne by the AMC or by the Trustee or Sponsors

6. For further details on TER, please refer to SAI.

(ii) Service Tax

1. UTI AMC shall charge service tax on investment and advisory fees to the Scheme/Plan in addition to the maximum limit of TER.

2. Service Tax on other than investment and advisory fees, if any, shall be borne by the Scheme/Plan within the maximum limit of TER.

3. Service Tax on entry/exit load, if any, shall be paid out of the load proceeds. Exit load, net of service tax, if any, shall be credited to the Scheme/Plan.

4. Service Tax on brokerage and transaction cost paid for asset purchases, if any, shall be within the limit prescribed under SEBI Regulations.

(iii) Investor Education and Awareness

UTI Mutual Fund (UTI MF) shall annually set apart atleast 2 bps on daily net assets within the maximum limit of TER for investor education and awareness initiatives.

B. LOAD STRUCTURE

(1) Exit Load is an amount which is paid by the investor to redeem the units from the Scheme/Plan. 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.utimf.com or call at 1800 22 1230 (toll free number) or (022) 2654 6200 (non toll free number) or your distributor.

Entry and Exit Load
Entry Load: Not Applicable as per SEBI guidelines.

Exit Load: 1% if redeemed/switched out from UTI Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan or Income Generator Scheme/Plan before attainment of 58 years of age.

Nil in case of SWP / Redemption / Switch out/ from UTI Retirement Benefit Pension Fund–Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan or Income Generator Scheme/Plan on or after attainment of 58 years of age or after completion of 5 year lock in period, whichever is later.

The above load structure will also be applicable for investment through Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) and Systematic Transfer Investment Plan (STRIP).

The investor is requested to check the prevailing load structure of the UTI Retirement Benefit Pension Fund - Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan & UTI Retirement Benefit Pension Fund - Income Generator Scheme/Plan before investing.

For any change in load structure, AMC will issue an addendum and display it on the website/UTI Financial Centres.

(2) Transaction charges

Pursuant to SEBI circular no. CIR/IMD/DF/13/2011 dated August 22, 2011, a transaction charge of Rs.100/- for existing investors and Rs.150/- in the case of first time investor in Mutual Funds, per subscription of Rs.10,000/- and above, respectively, is to be paid to the distributors of UTI Mutual Fund products. However, there shall be no transaction charges on direct investment/s not made through the distributor/financial advisor etc.

There shall be no transaction charge on subscription below Rs.10,000/-.

In case of SIPs, the transaction charge shall be applicable only if the total commitment through SIPs amounts to Rs.10,000/- and above. In such cases, the transaction charge shall be recovered in 3-4 installments.

The transaction charge, if any, shall be deducted by UTI AMC from the subscription amount and paid to the distributor and the balance shall be invested. Allocation of Units under the Scheme/Plan will be Net of Transaction Charges. The Statement of Account (SoA) would also reflect the same.

If the investor has not ticked in the Application form whether he/she is an existing/new investor, then by default, the investor will be treated as an existing investor and transaction charges of Rs.100/- will be deducted for investments of Rs.10,000/- and above and paid to distributor/financial advisor etc., whose information is provided by the investor in the Application form. However, where the investor has mentioned 'Direct Sub Plan' against the Scheme/Plan name, the Distributor code will be ignored and the Application will be processed under 'Direct Sub Plan' in which case no transaction charges will be paid to the distributor.

Opt in/Opt out by Distributors:

Distributors shall be able to choose to opt out of charging the transaction charge. However the 'opt out' shall be at distributor level and not at investor level i.e., a distributor shall not charge one investor and choose not to charge another investor.

Distributors shall also have the option to either opt in or opt out of levying transaction charge based on category of the product. The various category of product are as given below:

Sr. No.	Category of product
1	Liquid/ Money Market Scheme/Plans
2	Gilt Scheme/Plans
3	Debt Scheme/Plans
4	Infrastructure Debt Fund Scheme/Plans
5	Equity Linked Saving Scheme/Plans (ELSS)
6	Other Equity Scheme/Plans
7	Balanced Scheme/Plans
8	Gold Exchange Traded Funds
9	Other Exchange Traded Funds
10	Fund of Funds investing Overseas
11	Fund of Funds – Domestic

Where a distributor does not exercise the option, the default Option will be Opt–out for all above categories of product. The option exercised for a particular product category will be valid across all Mutual Funds.

The ARN holders, if they so desire, can change their option during the special two half yearly windows available viz. March 1st to March 25th and September 1st to September 25th and the new option status change will be applicable from the immediately succeeding month.

Upfront commission, if any, on investment made by the investor, shall be paid directly by the investor to the AMFI registered Distributors based on the investors' assessment of various factors including the service rendered by the distributor.

(3) Any imposition or enhancement of exit load shall be applicable on prospective investments only. The AMC shall not charge any load on issue of bonus units and units allotted on reinvestment of dividend for existing as well as prospective investors.

At the time of changing the load structure, the Mutual Fund shall consider the following measures to avoid complaints from investors about investment in the Scheme/Plan without knowing the exit load:

(i) The addendum detailing the changes shall be attached to the Scheme/Plan information documents and key information memoranda. The addendum shall be circulated to all the distributors/brokers so that the same can be attached to all Scheme/Plan information documents and key information memoranda already in stock.

(ii) Arrangements shall be made to display the addendum in the Scheme/Plan information document in the form of a notice in all the official points of acceptance and distributors/brokers office.

(iii) The introduction of the exit load along with the details may be stamped in the acknowledgement slip issued to the investors on submission of the application form and shall also be disclosed in the statement of accounts issued after the introduction of such load.

(iv) A public notice shall be given in respect of such changes in one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation as well as in a newspaper published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the Mutual Fund is situated.

(v) Any other measures which the Mutual Fund may feel necessary.

V. RIGHTS OF UNIT HOLDERS

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

Status of the information in this regard as furnished by the respective sponsors mentioned below is provided as under:

1. In case of Indian Sponsor(s), details of all monetary penalties imposed and/ or action taken during the last three years or pending with any financial regulatory body or governmental authority, against Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees/Trustee Company; for irregularities or for violations in the financial services sector, or for defaults with respect to share holders or debenture holders and depositors, or for economic offences, or for violation of securities law. Details of settlement, if any, arrived at with the aforesaid authorities during the last three years shall also be disclosed.

(a) Penalties imposed against Life Insurance Corporation of India (Amount in Rs.**):-**
Penalties imposed by IRDA

A. The following penalties were imposed by IRDA against LIC for the year 2014-15 on its Inspection as per the following details:-

Particulars of Inspection observations	Penalty levied by IRDA-Amount	Status of payment of penalty
• Instances were noticed wherein filled in proposal forms were altered without necessary authentication from the proposers • Policies issued with terms and conditions other than as applied by the Proposers • Policies are split and more than one policy issued under a single proposal	Penalty of Rs 5 Lacs under S.102(b) of the Act imposed	Paid
All equity investment in a single Investee	Penalty of Rs 5 lacs	Paid

company (from all funds of the corporation) cannot be more than 10% of outstanding shares (face value) of the Investee company	imposed on the Insurer under S.102(b) of the Act	

B. Service Tax

Financial Year	Particulars	Amount	Status
2010-2011	Service Tax	1018.00	Paid
2011-2012	Service Tax	14986.00	Paid
2012-2013	Service Tax	799268.00	Paid

No penalties have been imposed during the last three years by the Income Tax Authorities.

(b) **Penalties and Proceedings against Bank of Baroda:-**

Zone: Maharashtra & Goa

(i) Sponsor and Branch: Bank of Baroda, Laxmi Road, Pune City

Name of Complainant: Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC)

Court/Tribunal / Case No. & Year: Supreme court SLP (C) No. 23299/2010

Amount involved: Octroi penalty of Rs. 94.22 lacs

Nature of Case/Type of offence & section: Bank filed a writ petition before Bombay HC challenging the arbitrary demand of the PMC & the provisions under Pune Municipal Corporation (Octroi) Rules 2008 imposing penalty being contrary to the provisions of Section 398 of the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation Act, 1949. The Bombay HC allowed the appeal holding corporation does not have power to impose penalty equivalent to 10 times the Octroi without following the due process of law as envisaged under section 398 of Act of 1949.

Bank's reply/defence: Bank paid the amount of octroi of Rs.9,42,200/- but refused to pay penalty amounting to Rs.94,22,000/- (10 times of octroi amount).

Present Status & Remarks: Against the order of the HC, PMC filed SLP in SC. The Hon'ble SC after hearing the Counsels was of the view that there is conflicting judgments on the issue and the same requires some time for hearing. On 13/10/2011 the Hon'ble SC said since bank has already paid the Octroi and matter involved herein is only about penalty imposed by corporation, let the matter come up for hearing in regular course. Matter has not come in the regular board till date.

(ii) Sponsor and Branch: Bank of Baroda, Nasik City

Name of Complainant: Nasik Municipal Corporation

Court/Tribunal / Case No. & Year: Supreme Court SLP (C) No. 9706/2010

Amount involved: Octroi penalty of Rs.5.95 lacs

Nature of Case/Type of offence & section: Bank filed a writ petition before Bombay HC challenging the arbitrary demand of the NMC & the provisions under Nashik Municipal Corporation (Octroi) Rule 2005 imposing penalty being contrary to the provisions of Section 398 of the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation Act, 1949. The Bombay HC allowed the appeal holding corporation does not have power to impose penalty equivalent to 10 times the Octroi without following the due process of law as envisaged under section 398 of Act of 1949.

Bank's reply/defence: Bank paid the amount of octroi, but refused to pay penalty amounting to Rs. 59.50 lacs (10 times of Octroi amount).

Present Status & Remarks: Against the order of the HC, NMC filed SLP in SC. The Hon'ble SC after hearing the Counsels was of the view that there is conflicting judgments on the issue and the same requires some time for hearing. On 13/10/2011 the Hon'ble SC said since bank has already paid the Octroi and matter involved herein is only about penalty imposed by corporation, let the matter come up for hearing in regular course. Matter has not come in the regular board till date.

Total no. of cases: 2

Total amount involved/claimed amount: Rs. 100.17 lacs

Region-DMR-1 (NZ):

(iii) Sponsor and Branch: Bank of Baroda, IBB branch

Name of the party/complainant: Special Directorate of Enforcement

Name of the Court/Forum & Case no.: CRL Appeal No. 256/2009 before HC, Delhi in Comp/ u/s 8(1), 64(2) and also read with sections 6(4), 6(5), 49 and 73(3) of FERA, 1973.

Amount involved: Rs.10 lacs

Advocate Name: Pramod Agarwala

Nature of the case/type of offences and Section: Complaint u/s 6(4), 6(5), 8(1), 64(2) and 73(3) of FERA Act 1973.

Details/brief nature of the case: Allegations of violation of FERA regarding Deposit of Foreign Currency Notes in NRE A/c of Mr. Gurcharan Singh Sethi and Smt. Surinder Kaur. The Directorate of Enforcement in order dated 11.08.04 held that Bank has failed to ensure the genuineness of the transactions and has contravened the provisions of FERA. Penalty of Rs. 10 lacs was imposed. Bank has denied the allegations on the ground that individual transactions were of less than Rs. 10 lacs.

Bank's Reply/defence: Bank's contention is that each time deposits are made of the amount of less than 10000 USD, hence there is no violation of provisions of FERA Act, 1973.

Present Status and remarks: On 03.03.2010 interim stay orders have been made absolute. Matter will be listed in due course in regular matters.

(iv) Sponsor and Branch: Bank of Baroda, IBB branch

Name of the party/complainant: Special Directorate of Enforcement

Name of the Court/Forum & Case no.: CRL Appeal No. 325/2008 before HC Delhi in Comp/ u/s 8(1), 64(2) and also read with sections 6(4), 6(5), 49 and 73(3) of FERA, 1973.

Amount involved: Rs.5 lacs

Advocate Name: Pramod Agarwala

Nature of the case/type of offences and Section: Complaint u/s 6(4), 6(5), 8(1), 64(2) and 73(3) of FERA Act 1973.

Details/brief nature of the case: Allegations of violation of FERA regarding Deposit of Foreign Currency Notes in NRE A/c of one Mr. Sarbir Singh, from 25.01.92 to 31.01.92. The Directorate Enforcement in order dated 11.08.04 held that Bank has failed to ensure the genuineness of the transactions and has contravened the provisions of FERA. Penalty of Rs. 5 lacs was imposed. Appeal filed with Appellate Authority, which has been dismissed on 07.12.2007. Criminal Appeal before the Delhi High Court has been filed, which is pending.

Bank's Reply/defense: Bank's contention is that each time deposits are made of the amount of less than 10000 USD, hence there is no violation of provisions of FERA Act, 1973.

Present Status and remarks: On 03.03.2010 interim stay orders have been made absolute. Matter will be listed in due course in regular matters.

Total No. of Cases: 2

Total amount involved: Rs. 15 lacs

(v) Sponsor and Branch: Bank of Baroda, Eastern Zone, Camac Street

Name of the party: Special Director of Enforcement Directorate

Court/Tribunal & Case no./Year: Enforcement Directorate

Amount involved/claimed: Rs. 10 Lacs

Nature of the case/type of offences and Section: Breach of provisions of FERA

Details/brief nature of the case: Bank had given loan of Rs. 2.55 crores to M/s Corpus Credit & Leasing Ltd., against FCNR FDR of $1 million (US) belonging to Mrs. And Mr. Bhagwandas & Devbala Pawani held with Camac Street Branch. The then Chief Manager procured the said FDR of Pawanis from their International Branch and handed over the same to borrower. Investigations conducted under provisions of FERA revealed that the signatures of Mrs. and Mr. Pawani on the account opening form did not match with those on the consent letter, discharged FCNR FDR. Chief Manager had not verified the genuineness of the documents collected from Notice No. 4 either from the Pawanis or from International Branch, Bank of Baroda, Dubai.

Bank's Reply/defence: Bank followed all the directions of RBI and remittance of $ 1 million (US) was received by Bank through authorized banking channel and was genuine. Further, the proceeds of the FCNR FDR, along with interest thereon, was paid by the Bank to the Pawanis on maturity, in accordance with established remittance. Hence, there was no violation of FERA. The loan granted to the borrower company M/s Corpus Credit & Leasing Ltd. was a rupee loan and involved no outgo of foreign exchange.

Present Status and remarks: Special Director has imposed a penalty of Rs. 10,00,000 (Rupees Ten Lakhs) on the Bank for violation of FERA. Bank filed an appeal against the same before the Appellate Authority for Foreign Exchange, Ministry of Law, Justice & Company Affairs. LDH 6.03.2014 no hearing took place as opposite party did not appear. NDH 17.07.2014.

Region – Bihar, Patna

Zone – Bihar, Jharkhand & Orissa, Patna:

(vi) Sponsor and Branch: Bank of Baroda, Patna Main branch

Name of the party/Litigant/Complainant: Assessing Officer, Income Tax Department, Patna

Court/Tribunal & Case No./Yr.: High Court, Patna. Appeal No. MA-632/2013

Amount involved/claimed: Rs. 96.96 Lacs

Nature of case/type of offence and section: TDS claim by Assessing Officer, Income Tax, Patna

Details/brief nature of case: Patna Main branch has not deducted TDS from the FDRs held in different organisations for the F.Y. 2007-08 and 2008-09.

Bank's reply/defence: Appeal filed by bank before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal was dismissed. Against the order of the ITAT bank has filed Misc. Appeal in the Hon'ble High Court, Patna which is pending.

Present Status and remarks: The appeal in the High Court was last listed on 03.03.2014 for hearing. The oral order has been passed on 03.03.2014 wherein it is directed that notify the case for admission hearing. The matter is not listed in the cause list of the cases for hearing after 03.03.2014.

Total No. of Cases: 01

Total amount involved/claimed amount: Rs. 96.96 Lacs

(c) **Penalties and Proceedings against Punjab National Bank:-**
As informed by the Punjab National Bank, no penalties /strictures were imposed on the bank by SEBI/Stock Exchange in respect of matters related to Capital Market during last three years.

(d) **Penalties imposed on foreign offices and foreign subsidiaries of State Bank of India during 2013-14**

Period	Name of Office/Branch/ Subsidiary	Penalty imposed by	Brief details	Penalty imposed/Rupee equivalent	Date of payment of penalty
April 2013	Jeddah Branch	Saudi Arabia Monetary Agency (SAMA)	delayed submission of financial statement as at the end of December 2012	SAR 19,000 (Rs.2.68 lac)	07.04.2013
April 2013	Jeddah	--do-	Non adherence to the requirement of incorporating National ID/Civil Register Number of the drawer of the cheque in the slip of all dishonoured cheques	SAR 11,700 (1.64 lacs)	27.04.2013
June 2013	Regional Representative Office, Manila	Securities Exchange Commission of Manila (SEC)	delayed submission of General Information Sheet and proof of Inward Remittance (for Manila Representative office	PHP 8,561.79 (Rs.0.39 lacs)	24.07.2013
April 2013	Bank SBI Indonesia	Bank Indonesia	delayed submission of Commercial Bank Daily Report,	IDR 2,000,000 (Rs.0.13 lacs)	10.04.2013
December 2013	Bank SBI Indonesia	Bank Indonesia	error in reported data for calculation of minimum statutory reserve	IDR 17,712,377 (Rs.0.87 lacs)	12.12.2013
December	Bank SBI	Bank	25 forex purchase	IDR	30.12.2013

2013	Indonesia	Indonesia	transactions done by a customer were considered to be in violation of Bank Indonesia's regulation concerning foreign exchange purchases against IDR	250,000,000 (Rs.12.23 lacs)	
June 2013	SBI Mauritius* (SBIML)	Bank of Mauritius	This was due to Bank of Mauritius found that SBI Mauritius has failed to comply with the guidelines of Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism.	MUR 500,000 (Rs.9.96 lacs)	17.07.2013

*Bank of Mauritius imposed a penalty of MUR 100,000/- i.e. equivalent of Rs.1.75 lacs for a violation reported in December 2012. This was due to non-adherence of guidelines on advertisement by Bank of Mauritius.

Penalties imposed on State Bank of India during 2013-14 on Domestic Operations

Period	Name of Office/Branch / Subsidiary	Penalty imposed by	Brief details	Penalty imposed (Rupees in lacs)	Date of Payment
July 2013	State Bank of India	Reserve Bank of India	Penalty under Section 47A (1)(c) read with Section 46(4) of the Banking Regulation Act 1949, for alleged violation of its guidelines/statutory provisions on issue/sale of drafts/gold coins against cash, non capturing of beneficial owner details in CBS and non-availability of a scenario for generating alerts for monitoring transactions in accounts with high turnover but low end day balance.	Rs. 300.00 lacs	15.07.2013
March 2014	CAG New Delhi Branch	Income Tax Authorities	Late remittance of TDS pertaining to CAG New Delhi branch.	Rs.12.57 lacs	31.03.2014
FY 2013-14	All the Circles of SBI: penalties relating to the Agency Banking &Reconciliation Department	Reserve Bank of India	Reasons such as non conduct of surprise verification of Currency Chest (CC) branches, shortage in soiled note remittances and CC balance, detection of mutilated/ counterfeit notes in	Rs.237.06 lacs	Penalties paid on various dates in Circles of SBI. (Dates of payment for penalties of

			reissuable packets etc.(**detailed in the annexure)**		Rs.1.00 lacs and above are furnished in the list annexed)

Penalties above one lac and nature of penalty thereof (Rs. in lacs)

Circle	Nature of penalty	Penal Amount	RBI DR Date of Penalty Amount
Ahmedabad	Non conduct of surprise verification of CC balance	1.00	22-0ct-13
Bengal	Shortage in Soiled Note Remittance and CC balance	20.00	22-0ct-13
Bhubaneshwar	Shortage in Soiled Note Remittance and CC balance	2.10	27-Nov-13
Chandigarh	Detection of mutilated/counterfeit notes in re-issuable packets	3.75	27-Sep-13
New Delhi	Denial of facilities/services to linked branch of other banks	5.00	16-Jan-14
New Delhi	Detection of mutilated/counterfeit notes in re-issuable packets	5.00	16-Jan-14
New Delhi	Detection of mutilated/counterfeit notes in re-issuable packets and soiled note remittance	4.74	11-Jul-13
New Delhi	Wrong reporting of Remittance to RBI (as withdrawal)	45.00	04-Jul-13
New Delhi	Non conduct of surprise verification of cc balance	4.97	25-Jul-13
Hyderabad	Non conduct of surprise verification of cc balance	5.00	12-Jul-13
Hyderabad	Shortage in Soiled Note Remittance in CC balance	1.00	24-Jan-14
Lucknow	Shortage in SNR and Currency Chest balance	2.60	16-Sep-13
Mumbai	Shortage in SNR and Currency Chest balance	1.13	27-Mar-14
North East	Shortage in SNR and Currency Chest balance	1.56	25-Jul-13
Patna	Detection of mutilated/counterfeit notes in re-issuable packets and Soiled note remittance	3.22	05-Jun-13

2. Details of all enforcement actions taken by SEBI in the last three years and/ or pending with SEBI for the violation of SEBI Act, 1992 and Rules and Regulations framed there under including debarment and/ or suspension and/ or cancellation and/ or imposition of monetary penalty/adjudication/enquiry proceedings, if any, to which the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company and/ or any of the directors and/ or key personnel (especially the fund managers) of the AMC and Trustee Company were/ are a party. The details of the violation shall also be disclosed. –

Bank of Baroda

(a) Bank of Baroda was one of the bankers to the public issue of shares of Jaltarang Motels Limited ("Jaltarang"). The issue opened for public subscription on December 21, 1995 and closed on December 26, 1995.

The prospectus issued by the Company categorically stated that the company's shares would be listed on the stock exchanges at Ahmedabad and Bombay but permission for listing could be obtained only from Ahmedabad Stock Exchange (ASE).

While ASE accorded approval on March 4, 1996, Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) rejected the request of the company (Jaltarang) for listing of shares. However, the Bank (Bank of Baroda), on March 25, 1996 transferred a sum of Rs.38,89,218/- collected from the public, to the company's (Jaltarang) account.

Since BSE had refused to list the company's shares, the public issue became void in terms of section 73 of the Companies Act necessitating refund of the application money forthwith to the applicants.

The matter came to the notice of SEBI. To protect the interest of applicants SEBI, after holding an inquiry, by its order dated January 19, 2000 directed the bank to refund the sum of Rs.4,031,018/- being the application money with interest at 15% from March 25, 1996 i.e. the day the bank allowed withdrawal of the funds by Jaltarang in respect of funds collected from the public issue.

The Bank preferred an appeal before the Securities Appellate Tribunal against the aforesaid order of SEBI. The tribunal, by its order dated July 27, 2000, rejected the appeal of the Bank. On which the bank filed an appeal (Appeal No.2 of 2000) before the High Court, Mumbai against the said order of the Tribunal. The High Court, Mumbai, on November 13, 2000, granted interim relief of stay of the operation of the orders dated July 27, 2000 of the Securities Appellate Tribunal and January 19, 2000 of SEBI and has further directed that the matter be placed on the board for final hearing.

Present Status: The matter is still pending with High Court Mumbai.

There are no further communication/queries from any regulatory authority to BOBCAPS in the matter.

(b) The merchant banking division of the Bank of Baroda was the pre-issue lead manager for the public issue of shares of Trident Steels Limited ("Trident") in November, 1993.

SEBI issued a show cause notice dated April 29, 2004 calling upon the merchant banking division of the Bank to show cause why action should not be taken against it for failing in its duty to exercise due diligence in the above mentioned public issue. SEBI alleged that the merchant banking division of the Bank did not disclose the material fact that 750,000 shares out of the pre issue capital of Trident had been pledged by the directors and shareholders of those shares to the Industrial Finance Branch of the Bank towards enhancement of various credit facilities extended by the Bank to Trident.

In October 1989, the directors and holders of those shares have given an undertaking that as long as the dues of Trident to the Bank are not paid in full, they will not transfer, deal with or dispose off equity or preference shares held by them in the company or any shares that might be acquired in future, without prior written consent of the Bank.

BOBCAPS, in its reply to the show cause notice of SEBI, has submitted that it was the obligation of Trident to give true disclosures and that any punitive action will lie solely against Trident Steels Ltd., its promoters and directors.

Present Status: There are no further communication/queries from SEBI to BOBCAPS in the matter.

The enquiry has been dropped by SEBI.

(c) The Bank of Baroda had acted as lead managers to the public issue of Kraft Industries Limited ("Kraft") in May 1995. It is alleged that the Managing Director and Promoter of Kraft Industries Ltd. did not possess the qualifications as mentioned in the prospectus filed for raising the funds.

SEBI required from the Bank being merchant banker to the issue, the copies of qualification certificates of the company's Managing Director.

On enquiring, the Managing Director of Kraft Industries Ltd. informed the Bank of having lost the certificates in transit. The bank has replied accordingly to SEBI.

The inquiry is still pending.

Present Status: There are no further communication/queries from SEBI to BOBCAPS in the matter.

(d) M. S .Shoes East Limited (MS Shoes) came out with a public issue of 17,584,800 zero interest unsecured fully convertible debentures in February 1995. The Bank of Baroda was one of the Lead Managers to the issue with responsibility for post issue management and had underwritten the issue up to Rs.150,000,000.

After the closure of the issue, MS Shoes complained to the underwriters that some of the cheques accompanying the application for subscription were returned unpaid resulting in the collected amount falling short of the minimum subscription amount. Therefore MS Shoes called upon the underwriters to discharge their underwriting liability to the extent of proportionate devolution and raised a claim on the bank for Rs.116,665,043 towards devolution of underwriting liability.

The bank declined the claim on the ground that since the issue was declared oversubscribed by the Registrars to the issue no liability can devolve on the Bank under its underwriting commitment.

SEBI has issued an enquiry notice dated July 20, 1995 to the bank, but closed the matter without imposing any penalty on the bank.

Complaint was filed on behalf of MS Shoes, at Vikaspuri Police Station against SBI Capital Markets Limited, the bank, its principal officers including the then CMD and others alleging cheating and breach of trust. The High Court, New Delhi, by order dated December 11, 2000 ordered transfer of the case to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

The investigation by the CBI is still pending.

Present Status: There are no further communication/queries from CBI or SEBI to BOBCAPS in the matter.

The enquiry has been dropped by SEBI.

State Bank of India

Against Sponsor:
SEBI served show cause notice dated 08.11.2012 under rule 4 of the adjudication Rules for the deficiencies observed in Debenture Trustee operations during their inspection conducted from 26.07.2010 to 30.07.2010 at State Bank of India, Mumbai Main branch. Bank has made payment of Rs. 6.80 lacs towards the settlement charges to SEBI on 13.01.2015 for the same. The settlement order was passed on 28.01.2015 by the Adjudicating Officer thus disposing of the said Adjudication Proceedings pending in respect of SBI.

3. Any pending material civil or criminal litigation incidental to the business of the Mutual Fund to which the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company and/ or any of the directors and/ or key personnel are a party should also be disclosed separately.

UTI AMC Ltd.

a) A writ petition has been filed by UTI Asset Management Company Ltd., UTI Mutual Fund and UTI Trustee Company Private Ltd. challenging the order dated 06.08.2008 passed by the Central Information Commission on the applicability of the Right to Information Act, 2005, which has been stayed by the Honourable High Court, Bombay. The writ has been admitted and stay will continue pending the hearing and final disposal of the petition. The matter will come up for hearing in due course.

b) There are 11 criminal cases pending related to normal operations of the Scheme/Plans of UTI MF such as non-transfer of units, non-receipt of unit certificates, non-receipt of redemption proceeds or income distribution, closure of Scheme/Plan/plan. These cases are not maintainable and judging from our experience such cases are generally dismissed by Courts or withdrawn by the complainant.

c) There are 30 cases pending at different courts related to suits/petitions filed by a) contract workmen, b) employees association, c) employees/ex-employees etc. These cases are pending at different levels for adjudication.

d) One Special Leave Petition has been filed by Bajaj Auto Ltd. before the Honourable Supreme Court of India against the final judgement and order dated 09.10.2006 of the Honourable High Court of Bombay in the matter of the winding up of UTI Growth & Value Fund- Bonus Plan with effect from 01.02.2005 in pursuance to circular dated 12.12.2003 of SEBI. The matter is admitted on 10.07.2008 and will be heard in due course.

e) One Writ Petition filed by R K Sanghi pending before High Court of Madhya Pradesh Principal Seat at Jabalpur challenging termination of Senior Citizens Unit Plan (SCUP). We have already filed affidavit in reply in the matter and now petition will be heard in due course.

Income Tax Related Matter
The company has filed appeals with CIT (A) in respect of Assessment Years 2009-10 & AY 2010-11 against Demand of Rs. 6.42 & Rs. 2.27 Cr respectively. The matter is pending for hearing.

The Commissioner has passed order u/s 263 for the Assessment Year 2006-07 directing the assessing officer to do a fresh assessment in respect of Scheme/Plan expenses. The company has filed an appeal before Hon'ble Tribunal against the order of the commissioner. Subsequently the assessing officer has passed the reassessment order raising demand of Rs.2.39 Cr, against which based on the stay order obtained, Company has paid Rs.1.19 Cr. The company has again filed an appeal before CIT (A) against such order.

On all the above issues the company does not expect the demand to crytalise into liability.

UTI GETF:
The Maharashtra Sales Tax authorities have disallowed refund claim and raised tax demand under the Maharashtra Value Added Tax Act 2002 for UTI GETF for a sum of Rs. 2,23,38,170/- plus interest and penalty for the years 2007-08 to 2011-12. The matter is being contested, Appeals have been filed/are being filed with the appellate authorities against the denial of the refund claim and raising of demand.

4. Any deficiency in the systems and operations of the Sponsor and/or the AMC or the Trustee Company which SEBI has specifically advised to be disclosed in the SID, or which has been notified by any other regulatory agency. - NIL

The Board of Directors of UTI Trustee Co (P) Ltd vide Circular Resolution dated January 14, 2016 approved the launch of a separate Scheme(s)/Plan(s) under the umbrella, UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund namely UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Wealth Maximiser Scheme/Plan and UTI-Retirement Benefit Pension Fund – Income Generator Scheme/Plan and have ensured that Scheme(s)/Plan(s) approved by them is a new product offered by UTI Mutual Fund and is not a minor modification of the existing scheme/fund/product.

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