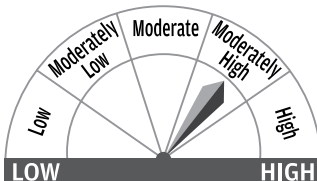


Edelweiss Equity Savings Fund

An Open ended scheme investing in equity, arbitrage and debt

Scheme Information Document (SID)

Offer of Units of ₹ 10/- per unit at NAV based Prices subject to applicable Loads

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*:	Riskometer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income distribution by investing in debt and money market instrument and arbitrage opportunities. Long term capital appreciation by using equity and equity related instruments. 	
<p>*Investors should consult their financial advisers if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them.</p>	<p>Investors understand that their principal will be at Moderately High risk</p>

Investor should note that:

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

The SID sets forth concisely the information about the Scheme that a prospective investor ought to know before investing. Before investing, investors should also ascertain any further changes to this SID after the date of this document from the Mutual Fund / Investor Service Centres ("ISC") / website / distributors or brokers.

The investors are advised to refer to the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") for details of Edelweiss Mutual Fund and tax related and legal issues. Additionally investors are also advised to log on to the website for general information concerning Edelweiss Mutual Fund: www.edelweissmf.com.

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

This SID should be read in conjunction with the SAI and not in isolation.

This SID is dated March 28, 2018.

NAME OF MUTUAL FUND

Edelweiss Mutual Fund
 801, 802 & 803, 8th Floor, Windsor,
 Off C.S.T. Road, Kalina,
 Santacruz (E), Mumbai 400 098
www.edelweissmf.com

TRUSTEE:

Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited
 (CIN: U67100MH2007PLC173779)
Registered Office: Edelweiss House,
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Corporate Office: 801, 802 & 803,
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SPONSOR:

Edelweiss Financial Services Limited
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INVESTMENT MANAGER:

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REGISTRAR:

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pg. Nos.	
HIGHLIGHTS / SUMMARY OF THE SCHEMES		
Investment Objective.....	1	
Liquidity.....	1	
Benchmark for Performance Comparison	1	
Transparency / NAV Disclosures.....	1	
Load Structure	1	
Minimum Application / Redemption Amounts.....	2	
Plans / Options available under the Scheme	2	
Transaction Charges	3	
INTRODUCTION		
A. Risk Factors	4	
1. Standard Risk Factors.....	4	
2. Scheme Specific Risk Factors.....	4	
B. Requirements of Minimum Investors in the Scheme	14	
C. Special Considerations, if any.....	14	
D. Definitions.....	15	
E. Due Diligence by the Asset Management Company.....	20	
II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEMES		
A. Type of the Scheme.....	21	
B. Investment Objective of the Scheme	21	
C. Asset Allocation by the Scheme	21	
D. Scheme's Investment	22	
E. Investment Strategies.....	22	
F. Comparison between the Schemes.....	24	
G. Fundamental Attributes.....	27	
H. How will the Scheme Benchmark its performance?	27	
I. Who manages the Scheme?.....	28	
J. What are the Investment Restrictions?	29	
K. How has the Scheme Performed?.....	33	
L. Investments by the AMC	34	
M. Undertaking by the Trustees	34	
III. UNITS AND OFFER		
A. New Fund Offer	35	
B. Ongoing Offer Details.....	46	
C. Periodic Disclosures.....	53	
D. Computation of NAV.....	56	
IV. FEES AND EXPENSES		
A. New Fund Offer (NFO) Expenses	57	
B. Annual Scheme Recurring Expenses.....	57	
C. Load Structure.....	58	
D. Transactions Under a PoA	59	
E. Application by Non-individual Investors.....	59	
F. Mode of Holding.....	59	
V. RIGHTS OF UNITHOLDERS		59
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		60

HIGHLIGHTS / SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME

Name of the Scheme	Edelweiss Equity Savings Fund
Nature of the Scheme	An Open ended scheme investing in equity, arbitrage and debt.
Investment Objective	<p>The investment objective of the scheme is to provide capital appreciation and income distribution to the investors by using equity and equity related instruments, arbitrage opportunities, and investments in debt and money market instruments.</p> <p>However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realized or that income will be generated and the scheme does not assure or guarantee any returns.</p>
Benchmark for performance comparison	70% of CRISIL Liquid Fund Index and 30% in Nifty 50 TR Index
Liquidity	<p>Units may be purchased or redeemed at NAV, subject to applicable Loads (if any), on every Business Day on an ongoing basis, commencing not later than 5 (five) Business Days from the date of allotment.²</p> <p>The Mutual Fund will endeavour to dispatch Redemption proceeds within 3 (three) Business Days from the date of acceptance of Redemption request. However, in certain circumstances [outlined in Section III-B 'Restrictions on Redemptions'] restrictions on redemptions may be imposed.</p>
Transparency / NAV Disclosure	<p>The AMC will calculate and disclose the first NAV of the Scheme within a period of 5 (five) Business Days from the date of allotment of the Units after the close of the NFO Period. Thereafter, the NAV of the Scheme shall be calculated for each Business Day and disclosed on the same Business Day by 9.00 p.m. The NAV of the Scheme shall be made available at all ISCs of the AMC on the same Business Day. The AMC will additionally publish the NAV for each Business Day as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ in at least two daily newspapers having nation wide circulation on the next Business Day. ▪ On the website of the Mutual Fund (www.edelweissmf.com) and of the Association of Mutual Funds in India (www.amfiindia.com) by 9:00 am on every Business day <p>In case of any delay, the reasons for such delay would be explained to AMFI and SEBI. If the NAVs are not available before commencement of business hours on the following Business Day due to any reason, the Mutual Fund shall issue a press release providing reasons and explaining when the Mutual Fund would be able to publish the NAVs. The AMC shall disclose full portfolio of the Scheme (along with the ISIN) as on the last day of the month, on its website, on or before the 10th (tenth) day of the succeeding month.</p> <p>The NAV will be calculated in the manner as provided in this SID or as may be prescribed by the SEBI Regulations from time to time. The NAV will be computed up to four decimal places.</p>
Load Structure	<p>Entry Load: Not Applicable</p> <p>Exit Load:</p> <p>5% of the units allotted shall be redeemed without any Exit Load on or before completion of 6 months from the date of allotment of units. Any redemption in excess of such limit within 6 months from the date of allotment shall be subject to the following Exit Load:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If redeemed or switched out on or before completion of 6 Months from the date of allotment of units - 1.00% ▪ If redeemed or switched out after completion of 6 months from the date of allotment of units - NIL <p>Redemption of units would be done on First in First out Basis (FIFO).</p> <p>A switch-out under Systematic Transfer Plan ("STP") or a withdrawal under Systematic Withdrawal Plan ("SWP") shall also attract an Exit Load like any Redemption.</p> <p>There will be no Load for Units created as a result of dividend reinvestment.</p> <p>No Load shall be chargeable in case of switches made between different Scheme Options within the same Plan or for switches from Direct Plan to Regular Plan.</p> <p>Exit Load (net of Goods & Service Tax) charged, if any, shall be credited to the Scheme.</p> <p>Subject to the Regulations, Trustees retains the right to change / impose an exit load</p> <p>The investor is requested to check the prevailing existing load structure of the scheme before investing</p> <p>All Exit Loads are intended to enable the AMC to recover expenses incurred for promotion or distribution and sale of the Units of the Scheme. All Loads will be retained in the Scheme in a separate account and will be utilised to meet the distribution and marketing expenses. Any surplus amounts in this account may be credited to the Scheme whenever considered appropriate by the AMC.</p> <p>For the most up to date information on Entry / Exit Loads, unit holders are advised to contact their ISCs or the AMC at its toll-free number 1800-425-0090. Callers outside India, mobile users, other landline users may dial. +91-040- 23001181. The Toll Free Number and the Non-Toll Free Number will be available between 9.00 am to 7.00 pm from Monday to Saturday.</p>

Minimum Application / Redemption Amount of the Scheme

Initial Application Amount	₹ 5,000/- (Five Thousand Rupees) per application and in multiples of ₹ 1/- (One Rupee) thereafter.
Initial Application Amount through SIP	6 installments of ₹ 1000/- (One Thousand Rupees) each and in multiples of ₹ 1/- (One Rupee) thereafter.
Additional Application Amount	₹ 1,000/- (One Thousand Rupees) per application and in multiples of ₹ 1/- (One Rupee) thereafter.
Amount / No. of Units for Redemption	₹ 1,000/- (One Thousand Rupees) or 100 (One Hundred) Units or the account balance, whichever is lower.

In case of investors opting to switch into the Scheme from any other existing scheme of Edelweiss Mutual Fund (subject to completion of the lock-in period of that other scheme(s), if any) during the NFO Period of the Scheme, the minimum amount is ₹ 5,000/- (Five Thousand Rupees) per application and in multiples of ₹ 1/- (One Rupee) thereafter.

Scheme Plans

In terms of SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/21/2012 dated September 13, 2012, direct investments by investors, viz. where the investment is not routed through distributors but made directly by the investors, are required to have a separate plan (i.e. Direct Plan) and a separate NAV. Expenses such as distribution expenses, brokerage or commission payable to distributors will not be charged to the investment made via direct investment and hence the Direct Plan will have a lower expense ratio.

Investors subscribing under Direct Plan of the Scheme will have to indicate "Direct Plan" against the Scheme name in the application form i.e. "Edelweiss Equity Savings Fund - Direct Plan". Investors should also indicate "Direct" in the ARN column of the application form. However, in case Distributor code is mentioned in the application form, but "Direct Plan" is indicated against the Scheme name, the Distributor code will be ignored and the application will be processed under Direct Plan. Further, where application is received for Existing Plan without Distributor code or "Direct" mentioned in the ARN Column, the application will be processed under Direct Plan.

Based on the above, the Scheme offers a choice of two plans:

1. Direct Plan; and
2. Regular Plan

The investment Portfolio shall be common for both the Plans.

Options available under the Scheme

Each Plan under the scheme offers a choice of three options which are as follow:

- 1) Growth option
- 2) Dividend option

Under the Growth option no dividend will be declared.

Dividend option offers two choices a) Dividend Option b) Monthly Dividend Option.

In case the investor does not clearly specify the choice of Dividend Option at the time of investing, it will be deemed that the investor has opted for the Default Dividend Option; i.e. the Monthly Dividend Option.

Under the Dividend option, a dividend may be declared by the Trustee, at its discretion, from time to time (subject to the availability of distributable surplus as calculated in accordance with the SEBI Regulations).

The Dividend option offers:

- Payout option;
- Reinvestment option;

The investors must clearly indicate the option (Growth or Dividend) in the relevant space provided for in the Application Form. In the absence of such instruction, it will be assumed that the investor has opted for the default option, which is the Growth option.

If the investor does not clearly specify at the time of investing, the choice of option under Dividend, it will be treated as a reinvestment option.

The Trustee may decide to distribute by way of dividend, the surplus by way of realised profit, dividends and interest, net of losses, expenses and taxes, if any, to Unit Holders in the Dividend option of the Scheme if such surplus is available and adequate for distribution in the opinion of the Trustee. The Trustee's decision with regard to availability and adequacy, rate, timing and frequency of distribution shall be final. The dividend will be due to only those Unit Holders whose names appear in the register of Unit Holders in the Dividend option of the Scheme on the record date which will be announced in advance in accordance with the SEBI Regulations.

All the plans have a common portfolio. The face value of the Units is ₹ 10 each.

If Unit holders have opted for Dividend Payout Option, if the dividend amount payable to such Unit holders (net of tax deducted at source, wherever applicable) is less than or equal to Rs 250, following treatment shall be applicable with effect from January 22, 2018:

- a) Where the option to payout dividend is available in electronic mode: The dividend amount shall be paid to the Unit holders. However, if the payment through electronic mode is unsuccessful, the AMC shall issue dividend warrant for such amount; and
- b) Where the option to payout dividend is not available in electronic mode: The dividend shall be mandatorily reinvested in the respective Scheme/Plan by issuing additional Units at the applicable ex-dividend NAV.

Transaction charges in respect of applications routed through distributors

Applicable only for Regular Plan

In terms of SEBI circular no. i.e. CIR/IMD/ DF/13/2011 & CIR/IMD/DF/21/2012 dated August 22, 2011 & September 13, 2012 respectively, as amended from time to time, transaction charge per Subscription of ₹ 10,000/- and above (Ten Thousand Rupees and above) shall be charged to the Investors and shall be payable to the distributors (who have not opted out of charging the transaction charge) in respect of the applications routed through the distributors relating to Purchases only (lump sum and SIP), subject to the following:

- For Existing Investors: ₹ 100/- (One Hundred Rupees) per Subscription of ₹ 10,000/- and above (Ten Thousand Rupees and above).
- For New Investors: ₹ 150/- (One Fifty Rupees) per Subscription of ₹ 10,000/- and above (Ten Thousand Rupees and above).
- Transaction charge for SIP shall be applicable only if the total commitment through SIP amounts to ₹ 10,000/- and above (Ten Thousand Rupees and above). In such cases the transaction charge would be recovered in maximum 4 (Four) installments.
- There shall be no transaction charge on Subscriptions below ₹ 10,000/- (Ten Thousand Rupees).
- There shall be no transaction charge on transactions other than Purchases / Subscriptions relating to new inflows.
- There shall be no transaction charge on direct investments.

The distributors have the option to either opt in or opt out of levying the transaction charge based on the type of product / scheme.

The transaction charges as mentioned above for applications routed through distributors who have not opted out of the charging the transaction charge shall be deducted by the AMC from the Subscription amount of the unit holder and paid to the distributor; the balance amount shall be invested in the Scheme.

It is also clarified that as per SEBI circular no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 4/ 168230/09, dated June 30, 2009, upfront commission to distributors shall continue to be paid by the investor directly to the distributor by a separate cheque based on his assessment of various factors including the service rendered by the distributor.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. RISK FACTORS

1) 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 a Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of a Unit Holder's investment in the Scheme may go up or down.
- Past performance of the Sponsor / AMC / Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of a Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The Sponsor is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operations of a Scheme beyond the initial contribution of ₹ 1,00,000/- (One Lakh Rupees) made by it towards setting up the Mutual Fund.
- The present Scheme is not guaranteed or assured return scheme.
- Mutual funds, like Securities investments, are subject to market and other risks and there can be no guarantee against loss resulting from an investment in a Scheme nor can there be any assurance that a Scheme's objectives will be achieved or income will be generated.
- As with any investment in Securities, the NAV of the Units can go up or down depending on various factors and forces affecting the securities markets such as price and volume volatility, interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law / policies of the government, taxation laws and political, economic or other developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual Securities, a specific sector or all sectors.

2) Scheme Specific Risk Factors

a) Risks associated with investing in Equity and Equity related Securities

- The Scheme may invest in instruments where the volume of transactions may fluctuate significantly depending on the market sentiment. There is a risk that investments made by the Scheme may become less liquid in response to market developments or adverse investor perceptions. In extreme market situations, there may be no willing buyer and the investments cannot be readily sold at the desired time or price, and the Scheme may have to accept a lower price when selling the investments or may not be able to sell the investments at all. An inability to sell a portfolio position can adversely affect the Scheme's value or prevent the Scheme from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities.
- The value of the Scheme's investments may be affected by factors affecting the Securities markets such as price and volume volatility in the capital markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law/policies of the government, taxation laws and political, economic or other developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual Securities, a specific sector or all sectors. Consequently, the NAV of the Units may be affected.
- Equity Securities and equity-related Securities are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The liquidity of investments made by the Scheme may be restricted by trading

volumes and settlement periods. This may impact the ability of the Unit Holders to redeem their Units. In view of this, the Trustee has the right, in its sole discretion to limit Redemptions (including suspending Redemption) in certain circumstances [outlined in Section III-B 'Restrictions on Redemptions']. The inability of the Scheme to make intended Securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell Securities held in the Scheme's portfolio could result, at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of Securities held in the Scheme's portfolio.

- Investments in equity and equity related Securities involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risk of losing their investment.
- The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme's investments due to its holdings of unlisted Securities may be affected if they have to be sold prior to the target date for divestment.
- Securities which are not quoted on stock exchanges are inherently illiquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with Securities that are listed on the stock exchanges or offer other exit options to the investors, including put options. The AMC may choose to invest the assets of the Scheme in unlisted Securities that offer attractive yields within the regulatory limit. This may however increase the risks of the Scheme.

b) Risks associated with investing in money market instruments

- Investments in money market instruments would involve a moderate credit risk i.e. risk of an issuer's inability to meet the interest and principal payments.
- Money market instruments may also be subject to price volatility due to factors such as changes in interest rates, general level of market liquidity and market perception of creditworthiness of the issuer of such instruments.
- Money market Securities, while fairly liquid, lacks a well-developed secondary market, which may restrict the selling ability of the Scheme and may lead to the Scheme incurring losses till the Security is finally sold.
- The NAV of the Units, to the extent that the corpus of the Scheme is invested in money market instruments, will be affected by the changes in the level of interest rates. When interest rates in the market rise, the value of a portfolio of money market instruments can be expected to decline.

c) Risks associated with investing in Debt Securities

Investing in Debt Securities:

- The NAV of the Scheme, to the extent invested in Debt Securities, will be affected by changes in the general level of interest rates. When interest rates decline, the value of a portfolio of Debt Securities and therefore the NAV of the Scheme can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of a portfolio of Debt Securities and therefore the NAV of the Scheme can be expected to decline. The extent of fall or rise in the prices is a function of the coupon rate, days to maturity and the increase or decrease in the level of interest rates. The Fund Manager may review the above pattern of investments based on views on interest rates and asset liability management needs.
- Debt Securities, while fairly liquid, lack a well-developed secondary market, which may restrict the selling ability of the investment by the Scheme and may lead to the Scheme incurring losses until the security is sold.

- Debt Securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet interest and principal payments on its obligations and market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer. These Securities may also be subject to price volatility due to factors such as changes in interest rates, general level of market liquidity and market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer, among others (market risk). The AMC will endeavour to manage credit risk through in-house credit analysis.
 - The AMC may, considering the overall level of risk of the portfolio, invest in lower rated Debt Securities offering higher yields.
 - The liquidity of investments made by the Scheme may be restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods. Different segments of the Indian financial markets have different settlement periods and such periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The Trustee has the right, in its sole discretion to limit Redemptions (including suspending Redemption) in certain circumstances [outlined in Section III-B 'Restrictions on Redemptions']. There may be temporary periods when the monies of the Scheme are un-invested and no return is earned thereon. The inability of the Scheme to make intended Securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. By the same token, the inability to sell Debt Securities held in the Scheme's portfolio due to the absence of a well developed and liquid secondary market for Debt Securities could result, at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of the Debt Securities held in the Scheme's portfolio.
 - The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme's investments due to its holdings of unlisted Debt Securities may be affected if they have to be sold prior to their target date of divestment.
 - Debt 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 Debt 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 Debt Securities that offer attractive yields within regulatory limits. This may however increase the risk of the portfolio. Additionally, the liquidity and valuation of the Scheme's investment due to its holdings of the unlisted Securities may be affected if they have to be sold prior to the target date of investment..
 - While Debt Securities that are listed on a 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, lacks a well-developed secondary market, which may restrict the selling ability of a Scheme and may lead to the Scheme incurring losses till the Security is finally sold.
 - Debt Securities, as well as money market securities, are subject to the risk of an issuer's inability to meet interest and principal payments on its debt obligations (credit risk) and market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer of instruments. These securities may also be subject to price volatility due to factors such as, amongst others, changes in interest rates, general level of market liquidity and market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer (market risk). The AMC will endeavour to manage credit risk through in-house credit analysis. The Scheme may also, but are not obliged to, use various hedging products from time to time, as are available and permitted by SEBI, to attempt to reduce the impact of undue market volatility on the Scheme's portfolio. There is no guarantee that hedging techniques will achieve the desired result.
 - The investments made by the Scheme are subject to reinvestment risk. This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the Debt Securities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.
 - The NAV of the Scheme's Units, will be affected by changes in the general level of interest rates. When interest rates decline, the value of a portfolio of fixed income Securities can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of a portfolio of fixed income Securities can be expected to decline
 - To the extent the Scheme's investments are in floating rate debt instruments or fixed debt instruments swapped for floating rate return, they will be affected by interest rate movement (basis risk) - coupon rates on floating rate securities are reset periodically in line with the benchmark index movement. Normally, the interest rate risk inherent in a floating rate instrument is limited compared to a fixed rate instrument. Changes in the prevailing level of interest rates will likely affect the value of the Scheme's holdings until the next reset date and thus the value of the Units of such Scheme. The value of Debt Securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with changes in prevailing interest rates. The Scheme could be exposed to interest rate risk:
 - (i) due to the time gap in the resetting of the benchmark rates, and
 - (ii) to the extent the benchmark index fails to capture interest rate changes appropriately (spread risk): though the basis (i.e. benchmark) gets readjusted on a regular basis, the spread (i.e. markup) over benchmark remains constant. This can result in some volatility to the holding period return of floating rate instruments.
 - **Settlement Risk (counterparty risk):** Specific floating rate assets may also be created by swapping a fixed return into a floating rate return. In such a swap, there is the risk that the counterparty (who will pay the floating rate return and receive the fixed rate return) may default;
 - **Liquidity Risk:** The market for floating rate Securities is still in its evolutionary stage and therefore may render the market illiquid from time to time, in relation to such Securities that the Scheme is invested in.
 - **Prepayment Risk:** The borrowers/issuer of security may prepay the receivables prior to their respective due dates. This may result in change in the yield and tenor for the Scheme.
 - Different types of Securities in which the Scheme may invest as described in this SID carry different levels and types of risk. Accordingly, the Scheme's risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investment pattern. E.g. corporate bonds carry a higher amount of risk than Government of India ("Govt") Securities. Further even among corporate bonds, bonds which are rated AAA are comparatively less risky than bonds which are AA rated.
 - Investments in the Scheme made in foreign currency by a Unit Holder are subject to the risk of fluctuation in the value of Indian Rupee.
- d) Risks Associated with Derivatives**
- The Scheme may use derivatives in connection with its investment strategies. 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 abilities of the Fund Managers to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the Fund Managers uncertainty and decision of the Fund Managers may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the Fund Managers 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. Derivatives may be riskier than other types of investments because they may be more sensitive to changes in economic or market conditions than other types of investments and could result in the losses that significantly exceed the Scheme's original investment. Certain derivatives may give rise to a form of leverage. Due to the low margin deposits normally required in trading financial derivative instruments, an extremely high degree of leverage is typical for trading in financial derivative instruments. As a result, the Scheme may be more volatile than if the Scheme had not been leveraged because the leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Scheme's portfolio.
- Derivatives are also subject to the risk that changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. The use of derivatives for hedging or risk management purposes or to increase income or gain may not be successful, resulting in losses to the Scheme and the cost of such strategies may reduce the Scheme's returns and increase the Scheme's potential for loss.
- The Scheme may invest in derivative products in accordance with and to the extent permitted under the SEBI Regulations. The use of derivatives requires an understanding of the underlying instruments and the derivatives themselves. The risk of investments in derivatives includes mispricing or improper valuation and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.
- Trading in derivatives carries a high degree of risk although they are traded at a relatively small amount of margin which provides the possibility of great profit or loss in comparison with the principal investment amount.
- The Scheme may find it difficult or impossible to execute derivative transactions in certain circumstances. For example, when there are insufficient bids or suspension of trading due to price limits or circuit breakers / filters, the Scheme may face a liquidity issue.
- The option buyer's risk is limited to the premium paid, while the risk of an option writer is unlimited. However, the gains of an option writer are limited to the premiums earned. All option positions will have underlying assets in case of the Scheme, all losses due to price-movement beyond the strike price will actually be an opportunity loss.
- The relevant stock exchange may impose restrictions on exercise of options and may also restrict the exercise of options at certain times in specified circumstances.
- The writer of a put option bears the risk of loss if the value of the underlying asset declines below the exercise price. The writer of a call option bears a risk of loss if the value of the underlying asset increases above the exercise price.
- Investments in index futures face the same risk as investments in a portfolio of shares or Securities representing an index. The

extent of loss is the same as in the underlying shares or Securities.

- The Scheme bears a risk that the Fund Managers may not be able to correctly forecast future market trends or the value of assets, indexes or other financial or economic factors in establishing derivative positions for the Scheme.
 - The risk of loss in trading futures contracts can be substantial, because of the low margin deposits required, the extremely high degree of leverage involved in futures pricing and the potential high volatility of the futures markets.
 - As and when the Scheme trades in derivative products, there are risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives that investors should understand. Derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor such transactions and the embedded market risks that a derivative adds to the portfolio.
 - Besides the price of the underlying asset, the volatility, tenor and interest rates affect the pricing of derivatives. Other risks in using derivatives include but are not limited to:
 - (a) **Credit Risk:** This occurs when a counterparty defaults on a transaction before settlement and therefore, the Scheme is compelled to negotiate with another counterparty at the then prevailing (possibly unfavorable) market price, in order to maintain the validity of the hedge.
 - (b) **Market Liquidity Risk:** This is where the derivatives cannot be sold at prices that reflect the underlying assets, rates and indices.
 - (c) **Model Risk:** This is the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives.
 - (d) **Basis Risk:** This is when the instrument used as a hedge does not match the movement in the instrument / underlying asset being hedged. The risks may be inter-related also; for e.g. interest rate movements can affect equity prices, which could influence specific issuer / industry assets.
- e) Risks associated with investing in GoI Securities**
- **Market Liquidity Risk with fixed rate GoI Securities**
 Even though the GoI Securities market is more liquid compared to other debt instruments, on certain occasions, there could be difficulties in transacting in the market due to extreme volatility leading to constriction in market volumes. Also, the liquidity of the Scheme(s) may suffer in case the relevant guidelines issued by RBI undergo any adverse changes.
 - **Interest Rate Risk associated with GoI Securities**
 While GoI Securities generally carry relatively minimal credit risk since they are issued by the Government of India, they do carry price risk depending upon the general level of interest rates prevailing from time to time. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of fixed income securities fall and when interest rates decline, the prices of fixed income securities increase. The extent of fall or rise in the prices is a function of the coupon rate, days to maturity and the increase or decrease in the level of interest rates. The price-risk is not unique to GoI Securities. It exists for all fixed income securities. Therefore, their prices tend to be influenced more by movement in interest rates in the financial system than by changes in the Government's Credit Rating. By contrast, in the case of corporate or institutional fixed income securities, such as bonds or debentures, prices are influenced by their respective credit standing as well as the general level of interest rates.

- **Risks associated with floating rate GoI Securities**

Floating rate securities issued by the Government of India (coupon linked to Treasury bill benchmark or an inflation linked bond) have the least sensitivity to interest rate movements compared to other securities. Some of these securities are already in issue. These securities can play an important role in minimizing interest rate risk in a portfolio.

f) Risk associated with investment in Securitized Debt

Generally available asset classes for securitization in India:

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

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

Some of the factors, which are typically analyzed for any pool, are as follows:

Size of the loan: this generally indicates the kind of assets financed with loans. Also indicates whether there is excessive reliance on very small ticket size, which may result in difficult and costly recoveries. To illustrate, the ticket size of housing loans is generally higher than that of personal loans. Hence in the construction of a housing loan asset pool for say ₹ 1,00,00,000/- (One Crore Rupees) it may be easier to construct a pool with just 10 housing loans of ₹ 10,00,000/- (Ten Lakh Rupees) each rather than to construct a pool of personal loans as the ticket size of personal loans may rarely exceed ₹ 5,00,000/- (Five Lakh Rupees) per individual.

Average original maturity of the pool: this indicates the original repayment period and whether the loan tenors are in line with industry averages and borrower's repayment capacity. To illustrate, in a car pool consisting of 60 month contracts, the original maturity and the residual maturity of the pool viz. number of remaining installments to be paid gives a better idea of the risk of default of the pool itself. If in a pool of 100 car loans having original maturity of 60 months, more than 70% of the contracts have paid more than 50% of the monthly installments and if no default has been observed in such contracts, this pool should have a lower probability of default than a similar car loan pool where 80% of the contracts have not yet paid 5 installments.

LTV: indicates how much of the value of the asset is financed by borrower's own equity. The lower the LTV, the better it is. This ratio stems from the principle that where the borrower's own contribution of the asset cost is high, the chances of default are lower. To illustrate: for a truck costing ₹ 20 lakhs, if the borrower has himself contributed ₹ 10 lakhs and has taken ₹ 10 lakhs as a loan, he is going to have lesser propensity to default as he would lose an asset worth ₹ 20 lakhs if he defaults in repaying an installment. This is as against a borrower who may meet only ₹ 2 lakhs out of his own equity for a truck costing ₹ 20

lakhs. Between the two scenarios given above, as the borrower's own equity is lower in the latter case, it would typically have a higher risk of default than the former.

Average seasoning of the pool: this indicates whether borrowers have already displayed repayment discipline. To illustrate, in the case of a pool of personal loans, if a pool of assets consist of borrowers who have already repaid 80% of the installments without default, the probability of default is lower than for a pool where only 10% of installments have been repaid.

Default rate distribution: this indicates how much % of the pool and overall portfolio of the originator is current, how much is in 0-30 DPD (days past due), 30-60 DPD, 60-90 DPD and so on. The rationale here is that, as against 0-30 DPD, the 60-90 DPD is a higher risk category. Unlike in plain vanilla instruments, in securitization transactions it is possible to work towards a target credit rating, which could be much higher than the originator's own credit rating.

In the Indian scenario, also, more than 95% of issuances have been AAA or equivalent rated issuances indicating the strength of the underlying assets as well as adequacy of credit enhancement.

Investment exposure of the Scheme with reference to Securitized Debt

- The Scheme will predominantly invest only in those securitization issuances which have AAA or equivalent rating indicating the highest level of safety from credit risk point of view at the time of making an investment. The Scheme will not invest in foreign securitized debt.
- The Scheme may invest in various types of securitization issuances, including but not limited to asset backed securitization, mortgage backed securitization, personal loan backed securitization, collateralised loan obligation / collateralized bond obligation and so on.
- The Scheme does not propose to limit its exposure to only one asset class or to have asset class based sub-limits as it will primarily look towards the AAA or equivalent rating of the offering.
- The Scheme will conduct an independent due diligence on the cash margins, collateralisation, guarantees and other credit enhancements and the portfolio characteristic of the securitization to ensure that the issuance fits into the overall objective of the investment in high investment grade offerings irrespective of underlying asset class.

Risks associated with investing in Securitized Papers

- Types of securitized debt vary and carry different levels and types of risks. Credit risk on securitized bonds depends upon the originator and varies depending on whether they are issued with recourse to the originator or otherwise. Even within securitized debt, AAA or equivalent rated securitized debt offers lesser risk of default than AA rated securitized debt. A structure with recourse will have a lower credit risk than a structure without recourse.
- As underlying assets in securitized 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 the intention of the borrower influence the risks relating to the asset borrowings underlying the securitized debt.

- Changes in market interest rates and pre-payments may not change the absolute amount of receivables for the investors, but may have an impact on the reinvestment of the periodic cash flows that the investor receives in the securitized paper.

Limited Liquidity & Price Risk

Presently, the secondary market for securitized papers is not very liquid. There is no assurance that a deep secondary market will develop for such securities. This could limit the ability of the Scheme 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.

Risks due to possible prepayments: Weighted Tenor / Yield

Asset securitization is a process whereby commercial or consumer credits are packaged and sold in the form of financial instruments. Full prepayment of underlying loan contract may arise under any of the following circumstances:

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

Bankruptcy of the originator or seller

If the originator becomes subject to bankruptcy proceedings and the court in the bankruptcy proceedings concludes that the sale from originator to the trust created for the purposes of securitization process was not a sale then the Scheme could experience losses or delays in the payments due. All possible care is generally taken in structuring the transaction so as to minimize the risk of the sale to the trust created for the purposes of securitization process not being construed as a "True Sale". Legal opinion is normally obtained to the effect that the assignment of receivables to the trust created for the purposes of securitization process for the benefit of the investors, as envisaged herein, would constitute a true sale.

Bankruptcy of the investor's agent

If an investor's agent becomes subject to bankruptcy proceedings and the court in the bankruptcy proceedings concludes that the recourse of the investor's agent to the assets / receivables is not in its capacity as agent / bankruptcy trustee but in his personal capacity, then an investor could experience losses or delays in the payments due under the swap agreement. All possible care is normally taken in structuring the transaction and drafting the underlying documents so as to provide that the assets / receivables if and when held by an investor's agent is held as agent and in trust for the investors and shall not form part of the personal assets of the investor's agent. Legal opinion is normally obtained to the effect that the investor's agent's recourse to assets / receivables is restricted in his capacity as agent and trustee and not in his personal capacity.

Credit Rating of the Transaction / Certificate

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

Risk of Co-mingling

The servicers normally deposit all payments received from the obligors into the collection account. However, there could be a time gap between collection by a servicer and depositing the same into the collection account especially considering that some of the collections may be in the form of cash. In this interim period, collections from the loan agreements may not be segregated from other funds of the servicer. If the servicer fails to remit such funds belonging to the investors, the investors may be exposed to a potential loss. Due care is normally taken to ensure that the servicer enjoys the highest credit rating on a standalone basis to minimize co-mingling risk.

Key terms associated with Securitized Debt

- Special Purpose Vehicle ("SPV")** - An SPV is created to hold title to assets underlying securities. The SPV is the entity, which would typically buy the assets (to be securitized) from the originator. The SPV is generally a low-capitalised entity with narrowly defined purposes and activities, and usually has independent trustees/directors. As one of the main objectives of securitization is to remove the assets from the balance sheet of the originator, the SPV plays a very important role in as much as it holds the assets in its books and makes the upfront payment for them to the originator.
- Originator** - An originator is the entity on whose books the assets to be securitized exist. An originator is the prime mover of the deal i.e. it sets up the necessary structures to execute the deal. The originator sells the assets on its books and receives the funds generated from such sale. In a true sale, the originator transfers both the legal and the beneficial interest in the assets to the SPV.
- Obligor** - An obligor is the originator's debtor (borrower of the original loan). The amount outstanding from the obligor is the asset that is transferred to the SPV. The credit standing of the obligor is of paramount importance in a securitization transaction.
- Rating Agency** - Since the investors take on the risk of the asset pool rather than the originator, an external credit rating plays an important role. The rating process would assess the strength of the cash flow and the mechanism designed to ensure full and timely payment by the process of selection of loans of appropriate credit quality, the extent of credit and liquidity support provided and the strength of the legal framework.
- Administrator or Servicer:** It collects the payment due from the obligor and passes it on to the SPV, follows up with delinquent borrowers and pursues legal remedies available against the defaulting borrowers. Since it receives the installments and pays it to the SPV; it is also called the Receiving and Paying Agent.
- Agent and Trustee:** It accepts the responsibility for overseeing that all the parties to the securitization deal perform in accordance with the securitization trust agreement. Basically, it is appointed to look after the interest of the investors.
- Structurer:** Normally, an investment banker is responsible as structurer for bringing together the originator, credit enhancers, the investors and other partners to a securitization deal. It also works with the originator and helps in structuring deals.

Securitized Assets: Securitization is a structured finance process which involves pooling and repackaging of cashflow producing financial assets into securities that are then sold to investors. They are termed as Asset Backed Securities ("ABS") or Mortgage Backed Securities ("MBS"). ABS are backed by other assets such

as credit card, automobile or consumer loan receivables, retail installment loans or participations in pools of leases. Credit support for these securities may be based on the underlying assets and / or provided through credit enhancements by a third party. MBS is an asset backed security whose cash flows are backed by the principal and interest payments of a set of mortgage loans. Such mortgage could be either residential or commercial properties. ABS/MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS/MBS or the originator of underlying receivables. Securitization often utilizes the services of an SPV.

Pass through Certificate (“PTC”)

PTC represents beneficial interest in an underlying pool of cash flows. These cash flows represent dues against single or multiple loans originated by the sellers of these loans. These loans are given by banks or financial institutions to corporates. PTCs may be backed, but not exclusively, by receivables of personal loans, car loans, two wheeler loans and other assets subject to applicable regulations.

The following are certain additional disclosures with respect to investment in securitized debt:

1. How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the scheme

Securitized debt is a form of conversion of normally non-tradable loans to transferable securities. This is done by assigning the loans to a special purpose vehicle (a trust), which in turn issues PTCs. These PTCs are transferable securities with fixed income characteristics. The risk of investing in securitized debt is similar to that of investing in Debt Securities except that it differs in two respects. Typically the liquidity of securitized debt is less than similar Debt Securities. For certain types of securitized debt (backed by mortgages, personal loans, credit card debt, etc.), there is an additional pre-payment risk. Pre-payment risk refers to the possibility that loans are repaid before they are due, which may reduce returns if the re-investment rates are lower than initially envisaged. Because of these additional risks, securitized debt typically offers higher yields than Debt Securities of similar credit rating and maturity. If the fund manager judges that the additional risks are suitably compensated by higher returns, he may invest in securitized debt up to 50% of the net assets of the Scheme.

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

The originator is the person who has initially given the loan. The originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans, as this affects the credit quality and servicing of the PTC. The key risk is that of the underlying assets and not of the originator. For example, loss or performance of earlier issuances does not indicate quality of current series. However such past performance may be used as a guide to evaluate the loan standards, servicing capability and performance of the originator. Originators may be banks, Non Banking Finance Companies, Housing Finance Companies, etc. The fund manager / credit analyst evaluates originators based on the following parameters:

- Track record
- Willingness to pay, through credit enhancement facilities etc.
- Ability to pay

- Business risk assessment, wherein following factors are considered:

Outlook for the economy (domestic and global)

Outlook for the industry

Company specific factors

In addition, a detailed review and assessment of rating rationale is done, including interactions with the originator as well as the credit rating agency.

The following additional evaluation parameters are used as applicable for the originator / underlying issuer for pool loan and single loan securitization transactions:

- Default track record / frequent alteration of redemption conditions / covenants.
- High leverage ratios of the ultimate borrower (for single-sell downs) - both on a standalone basis as well on a consolidated level/ group level.
- Higher proportion of re-schedulement of underlying assets of the pool or loan, as the case may be.
- Higher proportion of overdue assets of the pool or the underlying loan, as the case may be.
- Poor reputation in market.
- Insufficient track record of servicing of the pool or the loan, as the case may be.

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

An analysis of the originator is especially important in case of retail loans as the size and reach affect the credit quality and servicing of the pass through certificates. In addition, the quality of the collection process, infrastructure and follow-up mechanism; quality of management information system; and credit enhancement mechanism are key risk mitigants for the better originators / servicers. In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the underlying borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to determine the credit risk. The credit analyst looks at ageing (i.e. how long the loan has been with the originator before securitization) as one way of evaluating the performance potential of the PTC.

Securitization transactions may include some risk mitigants (to reduce credit risk). These may include interest subvention (difference in interest rates on the underlying loans and the PTC serving as margin against defaults), overcollateralization (issue of PTCs of lesser value than the underlying loans, thus even if some loans default, the PTC continues to remain protected), presence of an equity / subordinate tranche (issue of PTCs of differing seniority when it comes to repayment - the senior tranches get paid before the junior tranche) and / or guarantees.

4. The level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets and measures for less diversified investments

In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the borrower is analyzed. In case of diversified pools of loans, the overall characteristic of the loans is analyzed to determine the credit risk. The credit analyst looks at ageing (i.e. how long the loan has been with the originator before securitization) as one way of judging the performance potential of the PTC. Additional risk mitigants may include

interest subvention, over collateralization, presence of an equity / subordinate tranche and / or guarantees. The credit analyst also uses analyses by credit rating agencies on the risk profile of the securitized debt.

Currently, the following parameters are intended to be used while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction. These parameters may be revised from time to time.

Characteristics / Type of Pool	Mortgage Loan	Commercial Vehicle and Construction Equipment	CAR	2 wheelers	Micro Finance Pools *	Personal Loans *	Single Sell Downs	Others
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)	NA	12 to 60 months	12 to 60 months	8 to 40 months	NA	NA	Refer Note 1	Refer Note 2
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	NA	5-20%	4-15%	4-15%	NA	NA	Refer Note 1	Refer Note 2
Average Loan to Value Ratio	NA	80-95%	70-90%	70-95%	NA	NA	Refer Note 1	Refer Note 2
Average seasoning of the Pool	NA	3-8 month	3-8 months	2-5 months	NA	NA	Refer Note 1	Refer Note 2
Maximum single exposure range %	NA	3-7%	NA (Retail Pool)	NA (Retail Pool)	NA	NA	Refer Note 1	Refer Note 2
Average single exposure range %	NA	1-5%	0 - 1%	0 - 1%	NA	NA	Refer Note 1	Refer Note 1

* Currently, the Scheme will not invest in these types of securitized debt.

Note 1: In case of securitization involving single loans or a small pool of loans, the credit risk of the borrower is analyzed. The investment limits applicable to the underlying borrower are applied to the single loan sell-down.

Note 2: Other investments will be decided on a case-to-case basis.

The credit analyst may consider the following risk mitigating measures in his analysis of the securitized debt:

- Size of the loan
- Average original maturity of the pool
- Loan to value Ratio
- Average seasoning of the pool
- Default rate distribution
- Geographical distribution
- Credit enhancement facility
- Liquid facility
- Structure of the pool

5. Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the “true sale” criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements. In addition, RBI has proposed minimum holding period of between nine and twelve months for assets before they can be securitized. The minimum holding period depends on the tenor of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is compliant with the laws and regulations as applicable.

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

Issuance of securitized debt is governed by the Reserve Bank of India. RBI norms cover the “true sale” criteria including credit enhancement and liquidity enhancements, including maximum exposure by the originator in the pass through certificates. In

addition, RBI has proposed minimum retention requirement of between five and ten percent of the book value of the loans by the originator. The minimum retention requirement depends on the tenor and structure of the securitization transaction. The Scheme will invest in securitized debt that is compliant with the laws and regulations as applicable.

7. The mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitized debt of an originator and the originator in turn makes investments in that particular scheme of the mutual fund

The key risk is securitized debt relates to the underlying borrowers and not the originator. In a securitization transaction, the originator is the seller of the debt(s) and the Scheme is the buyer. However, the originator is also usually responsible for servicing the loan (i.e. collecting the interest and principal payments). As the originators may also invest in the Scheme, the fund manager shall ensure that the investment decision is based on parameters for securitized debt.

8. The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investment in securitized debt

The fund management team has the experience to analyze securitized debt. In addition, credit research agencies provide analysis of individual instruments and pools. On an on-going basis (typically monthly) the servicer provides reports regarding the performance of the pool. These reports would form the base for ongoing evaluation where applicable. In addition, rating reports indicating rating changes would be monitored for changes in rating agency opinion of the credit risk.

9. Investments in securitized debt instruments will be reported in the half-yearly portfolio of the Scheme, annual financial results for the Scheme, and mentioned in the portfolio uploaded on the website. Necessary reporting will be done to the Investment Committee of the AMC and to the Trustee of the Scheme at their meetings.

Restrictions on Redemptions:

As outlined in Section III-B - 'Restrictions on Redemptions' the Trustee and the AMC may impose restrictions on redemptions when there are circumstances leading to a systemic crisis or event that severely constricts market liquidity or the efficient functioning of markets.

Accordingly, such restriction may affect the liquidity of the Scheme and there may be a delay in investors receiving part of their redemption proceeds.

Risks related to arbitrage strategy

In case of a large redemption, the scheme may need to reverse the spot-futures transaction before the date of futures' settlement. This eventuality may lead to the basis risk. While reversing the spot-futures transaction on the Futures & Options settlement day on the Exchange, there could be a risk of volume-weighted-average-price of the market being different from the price at which the actual reversal is processed. This may result in basis risk.

On the date of expiry, when the arbitrage is to be unwound, it is not necessary for the stock price and its future contract to coincide. There could be a discrepancy in their prices even a minute before the market closes. Thus, there is a possibility that the arbitrage strategy gets unwound at different prices.

Risk Factors Associated with Investments in REITs and InvITs:

- **Market Risk:** REITs and InvITs are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to market movements. Investors may note that AMC/Fund Manager's investment decisions may not always be profitable, as actual market movements may be at variance with the anticipated trends. The NAV of the Scheme is vulnerable to movements in the prices of securities invested by the scheme, due to various market related factors like changes in the general market conditions, factors and forces affecting capital market, level of interest rates, trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures.
- **Liquidity Risk:** As the liquidity of the investments made by the Scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk.
- **Reinvestment Risk:** Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

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

Risks Associated With Stock Lending & Short Selling:

- i) **Risks Associated With Stock Lending:** The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in the possible loss of rights in 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. It may be noted that this activity would have the inherent probability of collateral value drastically falling in times of strong downward market trends, rendering the value of collateral inadequate until such time as that diminution in value is replenished by additional security. It is also possible that the borrowing party and/or the approved intermediary may suddenly suffer severe business setback and become unable to honour its commitments. This, along with a simultaneous fall in value of collateral would render potential loss to the Scheme. Besides, there can be temporary illiquidity of the securities that are lent out and the Scheme will not be able to sell such lent out securities until they are returned. There is also a possibility of Opportunity loss.

- ii) **Risks associated with short selling:** Scheme may enter into short selling transactions, subject to SEBI and RBI regulations in the matter. This will be done if the fund management team is of the view that there exists an opportunity to make trading gains. Calls for short selling will be taken after considering the liquidity, price movement & volatility of the security by the fund management team. There can be a loss in such a transaction if the price of the security goes up instead of falling down.

Risk factors associated with investment in ADRs/GDRs and Foreign Securities:

Subject to necessary regulatory approvals and within the investment objectives of the Scheme, the Scheme may invest in overseas markets which carry risks related to fluctuations in the foreign exchange rates, the nature of the securities market of the country, repatriation of capital due to exchange controls and political circumstances. It is AMC's belief that investment in foreign securities offer new investment and portfolio diversification opportunities into multi-market and multicurrency products. However, such investments also entail additional risks. Such investment opportunities may be pursued by AMC provided they are considered appropriate in terms of the overall investment objectives of the Scheme. Since the Scheme may invest only partially in foreign securities, there may not be readily available and widely accepted benchmarks to measure performance of the Scheme.

Similar to domestic debt securities, investment in overseas debt instruments is subject to Market Risk, Credit Risk, Interest Rate risk and liquidity risk. In addition to those, investments in foreign debt securities may carry the following risk factors:

- To the extent that the assets of the Scheme 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.
- Nature of the securities market of the country
- Uncertain political circumstances in the country in which the Scheme has foreign securities exposure leading to repatriation of capital and exchange controls

To manage risks associated with foreign currency and interest rate exposure, the Fund may use derivatives for efficient portfolio management including hedging and in accordance with conditions as may be stipulated by the Regulations/RBI. Depending on the fund manager's view and the investment strategy undertaken, the Scheme may decide to cover the currency risk fully or partly or may even let it remain uncovered.

Currency Risk is a form of risk that arises from the change in price of one currency against another. The exchange risk associated with a foreign denominated instrument is a key element in foreign investment. This risk flows from differential monetary policy and growth in real productivity, which results in differential inflation rates. The risk arises because currencies may move in relation to each other.

RISK MITIGATION FACTORS

Risk and Description specific to equities and equity related securities	Risk Mitigants / Management Strategy
<p>Quality risk</p> <p>Risk of investing in unsustainable / weak companies</p>	<p>The stock selection process is an important part of the idea generation stage, as it provides the greater part of added value to the investments. Underpinning the stock selection process is the rigorous research conducted by dedicated country specialists. The approach to stock selection is largely country specific, which means that these investment professionals have the responsibility to design and refine their stock selection process to cope with the dynamic local factors and market conditions.</p> <p>Quality analysis based investment approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Management (ii) Capital structure (iii) Sustainability of competitive advantage (iv) Return on equity (v) Industry attractiveness <p>In general, there are three primary sources of investment return which the investment professionals normally focus on and they form the basic premise of the stock selection process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Growth - companies that exhibit sustainable earnings growth in excess of the market through an economic cycle; (ii) Valuations - quantitative analysis in evaluating the value and profitability of the company; (iii) Dividend yield - an additional source of return, over and above capital appreciation.
<p>Price Risk</p> <p>Risk of overpaying for a company</p>	<p>During company visits, qualitative assessments of the relative growth prospects of the companies concerned are made and strategies are decided to create shareholder value. Industries in which companies operate are analysed along with the competitive landscape as well as the management strategy to enhance competitive advantage and returns. As part of the process, meetings are organised not only with companies that fall within the core stock coverage, but also with their competitors, distributors, suppliers and other stakeholders in order to obtain a complete picture of the industry/company and other investment opportunities. In the process, a clear understanding of the business is arrived at, enabling the identification of future long-term winners at an early stage.</p>
<p>Concentration Risk</p>	<p>Portfolio construction is the responsibility of the investment manager assigned to each fund.</p> <p>There are three objectives to the portfolio construction process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to capture and preserve value from all the best ideas by country specialists; (ii) to ensure no single decision will derail performance; and (iii) to deliver in line with the fund's risk/return profiles. <p>Portfolios are constructed using a disciplined and tailored approach, and there is a high degree of commonality across accounts with similar objectives and profiles. The Scheme invests in a concentrated portfolio and investors should be aware that the Scheme is likely to be more volatile than a diversified scheme as it is susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse conditions in the market. Investment managers may incorporate their own views on individual stocks and exercise discretion to align with the above guidelines with the objective that is likely to be achieved by inclusion of the stock in a fund portfolio. The investment manager will also reconcile any other anomalies between the stock rankings and portfolio requirements with the overall objective of adding value to the fund portfolio.</p> <p>The Risk Management / Middle Office oversee investment managers to ensure compliance with the fund's internal requirements. The buy / sell decisions generated at the portfolio construction stage of the process are automatically checked against fund guidelines, and electronically forwarded to the trading team for execution.</p>
<p>Liquidity Risk</p> <p>High impact costs</p>	<p>Dealing in volatile, often illiquid markets imposes a cost on an active investment manager. The responsibility for minimizing the performance drag lies with the Central Dealing team whose focus is to minimize market impact and transaction costs. The competitive advantages in achieving this objective are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. An experienced team. II. State of the art systems and on-going investment in trading technology. III. Analysis of historical transactions and associated impact costs used to determine trading strategies. IV. Low commission rates paid to brokers, reducing direct costs per trade. V. Significant overall commission payout ensuring premium service from investment banks and brokerage firms.

Risk and Description specific to equities and equity related securities	Risk Mitigants / Management Strategy
	<p>The success of the dealing team can be measured by comparing each execution to the Volume Weighted Average Price (“VWAP”) and on-line through the independent Best Execution Comparison Service (“BECS”) which compares transaction costs with those of the competition. Effectiveness of the dealing team is measured on an ongoing basis.</p> <p>Although this Scheme will be investing in fewer numbers of securities, these are largely expected to be securities with better market liquidity.</p>
Volatility Price volatility due to company or portfolio specific factors	The volatility arising out of portfolio specific factors are being mitigated using a combination of various methods as explained above.
Event Risk Price volatility due to company or portfolio specific events	The volatility arising out of portfolio specific factors are being mitigated using a combination of various methods as explained above.

Risk and Description specific to Debt securities	Risk Mitigants / Management Strategy
Market Risk	In a rising interest rates scenario the Fund Managers will endeavour to increase its investment in money market securities whereas if the interest rates are expected to fall the allocation to debt securities with longer maturity will be increased thereby mitigating risk to that extent.
Liquidity or Marketability Risk	Although the domestic debt markets are maturing rapidly with liquidity emerging in various debt segments through the introduction of new instruments and investors, Fund Managers will endeavour to allocate the assets of the Scheme between various money market and fixed income Securities with the objective of achieving optimal returns while maintaining liquidity. The actual percentage of investment in various money market and other fixed income Securities will be decided after considering the economic environment including interest rates and inflation, the performance of the corporate sector and general liquidity and other considerations in the economy and markets.
Credit Risk	<p>With reference to the separate due diligence of the counter parties, in addition to the credit rating, the AMC takes into consideration the following parameters while investing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The exposure to a counter party is based on the net worth of the counterparty. The Fund Managers would do a risk assessment of the issuer before making the investments. Further, continuous monitoring of the net worth of the issuer is done. The risk assessment by the Fund Managers includes the monitoring of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Capital Structure II. Debt Service coverage ratio III. Interest coverage IV. Profitability margin V. Current ratio (ii) The Fund Managers determine the sector to which the counter party relates. The Fund Managers assign risk weighing to sectors and shall not invest in sectors which carry a high credit risk. The risk weighing are based upon various factors like the nature of products/services of the sector, current state and future outlook for the sector, subsidies provided to the sector and government regulations for the sector. (iii) The Fund Managers shall also check the track record of the company in terms of its financials and default history to its creditors. (iv) The Fund Managers shall consider the track record of the sponsor/parent of the counterparty. It includes the financials of the sponsor / parent company and whether the parent/sponsor has defaulted in the past. (v) The Fund Managers can also have a call with the Management of the issuer as a part of its research of the issuer. (vi) The Fund Managers will also check for Credit Default Swaps spreads of the issuer in global market, if any available.

In view of the above and as per investment objective, investment in the Scheme should be regarded as long term in nature. The Scheme is, therefore, only suitable for investors who can afford the risks involved.

B. REQUIREMENT OF MINIMUM INVESTORS IN THE SCHEME

The Scheme shall have a minimum of 20 (twenty) investors and no single investor shall account for more than 25% of the corpus of the Scheme. However, if such requirement is not satisfied during the NFO of the Scheme, the Mutual Fund will endeavour to ensure that within a period of 3 (three) months from the start of the NFO, or by the end of the succeeding calendar quarter from the close of the NFO of the Scheme, whichever is earlier, the Scheme complies with these two conditions. In case a Scheme does not have a minimum of 20 (twenty) investors in the stipulated period, the provisions of Regulation 39(2) (c) of the SEBI Regulations would become applicable automatically without any reference from SEBI and accordingly the Scheme shall be wound up and the Units would be redeemed at Applicable NAV. The two conditions mentioned above shall also be complied with within each subsequent calendar quarter thereafter, on an average basis, as specified by SEBI.

If there is a breach of the 25% limit by any investor over the calendar quarter, a rebalancing period of 1 (one) month would be allowed and thereafter the investor who is in breach of the rule shall be given 15 (fifteen) 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 (fifteen) days would lead to automatic Redemption by the Mutual Fund at the Applicable NAV on the 15th day of the notice period without any Exit Load. The Mutual Fund shall adhere to the requirements prescribed by SEBI from time to time in this regard.

C. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- The Sponsor is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of an amount of ₹ 1,00,000/- (Rupees One Lakh only) made by it towards setting up the Mutual Fund or such other accretions and additions to the initial corpus set up by the Sponsor. The associates of the Sponsor are not responsible or liable for any loss or shortfall resulting from the operation of the Scheme.
- Neither this SID nor the Units have been filed / registered in any jurisdiction other than India. The distribution of this SID in certain jurisdictions may be restricted or totally prohibited and accordingly, persons who come into possession of this SID are required to inform themselves about, and to comply with, any such restrictions.
- Before making an application for Units, prospective investors should review / study this SID and the SAI carefully and in their entirety and should not construe the contents thereof or regard the summaries contained therein as advice relating to legal, taxation, or financial / investment matters. Investors should consult their own professional advisor(s) as to the legal, tax or financial implications or other consequences resulting from the following:
 - (i) Subscription, gifting, acquisition, holding, disposal (by way of sale, switch or Redemption or conversion into money) of Units; and
 - (ii) the treatment of income (if any), capitalisation, capital gains, any distribution and other tax consequences relevant to their Subscription, acquisition, holding, capitalisation, disposal (by way of sale, transfer, switch, Redemption or conversion into money) of Units within their jurisdiction
- or under the laws of any jurisdiction to which they may be subject.
- None of the Mutual Fund, the Scheme, the Sponsor nor the AMC have authorized any person to give any information or make any representation, either oral or written, that is not consistent with this SID in connection with the issue of Units. Prospective investors are advised not to rely on any information or representation not incorporated in this SID, unless it has been authorized by the Mutual Fund, the AMC or the Sponsor. Any Purchase or Redemption made by any person on the basis of statements or representations which are not contained or which are inconsistent with the information contained in this SID shall be solely at the risk of the investor.
- From time to time, and as may be permitted by SEBI, mutual funds or other schemes managed by the affiliates/associates of the Sponsor may invest either directly or indirectly in the Scheme. The mutual funds or other schemes managed by these affiliates/associates may acquire a substantial portion of the Units and collectively constitute a major investment in the Scheme. Accordingly, Redemption of Units held by such affiliates/associates may have an adverse impact on the value of the Units because of the timing of any such Redemption and may affect the ability of other Unit Holders to redeem their respective Units.
- Mutual funds invest in Securities which may not always be profitable and there can be no guarantee against loss resulting from investing in the Scheme.
- The tax benefits described in this SID are as available under the prevailing taxation laws. The information given is included only for general purpose and is based on the advice received by the AMC regarding the laws and practice currently in force in India. Investors / Unit Holders should be aware that the relevant fiscal rules or 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 an investment in the Scheme will endure indefinitely. In view of the individual nature of tax consequences, each Unit Holder is advised to consult their own professional tax advisor.
- The Scheme's value may be impacted by fluctuations in securities markets, interest rates, prevailing political, economic and social environments, changes in government policies and other factors specific to the issuer of the securities, tax laws, liquidity of the underlying instruments, settlement periods, trading volumes, etc.
- Redemptions due to a change in the fundamental attribute of the Scheme or due to any other reason may entail tax consequences. Such taxes, if any, shall be borne by the investor and none of the Mutual Fund, the Scheme nor the AMC shall be liable for any tax consequences that may arise.
- In terms of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 ("PMLA") the rules issued there under and the guidelines/circulars issued by SEBI regarding the Anti Money Laundering Laws, all intermediaries, including mutual funds, are required to formulate and implement a client identification programme, and to verify and maintain the record of identity and addresses of investors. If any necessary due diligence, the AMC believes that any transaction is suspicious in nature as regards money laundering, the AMC shall report such transactions to competent authorities under PMLA and the circulars thereunder, further any further information in connection therewith to such authorities and take any actions as may be required for the purposes of fulfilling its obligations under PMLA and rules/guidelines issued thereunder

by SEBI and / or RBI without obtaining the prior approval of the investor/unit holder.

- The AMC can invest in any of the Schemes of Edelweiss Mutual Fund subject to the limits as prescribed by the SEBI Regulations and in such cases it will not be entitled to charge any fees on such investments. The Sponsor, entities managed or sponsored by the affiliates or associates of the Sponsor, Funds managed/ advised by the Sponsor/and their associated entities, the asset management company, the Custodian, the Registrar, any Associate, any Distributor, Dealer, any Company, Corporate Bodies, Trusts, any Service Provider, investor (resident or non resident), any Scheme / Mutual Fund managed by the Asset Management Company or by any other Asset Management Company may invest in this Scheme, subject to the limits specified by SEBI. While at all times the Trusteeship Company and the Asset Management Company will endeavor that excessive holding of Units in the Scheme among a few Unit holders is avoided, however, the funds invested by these aforesaid persons may acquire a substantial portion of the Scheme's outstanding Units

and collectively may constitute a majority unit holder in the Scheme. Redemption of Units held by such persons may have an adverse impact on the value of the Units of the Scheme because of the timing of any such redemption. It may also have impact on the liquidity of the Scheme, which may lead to an adverse impact on the NAV of the Scheme.

- In accordance with the SEBI Regulations, an AMC subject to certain conditions is permitted to undertake activities in the nature of portfolio management services and management and advisory services to pooled assets including offshore funds, insurance funds, pension funds, provident funds, if any of such activities are not in conflict with the activities of the Mutual Fund. Subject to these activities being assessed as desirable and economically viable, the AMC may undertake any or all of these activities after satisfying itself that there is no potential conflict of interest.

Investors are advised to refer to the terms and conditions of the offer before investing in the Scheme, and to retain this SID and the SAI for future reference.

D. DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

In this SID, except where the context otherwise requires, the following capitalized words and expressions shall have the following meaning:

ADR	American Depository Receipt.
AMFI	Association of Mutual Funds in India.
Asset Management Company / AMC	Edelweiss Asset Management Limited, the asset management company set up under the Companies Act, 1956 and authorized by SEBI to act as the asset management company to the Schemes of Edelweiss Mutual Fund.
AOP	Association of Persons.
Applicable NAV	For applications for Purchases (along with a local cheque or demand draft payable at par at the place where the application is received / redemptions), accepted during the Ongoing Offer Period at the Designated Collection Centres on a Business Day up to the Cut-off time of the Scheme, the NAV of that day; and For applications for Purchases (along with a local cheque or demand draft payable at par at the place where the application is received / redemption) accepted during the Ongoing Offer Period at the Designated Collection Centres on a Business Day after the Cut-off time of the Scheme, the NAV of the next Business Day. Note : In case of applications received on a Non-Business Day the NAV of the next Business Day shall be applicable.
Application Form	A form to be used by an investor to open a folio and Purchase Units in the Scheme. Any modifications to the Application Form will be made by way of an addendum issued by the AMC, which will be attached thereto. On issuance of such addendum, the Application Form will be deemed to be updated by the addendum.
ARN	AMFI Registration Number.
ASBA	Applications Supported by Blocked Amount. ASBA is an application containing an authorization given by the investor to block the application money in his specified bank account towards the subscription of Units offered during the NFO of the Scheme. If an investor is applying through ASBA facility, the application money towards the subscription of Units shall be debited from his specified bank account only if his/her application is selected for allotment of Units.
Banker's cheque	A special payment instrument issued towards settlement of bank to bank transactions.
Board	Board of Directors.
BoI	Body of individuals.
BSE	Bombay Stock Exchange Limited

Business Day	<p>A day other than (i) Saturday or Sunday and / or (ii) a day on which any of the principal stock exchanges on which the Investments are traded is closed, and / or (iii) a day on which the RBI or banks in Mumbai, India are closed for business, and / or (iv) a day on which the AMC's offices in Mumbai, India are closed for business, and / or (v) a book closure period as may be announced by the Trustee / AMC and / or (vi) a day on which normal business cannot be transacted due to force majeure events including storms, floods, Bandhs, strikes or such other events as the AMC may determine from time to time.</p> <p>The AMC, with the approval of the Trustee of the Scheme, reserves the right to change the definition of Business Day, in accordance with applicable regulations. The AMC reserves the right to declare any day as a Business Day or otherwise at any or all Investor Service Centres.</p>
CAF	Common Application Form.
CAS	Consolidated Account Statement contain details relating to all Purchases, Redemptions, switches, dividend payouts, dividend reinvestments, SIPs, SWPs and STPs ("Transactions") carried out by the investor across all schemes of all mutual funds during the month and holding at the end of the month including transaction charges paid to the distributor.
CBLO	Collateralized Borrowing and Lending Obligation.
CDSL	Central Depository Services (India) Limited.
Central Record keeping Agency / CRA	Agency formally set up by NSDL and PFRDA for the New Pension System.
CFA	Chartered Financial Analyst.
Collection Bank(s)	The bank(s) with which the AMC has entered into an agreement, from time to time, to enable customers to deposit their Application Form for Units during the NFO Period. The names and addresses of the Collection Bank(s) are mentioned at the end of this SID.
Custodian	Standard Chartered Bank, registered under the SEBI (Custodian of Securities) Regulations, 1996, or any other custodian who is approved by the Trustee.
Cut-off time	A time prescribed in this SID up to which an investor can submit a Purchase request along with a local cheque or a demand draft payable at the place where the application is received/ Redemption, to be entitled to the Applicable NAV for that Business Day.
Debt Securities	<p>Debt and debt-related instruments.</p> <p>Debt instruments also include papers issued by Central/State Governments, corporates, Public Sector Undertakings, etc. with interest rates that are reset periodically. The periodicity of interest reset could be daily, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, and annually or any other periodicity that may be mutually agreed between the issuer and the Scheme. The Scheme may invest in Securitised Debt.</p>
Demand Draft	Payment instrument issued by a bank against a customer's request based on the deduction of required amount or deposit of the same by customer. This is a guaranteed payment instrument.
Depository/Depositories	As defined in the Depositories Act, 1996 (22 of 1996).
Depository Participant	A person registered as such under sub-section (1A) of section 12 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.
Designated Collection Centre(s)	<p>AMC's offices, ISCs and branches of Collection Bank(s) designated by the AMC where the applications shall be received.</p> <p>The names and addresses of the Designated Collection Centres are mentioned at the end of this SID.</p>
ECS	Electronic Clearing System.
Entry Load	A Load charged to an investor on Purchase of Units based on the amount of investment or per any other criteria decided by the AMC. As per the current SEBI Regulations, the AMC is prohibited from charging an Entry Load.
ETFs	Exchange Traded Funds.
Exit Load	A Load charged to the Unit Holder on exiting (by way of Redemption [or Switch-out] based on period of holding, amount of investment, or any other criteria decided by the AMC.
FATCA	Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act.
FATF	Financial Action Task Force.

FCNR account	Foreign Currency Non Resident account is a non-Rupee (foreign exchange) bank account of non-resident Indians.
Foreign Financial Institution/FII	An entity registered with SEBI under Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Institutional Investors) Regulations, 1995, as amended from time to time.
FRM	Financial Risk Managers.
Fund Manager(s)	The fund manager(s) of the AMC responsible for managing the Scheme.
GARP	Global Association of Risk Professionals.
GDR	Global Depository Receipt.
GoI	Government of India.
GoI Securities	Government of India Securities.
HUF	Hindu Undivided Family.
Indian Financial System Code / IFSC	An alpha-numeric code that uniquely identifies a bank-branch participating in the National Electronic Funds Transfer system.
IR Code	US Internal Revenue Code.
IRS	Internal Revenue Service.
Investment	Any investments, cash, negotiable instruments, Securities or bullion for the time being and from time to time forming part of the Scheme's assets.
Investment Committee	Committee set up under Investment and Valuation Guidelines of SEBI (MF) Regulations.
Investor Service Centres / ISCs and Transaction Acceptance Points / TAP	Official points of acceptance of transaction / service requests from investors. These will be designated by the AMC from time to time.
IPO	Initial public offering.
Karta	Karta is the most senior person in HUF who takes decisions regarding social and economical aspects of the joint family. By way of HUF law, Karta has complete control over the family's welfare, wealth and property.
Key Information Memorandum / KIM	A memorandum containing the key information of the Scheme, the format of which is prescribed in the SEBI Circular SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 5/126096/08 dated 23 May, 2008, or as further prescribed by SEBI from time to time.
Know-Your-Client/KYC	A client identification process for which SEBI has prescribed certain requirements relating to KYC norms for mutual funds to know their clients. This would be in the form of verification of identity and address, providing information of financial status, occupation and such other demographic information.
Laws	The laws of India, the SEBI Regulations and any other applicable regulations for the time being in force in India including guidelines, directions and instructions issued by SEBI, the GoI or RBI from time to time for regulating mutual funds generally or the Mutual Fund particularly.
Liquid Funds	As income funds, these aim to provide easy liquidity, preservation of capital and moderate income. These funds invest exclusively in safer short-term instruments such as treasury bills, certificates of deposit, commercial paper and inter-bank call money, government securities, etc. Returns on these funds fluctuate much less compared to other funds. These funds are appropriate for corporate and individual investors as a means to park their surplus funds for short periods.
Loads	Entry Loads and / or Exit Loads (collectively), if any.
MICR	Magnetic Ink Character Recognition Code is a numeric code that uniquely identifies a bank-branch participating in the Electronic Clearing Service credit scheme.
MFSS / BSE STAR MF Platform	Mutual fund unit's online transaction platform offered by NSE and BSE respectively.
Money Market Instruments	Money market instruments include commercial papers, commercial bills, treasury bills, Collateralised Borrowing and Lending Obligations, Government of India Securities having an unexpired maturity up to one year, call or notice money, certificates of deposit, usance bills and any other like instruments as specified by the RBI from time to time.
Multiple Banks Accounts	As per SEBI Regulations, certain category of investors is allowed to provide multiple bank account mandates for credit of redemptions and dividend proceeds.
Mutual Fund	Edelweiss Mutual Fund, a trust set up under the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 and registered as a Mutual Fund with SEBI bearing SEBI Registration No. MF/057/08/02 dated April 30, 2008.

NAV	Net asset value of the Units calculated in the manner provided in this SID or as may be prescribed by the SEBI Regulations from time to time.
NCCTs	Non-Compliant Countries and Territories.
NEFT	National Electronic Funds Transfer.
New Fund Offer / NFO	The offer for purchase of Units of the Scheme (including Plans thereunder) made to the investors during the NFO Period.
New Fund Offer Period / NFO Period	The date on or the period during which the initial subscription of Units of the Scheme can be made subject to extension, if any, such that the NFO Period does not exceed 15 days.
New Pension System / NPS	General pension system introduced by GoI for Indian residents in line with Government Provident Schemes.
NRE	Non-Resident External.
Non Resident Indian / NRI	A person resident outside India who is a citizen of India or is a Person of Indian Origin as per the meaning assigned to the term under the Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) Regulations, 2000.
NRO Account	Non-Resident Ordinary Rupee Account.
NSDL	The National Securities Depository Limited.
NSE	National Stock Exchange of India Limited.
Overseas Corporate Bodies / OCBs	Firms and societies which are held directly or indirectly but ultimately to the extent of at least 60% by NRIs and trusts in which at least 60% of the beneficial interest is similarly held irrevocably by such persons without the prior approval of the RBI.
Ongoing Offer	Offer of Units when it becomes open ended after the closure of the NFO Period.
Ongoing Offer Period	The period during which the Ongoing Offer for subscription to the Units is made.
PAN	Permanent Account Number.
Pay Order	An alternate to demand draft instrument issued by banks for same city, same clearing zone settlement.
Person of Indian Origin/PIO	A citizen of any country other than Bangladesh or Pakistan, if (a) he at any time held an Indian passport; or (b) he, or either of his parents or any of his grandparents, was a citizen of India by virtue of 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).
PFRDA	Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority.
POA	Power of Attorney.
Permanent Retirement Account Number Card / PRAN Card	A card issued to NPS subscribers by CRA.
Purchase	Subscription to/Purchase of Units by an investor of the Scheme.
Purchase Price	The price (being the Applicable NAV) at which the Units can be purchased and calculated in the manner provided in this SID.
QFI	<p>Qualified Foreign Investor</p> <p>A Person who is a resident in a country that is a member of Financial Action Task Force (FATF) or a member of a group which is a member of FATF; and resident in a country that is a signatory to the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) Multilateral Memorandum Of Understanding (Appendix A signatories) or resident in a country that is a signatory to a bilateral Memorandum Of Understanding with SEBI:</p> <p>Provided that such person is not resident in India,</p> <p>Provided further that such person is not registered with SEBI as Foreign Institutional Investor or Sub-account.</p> <p>Explanation - For the purposes of this definition :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the term "Person" shall carry the same meaning under Section 2(31) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (2) the phrase "resident in India" shall carry the same meaning as in the Income Tax Act, 1961 (3) "resident" in a country, other than India, shall mean resident as per the direct tax laws of that country.
RBI	Reserve Bank of India.

Re./₹	Indian Rupee(s).
Redemption	Repurchase of Units by the Mutual Fund from a Unit Holder.
Redemption Price	The price (being the Applicable NAV minus Exit Load) at which the Units can be redeemed and calculated in the manner provided in this SID.
Registrar and Transfer Agent	Karvy Computershare Private Limited (“Karvy”), appointed as the Registrar and Transfer Agent for the Scheme, or any other registrar that may be appointed by the AMC.
Regulatory Agencies	SEBI and any other government or regulatory bodies to which the Trustee, the Mutual Fund and / or the AMC (as the case may be) are subject.
Related Person(s)	A person investing on behalf of a minor in consideration of natural love and affection or as a gift.
RTGS	Real Time Gross Settlement.
Scheduled Bank	Banks which have been included in the Second Schedule of RBI Act, 1934. RBI in turn includes only those banks in this schedule which satisfy the criteria laid down vide section 42 (6) (a) of the Act.
Scheme	Edelweiss Equity Savings Fund (including as the context permits, the options thereunder).
Scheme Information Document / SID	This document issued by Edelweiss Mutual Fund, for inviting subscription to Units as amended from time to time. Any modifications to the SID will be made by way of an addendum which will be attached to the SID. On issuance of the addendum, the SID will be deemed to be updated by the addendum.
Scheme Options	<p>Each Plan under the scheme offers a choice of three options which are as follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Growth option 2) Dividend option <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Payout - Re-investment <p>The investors must clearly indicate the option (Growth or Dividend) in the relevant space provided for in the Application Form. In the absence of such instruction, it will be assumed that the investor has opted for the default option, which is Growth option.</p>
Scheme Plans	<p>The Scheme offers a choice of two plans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Direct Plan; and 2. Regular Plan.
SCSB	Self Certified Syndicate Bank.
SEBI Act	The Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, as amended from time to time.
SEBI Regulations	Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, as amended from time to time, including by way of circulars or notifications issued by SEBI.
Securities	As defined under Section 2(h) of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 of India and includes shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, warrants, instruments, obligations, money market instruments, debt instruments or any financial or capital market instrument of whatsoever nature made or issued by any statutory authority or body corporate, incorporated or registered by or under any law; or any other securities, assets or such other investments as may be permissible from time to time under the SEBI Regulations.
Securities and Exchange Board of India / SEBI	The Securities and Exchange Board of India established under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.
Service Request Form	Transaction form format to facilitate and capture various service requests by investor.
Sponsor	Edelweiss Financial Services Limited
Statement of Additional Information / SAI	The Statement of Additional Information contains details of the Mutual Fund, its constitution, and certain tax, legal and general information. It is incorporated by reference (and is legally a part of this SID).
Stock Exchange(s)	Exchanges where securities are traded. BSE and NSE are two primary stock exchanges in India apart from various regional stock exchanges. Stock exchanges are governed under respective SEBI regulations.
Subscription	Purchase of Units (or a fraction thereof) by an investor of the Scheme.

Switch-in	Transaction request for movement of units from one scheme to another scheme. The units are switched into the receiving/new scheme.
Switch-out	Transaction request for movement of units from one scheme to another scheme. The units are switched out from the existing scheme.
Systematic Investment Plan / SIP	A plan enabling investors to save and invest in the Scheme on a monthly or quarterly basis by submitting post-dated cheques / payment instructions.
Systematic Transfer Plan / STP	A plan enabling Unit Holders to transfer fixed amounts from their Unit accounts in the Scheme to other schemes launched by the Mutual Fund on a weekly, monthly or quarterly basis by giving a single instruction.
Systematic Withdrawal Plan / SWP	A plan enabling Unit Holders to withdraw amounts from the Scheme on a monthly or quarterly basis by giving a single instruction.
Third Party Payment	The payment made through an instrument issued from a bank account other than that of the first named applicant/investor mentioned in the Application Form.
Transaction Slip	A form to be used by Unit Holders seeking additional Purchase or Redemption of Units, change in bank account details, Switch-in or Switch-out and such other facilities offered by the AMC and mentioned on that form.
Trustee	Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited, a company set up under the Companies Act 1956, to act as the trustee to the Mutual Fund.
Trust Deed	The Trust Deed dated January 30, 2008 made by and between the Sponsor and the Trustee, establishing the Edelweiss Mutual Fund, as amended from time to time.
Unit	The interest of an investor in the Scheme consisting of each Unit representing one undivided share in the assets of the Scheme; and includes any fraction of a Unit which shall represent the corresponding fraction of one undivided share in the assets of the Scheme.
Unit Capital	The aggregate of the face value of the Units.
Unit Holder	Any registered holder for the time being, of a Unit offered under this SID including persons jointly registered.
US	United States of America.
USD	United States Dollar.
Wakf	Wakfs or wakf boards are charitable trusts established under Islamic religion.
Words and expressions used in this SID and not defined	Has the same meaning as in the Trust Deed or the SEBI Regulations or, in the appropriate context, in the SEBI Act. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Words in singular include the plural and vice-versa. ▪ Pronouns having a masculine or feminine gender shall be deemed to include the other. ▪ A "Crore" means "ten million" and a "Lakh" means a "hundred thousand". ▪ References to times of day (i.e. a.m. or p.m.) are to India Standard Time and references to a day are to a calendar day including non-Business Day.

E. DUE DILIGENCE BY THE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The AMC confirms that:

- I. This SID in respect of Edelweiss Equity Savings Fund, forwarded to SEBI is in accordance with the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and the guidelines and directives issued by SEBI from time to time.
- II. All legal requirements connected with the launching of the Scheme as also the guidelines, instructions, etc., issued by the GoI and any other competent authority in this regard, have been duly complied with.
- III. The disclosures made in this SID are true, fair and adequate to enable the investors to make a well informed decision regarding investment in the proposed Scheme.
- IV. The intermediaries named in the SID and SAI are registered with SEBI and their registrations are valid, as of the date of filing.

For and on behalf of **Edelweiss Asset Management Limited**

Place : Mumbai
 Date : March 28, 2018

Name : Radhika Gupta
 Designation : Chief Executive Officer

II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME

NAME OF THE SCHEME

Edelweiss Equity Savings Fund

TYPE OF THE SCHEME

An Open ended scheme investing in equity, arbitrage and debt.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the scheme is to provide capital appreciation and income distribution to the investors by using equity and equity related instruments, arbitrage opportunities and investments in debt and money market instruments. However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realized or that income will be generated and the scheme does not assure or guarantee any returns.

ASSET ALLOCATION

Under normal circumstances, it is anticipated that the asset allocation shall be as follows:

Asset Class Allocation	Indicative Allocations (% of Total Assets)	Risk Profile
Equity & equity related instruments§	65% - 80%	Medium to High
Derivative including Index Futures, Stock Futures, Index Options, Stock Options etc.*	25%-55%	High
Debt Securities & Money Market instruments#	10%-35%	Low to Medium
Units of InvITs/REITs	0%-10%	Medium to High

§ The net long equity exposures (unhedged) will be between 10% to 40% of the net assets of the Scheme. This net long equity exposure is aimed to gain from potential capital appreciation and thus is a directional equity exposure which will not be hedged.

* The exposure to derivative shown in the above asset allocation tables would normally be the exposure taken against the underlying equity investments and in such case, exposure to derivative will not be considered for calculating the gross exposure.

Money market instruments include Commercial Papers, Commercial Bills, Treasury Bills, Collateralized Borrowing & Lending Obligations (CBLO), government securities having unexpired maturity up to one year, Call or Notice Money, Certificate of Deposits, Usance Bills, Repo (with approved government & Corporate Debt Securities as collateral), and any other like securities as specified by the RBI from time to time.

Further,

- Investment in securitised debt may be up to 35% of net assets of the Scheme. The Scheme shall not invest in foreign securitised debt.
- The Scheme may take exposure into fixed income derivatives for hedging and portfolio rebalancing.
- The total exposure related to option premium paid will not exceed 20% of the net assets of the Scheme.
- The Scheme may invest in units of Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs) and Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs). Not more than 10% of the net assets of the Scheme will be invested in InvITs and REITs and not more than 5% of the net assets of the Scheme will be invested in InvITs and REITs of any single issuer.

- The Scheme may invest in foreign securities up to 50% of the permissible investments of net assets of the Scheme.
- The Scheme may engage in Stock Lending. Not more than 20% of the net assets of the Scheme can generally be deployed in stock lending and not more than 5% of the net assets of the Scheme will be deployed in Stock lending to any single counterparty.
- The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt, derivative, REITs and InvITs positions should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme. Cash, cash equivalent with residual maturity up to 91 days will be treated as not creating any exposure.

Whenever the equity and equity derivative investment strategy (arbitrage strategy) is not likely to give return comparable with the fixed income securities portfolio, the fund manager will invest in fixed income securities. If the debt / money market instruments offer better returns than the arbitrage opportunities available in cash and derivatives segments of equity markets then the investment manager may choose to have a lower equity exposure. In such defensive circumstances the asset allocation will be as per the below table:

Asset Class Allocation	Indicative Allocations (% of Total Assets)	Risk Profile
Equity & equity related instruments§	10% - 80%	Medium to High
Derivative including Index Futures, Stock Futures, Index Options, Stock Options etc.*	0%-55%	High
Debt Securities & Money Market instruments#	20%-90%	Low to Medium
Units of InvITs/REITs	0%-10%	Medium to High

§ The net long equity exposures (unhedged) will be between 10% to 40% of the net assets of the Scheme. This net long equity exposure is aimed to gain from potential capital appreciation and thus is a directional equity exposure which will not be hedged.

* The exposure to derivative shown in the above asset allocation tables would normally be the exposure taken against the underlying equity investments and in such case, exposure to derivative will not be considered for calculating the gross exposure.

Money market instruments include Commercial Papers, Commercial Bills, Treasury Bills, Collateralized Borrowing & Lending Obligations (CBLO), government securities having unexpired maturity up to one year, Call or Notice Money, Certificate of Deposits, Usance Bills, Repo (with approved government & Corporate Debt Securities as collateral), and any other like securities as specified by the RBI from time to time.

Further,

- Investment in securitised debt may be up to 35% of net assets of the Scheme. The Scheme shall not invest in foreign securitised debt.
- The Scheme may take exposure into fixed income derivatives for hedging and portfolio rebalancing.
- The total exposure related to option premium paid will not exceed 20% of the net assets of the Scheme.
- The Scheme may invest in units of Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs) and Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs). Not more than 10% of the net assets of the Scheme will be invested in InvITs and REITs and not more than 5% of the net assets of the Scheme will be invested in InvITs and REITs of any single issuer.
- The Scheme may invest in foreign securities up to 50% of the permissible investments of net assets of the Scheme.

- The Scheme may engage in Stock Lending. Not more than 20% of the net assets of the Scheme can generally be deployed in stock lending and not more than 5% of the net assets of the Scheme will be deployed in Stock lending to any single counterparty.
- The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt, derivative, REITs and InvITs positions should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme. Cash, cash equivalent with residual maturity up to 91 days will be treated as not creating any exposure.

Subject to the SEBI Regulations, the asset allocation pattern indicated above may change from time to time, keeping in view market conditions, market opportunities, applicable regulations and political and economic factors. It must be clearly understood that the percentages stated above are only indicative and not absolute and that they can vary substantially depending upon the perception of the AMC, the intention being at all times to seek to protect the interests of the Unit Holders. Such changes in the investment pattern will be for short term and defensive considerations. In the event of deviations, rebalancing will be carried out within 30 Days from the date of the said deviation.

In case the rebalancing is not done within the specified period, justification for the same shall be provided to the Investment Committee and the reason for the same shall be recorded in writing. The Investment Committee shall then decide on the course of action.

SCHEME'S INVESTMENTS

The Scheme may invest in the following asset classes:

- Equity and equity-related Securities including but not limited to derivatives (stock futures/ index futures and other such permitted derivative instruments including options), equity warrants and convertible instruments.
- Money Market Instruments includes Commercial Papers, Commercial Bills / BRDS, Treasury Bills, Government Securities having unexpired maturity up to one year, Call or notice money, Certificate of Deposits, Usance bills, Repo (with approved government & corporate debt securities as collateral and Any other like instruments as specified by the RBI from time to time
- Debt instruments securities issued by central and state governments, municipal corporations, Banks, Public Sector Undertakings (PSU), public Financial Institutions (PFI) and Private Sector Entities, supra-national entities, foreign securities and other securities as permitted by SEBI & RBI from time to time.
- Domestic securitized debt, pass through obligations, various types of securitization issuances, including but not limited to asset backed securitization, mortgage backed securitization, and personal loan backed securitization.
- Deposits with domestic banks and other corporate bodies as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time.
- Foreign securities as permitted from time to time.
- Units of mutual fund scheme.
- Any other Securities/asset class/instruments as permitted under the SEBI Regulations.
- In accordance with SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/ DF2/ CIR/P/2017/17 dated February 28, 2017 and amendments thereto from time to time, the Scheme may invest in units of Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs) and Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) within the stipulated investment limits.

Scheme's Portfolio Holdings

Top 10 holdings by issuer as on February 28, 2018

Issuer	% to Net Asset
HDFC Bank Ltd.	3.00
Reliance Industries Ltd.	2.56
ITC Ltd.	1.91
ICICI Bank Ltd.	1.66
Maruti Suzuki India Ltd.	1.53
Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	1.38
ICICI Lombard General Insurance Co. Ltd.	1.02
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	1.01
Bharat Financial Inclusion Ltd.	1.00
Tata Consultancy Services Ltd.	0.85

Fund Allocation towards various sector as on February 28, 2018

Sector	Exposure
Banks	8.43%
Consumer Non Durables	3.55%
Petroleum Products	3.22%
Finance	2.88%
Auto	2.73%
Software	2.09%
Construction Project	1.38%
Gas	1.17%
Cement	0.92%
Transportation	0.74%
Consumer Durables	0.74%
Industrial Products	0.68%
Construction	0.66%
Auto Ancillaries	0.64%
Non - Ferrous Metals	0.60%
Industrial Capital Goods	0.60%
Commercial Services	0.54%
Pharmaceuticals	0.43%
Pesticides	0.41%
Media & Entertainment	0.34%
Power	0.22%

Note : Others includes cash and cash equivalents and investments in CBLO's.

Portfolio Turnover Ratio as on February 28, 2018: 0.73

Website link to obtain scheme's latest monthly portfolio holding - www.edelweissmf.com

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Asset allocation between equities, equity derivatives and debt is a critical function in a multi asset fund.

The equity and debt portfolios of the Scheme would be managed as per the respective investment strategies detailed herein.

Equity Instruments

The fund manager will invest into opportunities available across the market capitalization. The fund manager will use top down approach to identify growth sectors and bottom up approach to identify individual stocks. The portfolio will be adequately diversified and seeks to invest in companies for long term investment.

The types of companies that may fall within the scope of such investment could include but are not limited to:

- companies with strong growth potential;
- companies with a special product which has a particular market niche and therefore good earnings potential;

- companies undertaking corporate restructuring.

The key factors of the investment strategy of the Scheme will be:

1. Identifying attractive opportunities on the basis of growth prospects and valuations of the businesses over a medium to long term.
2. Emphasis on stock selection – The stock selection will take into consideration the following,
 - I. Fundamentals of the business
 - II. Market Capitalisation
 - III. Industry structure
 - IV. Quality of management
 - V. Sensitivity to economic factors
 - VI. Financial strength of the company and the key earnings drivers.
3. The Fund Management team will focus on a bottom-up stock selection. The Fund Management team of the AMC will conduct a bottom-up fundamental research into stocks, including company meetings each year to assess management quality, competitive positioning and growth potential.
4. The portfolio will invest in companies without any restriction of market capitalization. There will be no particular bias towards any market cap size or any sector.

Equity Derivatives Instruments

The fund manager will employ a combination of the various derivative strategies apart from investments in equity and equity related instruments and debt and money market instruments. The derivative strategies to be used have been enumerated in the section Derivative Strategy in this document. The Fund Manager could adopt either of the following strategies:

1. Index / Stock spot - Index / Stock Futures

The pricing of the futures is derived from underlying Nifty spot or the underlying stock. It is the cost of carry that binds the value of the futures to the underlying portfolio. When the two go out of sync, there are opportunities.

The cost of carry binds the futures price to the price of the underlying asset. The price of the futures at any given instance should typically be more than the level of Nifty / stock at that point. Theoretically, the fair value of the futures is equal to the price of the underlying plus the cost of carry i.e. the interest rate prevailing for an equivalent credit risk, in this case is the Clearing Corporation of the Exchange. Cash and carry trades at times provide higher than the prevailing interest rates. There is an opportunity to exploit by selling the overpriced futures and buying the underlying portfolio.

If the Scheme has to unwind the positions prior to the expiry on account of redemptions or any other reason, the returns would depend on the spread between the spot and futures price at which the position is unwound.

If the price differential between the spot and futures position of the subsequent month maturity is attractive near the expiry date, then the scheme may rollover* the futures position and continue with the position in the spot market.

*Rollover means unwinding the short position in the futures of the near month and simultaneously shorting the futures of the subsequent month.

The Scheme shall endeavour to deploy its assets through transactions in the above pattern, which may involve Index Futures with Stock Futures or Futures of the same stock with

different expiry months.

2. Cash Futures Arbitrage Strategy (Only one way as funds are not allowed to short in the cash market)

The fund would look for market opportunities between the spot and the futures market. The cash futures arbitrage strategy can be employed when the price of the futures exceeds the price of the underlying stock. The fund would first buy the stocks in cash market and then sell in the futures market to lock the spread known as arbitrage return.

Buying the stock in cash market and selling the futures results into a hedge where the fund have locked in a spread and is not affected by the price movement of cash market and futures market. The arbitrage position can be continued till expiry of the future contracts.

The future contracts are settled based on the last half an hour's weighted average trade of the cash market. Thus there is a convergence between the cash market and the futures market on expiry. This convergence helps the fund to generate the arbitrage return locked in earlier. However, the position could even be closed earlier in case the price differential is realized before expiry or better opportunities are available in other stocks. The strategy is attractive if this price differential (post all costs) is higher than the investor's cost-of capital.

3. Other Derivative Strategies

As allowed under the SEBI guidelines on derivatives, the fund manager will employ various other stock and index derivative strategies by buying or selling stock / index futures and / or options.

4. Corporate Action / Event Driven Strategies

- a) **Dividend Arbitrage:** Around dividend declaration time, the stock futures / options market can provide a profitable opportunity. Generally, the stock price decline by the dividend amount when the stock goes ex-dividend.
- b) **Buy-Back Arbitrage:** When the Company announces the buy-back of its own shares, there could be opportunities due to price differential in buyback price and traded price.
- c) **Merger:** When the Company announces any merger, amalgamation, hive off, de-merger, etc, there could be opportunities due to price differential in the cash and the derivative market.

Debt Instruments

The strategy would be to allocate the assets of the Scheme between various money market and fixed income Securities with the objective of providing liquidity and achieving optimal returns.

The actual percentage of investment in various Money Market and other fixed income Securities will be decided after considering the economic environment including interest rates and inflation, the performance of the corporate sector and general liquidity and other considerations in the economy and markets.

The investment team of the AMC will carry out rigorous in depth credit evaluation of the Money Market Instruments and Debt Securities proposed to be invested in. The credit evaluation includes a study of the operating environment of the issuer, the past track record as well as the future prospects of the issuer and the short term / long term financial health of the issuer.

The Fund Manager may review the above pattern of investments based on views on interest rates and asset liability management needs.

The fund will, in general invest a significant part of its corpus in equities

however pending investments in equities; the surplus amount of the fund should be invested in debt and money market instruments. Also whenever good investment opportunities are not available, or the equity market is not likely to perform in the view of the Fund manager the Fund will reduce its exposure to equity and during that period the surplus asset of the Fund shall be invested in debt and money market

instruments. However there is no assurance that all such buying and selling activities would necessarily result in benefit for the Fund. The allocation between debt and equity will be decided based upon the prevailing market conditions, macro economic environment, and the growth potential and other economic factors of the countries, the equity market and other considerations. At time such churning could lead to higher brokerage and transaction costs.

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE SCHEMES

Name of the existing scheme	Investment Objective	Asset Allocation Pattern	Investment Strategy	Differentiation	Benchmark	AUM (in crs.) as of February 28, 2018	No. of Folios as on February 28, 2018
Edelweiss Balanced Advantage Fund	The primary objective of the Scheme is to generate absolute returns with low volatility over a longer tenure of time. The Scheme will accordingly invest in arbitrage opportunities and debt and money market instruments on the one hand and in pure equity investments and equity derivative strategies on the other. However there is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realized.	Equity, Equity related instruments & Derivatives : 65% - 100%, Units of InvITs/REITs : 0% - 10%, Debt and Money Market Instruments including Securitized Debts : 0% - 35%	The Scheme will deploy Absolute Return Strategy to achieve the Scheme's investment objective. The Scheme will accordingly invest in arbitrage opportunities and in debt and money market instruments on the one hand and in pure equity investments and equity derivative strategies on the other, taking care that, as far as possible, the equity oriented nature of the Scheme remains intact. The Fund Manager will deploy a combination of strategies to achieve the investment objective of the Scheme. Depending on the market conditions, investments will be made in arbitrage opportunities and in debt and money market instruments and the residual will be a combination of special situations, other derivative strategies and use of quantitative models.	An open ended dynamic asset allocation fund	60% Nity 50 TR Index + 40% CRISIL Composite Bond Fund Index	622.94	11513
Edelweiss Arbitrage Fund	The investment objective of the Scheme is to generate income by predominantly investing in arbitrage opportunities in the cash and the derivative segments of the equity markets and the arbitrage opportunities available within the derivative segment and by investing the balance in debt and money market instruments. However, there is no assurance that the investment objective of the scheme will be realized.	1. Under normal circumstances, the anticipated asset allocation would be as follows: Equity & Equity related instruments including derivatives : 65% - 100%, Debt & Money Market instruments including the margin money deployed in derivative transactions : 0% - 35% 2. Under defensive circumstances, the anticipated asset allocation would be as follows: Equity & Equity related instruments including derivatives : 0% - 35%, Debt & Money Market instruments including the margin money deployed in derivative transactions : 65% - 100%	The Scheme will invest in arbitrage opportunities between spot and futures prices of exchange traded equities and the arbitrage opportunities available within the derivative segment. If suitable arbitrage opportunities are not available in the opinion of the Fund Manager, the Scheme may invest in short term debt and money market securities.	An open ended scheme investing in arbitrage opportunities	Nifty 50 Arbitrage Index	6,394.41	4131
Edelweiss Large & Mid Cap Fund	The investment objective of the Scheme is to generate long-term capital appreciation from a diversified portfolio of predominantly Large Cap and Mid Cap equity and equity-related securities. However, there is no assurance that the investment objective of the scheme will be realised.	Equity and equity related of Large Cap Companies: 35% - 65%, Equity & Equity related instruments of Mid Cap Companies: 35% - 65% Debt & Money Market Instruments : 0% - 30%	The Scheme will primarily be a diversified equity fund which will seek to invest in companies for long term investment. Though the benchmark is S&P BSE-200 TR Index, the investments will not be limited to the companies constituting the benchmark.	An open ended equity scheme investing in both large cap and mid cap stocks	S&P BSE 200 TR Index	264.50	22200

Name of the existing scheme	Investment Objective	Asset Allocation Pattern	Investment Strategy	Differentiation	Benchmark	AUM (in crs.) as of February 28, 2018	No. of Folios as on February 28, 2018
Edelweiss Large Cap Fund	The investment objective is to seek to generate long-term capital appreciation from a portfolio predominantly consisting equity and equity-related securities of the 100 largest corporate by market capitalisation listed in India. However, there is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realized and the Scheme does not assure or guarantee any returns.	Equity & Equity related instruments of the 100 largest corporates by market capitalization, listed in India : 80% - 100%, Equity & Equity related instruments of other companies : 0% - 20%, Debt & Money Market Instruments : 0% - 20%, Units of InvITs/REITs : 0%-10%	The Scheme aims to generate capital appreciation by investing in equity and equity-related securities of Large Cap by market capitalization and are relatively liquid and widely held. The investment manager will seek to identify companies that exhibit the following qualities: strong competitive edge and sustainable market share; a proven business model; financial strength (strong balance sheet, good revenue growth); relatively attractive valuations. The focus will be to identify potential out-performers in the market over the long term. The Scheme will remain diversified across stocks and sectors to mitigate risk.	An open ended equity scheme predominantly investing in large cap stocks	Nifty 50 TR Index	130.64	7728
Edelweiss Equity Savings Fund	The investment objective of the scheme is to provide capital appreciation and income distribution to the investors by using equity and equity related instruments, arbitrage opportunities, and investments in debt and money market instruments. However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realized or that income will be generated and the scheme does not assure or guarantee any returns.	Equity & equity related instruments: 65% - 80%, Derivative including Index Futures, Stock Futures, Index Options, Stock Options etc. : 25%-55%, Debt Securities & Money Market instruments : 10%-35%, Units of InvITs/REITs : 0%-10%	Asset allocation between equity and debt is a critical function in this fund. Equity Instruments: The fund manager will use top down approach to identify growth sectors and bottom up approach to identify individual stocks. The portfolio will be adequately diversified and seeks to invest in companies for long term investment.	An Open ended scheme investing in equity, arbitrage and debt	"70% of CRISIL Liquid Fund Index and 30% in Nifty 50 TR Index"	134.52	1094
Edelweiss Multi - Asset Allocation Fund	The objective of the Scheme is to generate returns through capital appreciation by investing in diversified portfolio of equity and equity-related securities, fixed income instruments and Gold Exchange Traded Funds. However, there is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realized.	Equity and Equity related Securities : 65% - 80%, Gold Exchange Traded Funds : 10% - 25%, Debt & Money Market Instruments : 10% - 25%, Units of InvITs/REITs : 0%-10%	The Scheme seeks to generate returns through capital appreciation by investing in diversified portfolio of equity and equity-related securities, fixed income instruments and Gold Exchange Traded Funds. The scheme seeks to benefit from the concept of asset allocation. The aim of asset allocation is to provide superior risk adjusted returns through diversification across various asset classes like equity, fixed income & gold which have historically had low correlation with each other. Depending upon the market condition, the Fund Manager would take cues from seasonal patterns of gold, global & domestic macroeconomic events and Government policy & Central Bank actions and decide on the asset allocation between Asset Classes. The Fund Manager at his discretion can bring down net equity exposure up to 10% of the portfolio value to protect downside risk in the portfolio. Net equity means long only equity exposure after considering corresponding derivative hedge exposure. This however will ensure that the Scheme maintains its equity oriented nature as far as possible at all points in time.	An open ended scheme investing in Equity, Debt and Gold	50% Nifty 50 TR Index and 50% CRISIL Liquid Fund Index	10.51	379

Name of the existing scheme	Investment Objective	Asset Allocation Pattern	Investment Strategy	Differentiation	Benchmark	AUM (in crs.) as of February 28, 2018	No. of Folios as on February 28, 2018
Edelweiss Multi-Cap Fund	The investment objective of the Scheme is to generate long-term capital appreciation from a diversified portfolio that predominantly invests in equity and equity-related securities of companies across various market capitalisation. However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realised.	Equity and Equity related securities across market cap : 65% -100%, Debt & Money Market Instruments : 0% - 35%	The Scheme will be a diversified equity fund which will invest predominantly in equity and equity related securities through allocation in companies across different market capitalisation that is Large Cap, Mid Cap and Small Cap. The investment approach will be bottom-up stock picking - where investments will be selected primarily on the basis of specific criteria relevant to the company in question rather than general macroeconomic considerations. There will be no particular bias towards any market cap size or any sector. The Scheme will endeavour to remain fully invested in equity and equity related instruments at all times. An exposure to various derivatives instruments is likely - for the purposes of hedging, portfolio balancing and optimising returns.	An open ended equity scheme investing across large cap, mid cap, small cap stocks	Nifty 500 TR Index	41.92	2037
Edelweiss Mid Cap Fund	The investment objective is to seek to generate long-term capital appreciation from a portfolio that predominantly invests in equity and equity-related securities of Mid Cap companies. However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realised.	Equity and equity related securities of Mid Cap Companies 65%–100%; Equity and equity related securities of companies other than Mid Cap Companies 0%–35%; Debt and money market instruments 0%–35%.	The Scheme will primarily be a diversified equity fund which will seek to invest in Mid Cap companies for long term investment. The types of companies that may fall within the scope of such investment would predominantly be the Mid Cap companies including: a) companies with strong growth potential; b) companies with a special product which has a particular market niche and therefore good earnings potential; c) companies undertaking corporate restructuring. The investment approach will be bottom-up stock picking - where investments will be selected primarily on the basis of specific criteria relevant to the company in question rather than general macroeconomic considerations. There will be no particular bias towards any sector. The focus will be on Mid Cap stocks listed on Indian Domestic exchanges. The strategy will be to identify companies early or which have potential to scale up significantly to become materially larger in the medium to long term. The Scheme will endeavour to remain fully invested in equity and equity related instruments at all times. An exposure to various derivatives instruments is likely for the purposes of hedging, portfolio balancing and optimising returns.	An open ended equity scheme predominantly investing in mid cap stocks	Nifty Free Float Midcap 100 TR Index	655.39	31601
Edelweiss Tax Advantage Fund	The investment objective of the Scheme is to generate income and long-term capital appreciation from a diversified portfolio of predominantly equity and equity-related Securities. However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realized, as actual market movements may be at variance with anticipated trends.	Equity and equity related Securities 80 - 100%; Debt and Money Market instruments 0 - 20%.	The Scheme will primarily be a diversified equity fund which will seek to invest in companies for long term investment. Though the benchmark is S&P BSE-200 TR Index, the investments will not be limited to the companies constituting the benchmark.	An open ended equity linked saving scheme with a statutory lock in of 3 years and tax benefit	S&P BSE-200 TR Index	12.22	1499

Name of the existing scheme	Investment Objective	Asset Allocation Pattern	Investment Strategy	Differentiation	Benchmark	AUM (in crs.) as of February 28, 2018	No. of Folios as on February 28, 2018
Edelweiss Long Term Equity Fund (Tax Savings)	The primary objective of the scheme is to generate long-term capital appreciation with an option of periodic payouts at the end of lock in periods from a portfolio that invests predominantly in equity and equity related instruments. However, there is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realized and the Scheme does not assure or guarantee any returns.	Equity & Equity related instruments : 80% - 100%, Short Term Debt & Money Market instruments : 0% - 20%	The Fund will invest in a diversified basket of equity stocks spanning the entire market capitalization spectrum and across multiple sectors, debt and money market instrument.	An open ended equity linked saving scheme with a statutory lock in of 3 years and tax benefit	Nifty 500 TR Index	75.26	7824

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund Managers will normally buy stocks which they believe will deliver superior earnings growth over a medium to long term and hence the portfolio turnover is normally not expected to be very high. However, during volatile market conditions portfolio turnover could be expected to be high.

Portfolio turnover is defined as the aggregate value of investment and divestment in Equity and Equity related Securities (other than those caused by the Purchases and Redemptions by Unit Holders) as a percentage of the average corpus of the Scheme during a specified period of time. The Scheme has no specific target relating to portfolio turnover.

Portfolio turnover will exclude:

- the turnover caused on account of investing the initial corpus;
- the turnover caused on account of investing in Money Market Instruments; and
- the turnover caused on account of Purchases and / or Redemptions by Unitholders.
- Investments made from the Scheme would also be in accordance with prevailing provisions of the SEBI Regulations

FUNDAMENTAL ATTRIBUTES

Below are the fundamental attributes of the Scheme, in accordance with Regulation 18 (15A) of the SEBI Regulations:

(i) Type of Scheme

An Open ended scheme investing in equity, arbitrage and debt

(ii) Investment Objective

- The main investment objective is defined in Section II of this SID.
- The Scheme offers choice of two plans i.e. Direct Plan and Regular Plan.
- Each Plan under the Scheme offers choice of Growth option and Dividend option. Dividend option further offers Dividend Payout, Dividend Re-investment.
- The investment pattern is as set out in Section II of this SID with an option to alter the asset allocation for a short term period on defensive considerations and with the intention of protecting the interests of the Unit Holders.

(iii) Terms of Issue

- Liquidity: The Scheme is open ended, with Purchase and Redemption of Units at NAV on any Business Day on an ongoing basis within 5 (five) Business Days of allotment. The Scheme being open ended; the Units are not proposed to be listed on any stock exchange. The procedures for Purchase / Redemption of Units on an ongoing basis are set out in Paragraph B under Section III of this SID.
- The aggregate annual recurring fees and expenses charged to the Scheme are set out in Paragraph D under Section IV of this SID, which are as permitted by the SEBI Regulations.
- The scheme does not guarantee any returns.

In accordance with Regulation 18(15A) of the SEBI Regulations, the Trustee shall ensure that no change in the fundamental attributes of the Scheme as set out above shall be effected and that no change to the Mutual Fund or fees and expenses payable or any other change is made which would modify the Scheme and affect the interests of Unit Holders is carried out unless:

- A written communication about the proposed change is sent to each affected 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
- Unit Holders are given an option for a period of 30 (thirty) days to exit at the prevailing NAV without any Exit Load.

HOW WILL THE SCHEME BENCHMARK ITS PERFORMANCE?

- The performance of the Scheme is reviewed by the Investment Committee of the AMC as well as the Boards of the AMC and Trustee periodically. The Investment Committee is operational at the AMC level and has majority representation from the senior management of the AMC. Monthly reports on the performance of the Scheme with appropriate benchmark indices are also sent to the Boards of the AMC and the Trustee, together with the relative performance of the schemes of other mutual funds schemes in the same category.
- The benchmark for the Scheme is 70% of CRISIL Liquid Fund Index and 30% in Nifty50 TR Index. The performance of the Scheme

would be benchmarked with 70% of CRISIL Liquid Fund Index and 30% in Nifty50 TR Index since it is in line with the investment objective.

– Further, in terms of SEBI Circular No. MFD/CIR/16/400/02 dated

26 March 2002, the performance of the Scheme compared to its benchmark index will be reviewed at every meeting of the Boards of the AMC and Trustee and corrective action as proposed will be taken in case of unsatisfactory performance.

WHO MANAGES THE SCHEME?

Equity Portion: Mr. Bharat Lahoti and Mr. Hiten Shah

Debt Portion: Mr. Dhawal Dalal

Name of the Fund Manager	Age & Qualification	Experience	Name of other schemes of the Fund under his management.	The tenure for which the fund manager has been managing the scheme
Equity Portion-				
Mr. Bharat Lahoti	37 years BE (Electronics & Telecommunication) from Mumbai University and MMS (Finance) from N L Dalmia Institute of Management Studies)	Mr. Bharat Lahoti has an overall work experience of 11 years in the research function of organizations in the financial services sector. He is associated with AMC from September 2015. Before joining Edelweiss Asset Management Limited as a Fund Manager - Equity and a Key Person, he was associated with D.E. Shaw India Software Pvt. Ltd. as a Senior Manager - Fundamental Research.	Fund Manager: 1. Edelweiss Large Cap Fund 2. Edelweiss Multi - Asset Allocation Fund (Equity Portion) Co-Fund Manager 1. Edelweiss Balanced Advantage Fund 2. Edelweiss Maiden Opportunities Fund - Series 1	Since September 18, 2017
Mr. Hiten Shah	33 years, Masters in Management Studies (Finance) from the Mumbai University.	Mr. Hiten has a total work experience of over 10 years in the equity market segment and has been associated with Edelweiss Asset Management Limited ("the AMC") since July 2011 as Chief Dealer - Equities. Prior to joining the AMC, he was also associated with Edelweiss Securities Limited as Low Risk Arbitrage Trader for over three years.	Co-Fund Manager: 1. Edelweiss ETF - Nifty 50 2. Edelweiss ETF - Nifty Bank 3. Edelweiss ETF - Nifty Quality 30	Since September 18, 2017
Debt Portion-				
Mr. Dhawal Dalal	44 years B.E., MBA	Mr. Dhawal Dalal, aged 45 years, is a B.E. (Ahmedabad, Gujarat University,) and MBA (University of Dallas, Irving) by qualification and has an overall work experience of 17 years mostly in the investment management function. Mr. Dhawal has joined Edelweiss AMC as Chief Investment Officer - Fixed Income in October 2016 and a key personnel. Prior to joining Edelweiss AMC, he was associated with DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Pvt. Ltd as Executive Vice President and Head of Fixed Income from January 2012 to July 2016, as Sr. Vice President and Head of Fixed Income schemes from January 2006 to December 2011 and as Asst. Vice President for fixed income products from May 1998 to December 2005. Prior to that he was associated with Merrill Lynch Investment Managers as Assistant Portfolio Manager, from August 1996 to April 1998.	Fund Manager <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Edelweiss Dynamic Bond Fund ▪ Edelweiss Banking and PSU Debt Fund ▪ Edelweiss Corporate Bond Fund ▪ Edelweiss Government Securities Fund ▪ Edelweiss Short Term Fund ▪ Edelweiss Equity Savings Fund (Debt Portion) ▪ Edelweiss Arbitrage Fund (Debt Portion) 	Since November 28, 2016

WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS?

i) Disclosures and investment restrictions

All investments by the Scheme will be made in accordance with the Scheme's investment objective, investment strategy and investment pattern described in this SID. However, in accordance with the Trust Deed read with the SEBI Regulations, the following investment restrictions apply in respect of the Scheme at the time of making investments.

1. The scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in debt instruments comprising money market instruments and non-money market instruments issued by a single issuer which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency authorised to carry out such activity under the Act. Such investment limit may be extended to 12% of the NAV of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees and the Board of directors of the asset management company.

Provided that such limit shall not be applicable for investments in Government Securities, treasury bills and collateralized borrowing and lending obligations.

Provided further that investment within such limit can be made in mortgaged backed securitised debt which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency registered with the Board.

Provided further that the schemes already in existence shall within an appropriate time and in the manner, as may be specified by the Board, conform to such limits.

2. The Scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its net assets in money market instruments of an issuer. Such limit shall not be applicable for investments in GoI Securities, treasury bills and Collateralized Borrowing & Lending Obligations.
3. Transfers of investments from one scheme to another scheme in the Mutual Fund shall be made only if:
 - (a) such transfers are done at the prevailing market price for quoted instruments on spot basis. (Explanation: "spot basis" shall have the same meaning as specified by relevant stock exchange for spot transactions.)
 - (b) the Securities so transferred shall be in conformity with the investment objective of the scheme to which such transfer has been made.
4. The Scheme may invest in other schemes managed by the same AMC or by the asset management company of any other mutual fund without charging any fees, provided that the aggregate inter-scheme investment made in all schemes under the same management or in schemes under the management of any such other asset management company shall not exceed 5% of the net asset value of the Mutual Fund.
5. The Scheme shall buy and sell Securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relative Securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the Securities..

Provided that the Scheme may enter into derivatives transactions on a recognized stock exchange subject to such guidelines as may be specified by SEBI.

Provided further that sale of government security already contracted for purchase shall be permitted in accordance

with the guidelines issued by the RBI in this regard.

6. The Mutual Fund shall get the Securities purchased or transferred in the name of the Mutual Fund on account of the relevant Scheme, wherever investments are intended to be of a long term nature.
7. Pending deployment of funds of a Scheme in Securities in accordance with the terms of investment objectives of the relevant Scheme, that Scheme can invest such funds in short-term deposits of scheduled commercial banks, in accordance with the SEBI Regulations. The investments in these deposits shall be in accordance with SEBI Circular nos. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 1/91171/07, SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 8/107311/07, SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 7/129592/08 dated April 16, 2007, October 26, 2007 and June 23, 2008, respectively and any other applicable guidelines. Further the AMC will not charge any investment management and advisory fees for placing these funds of a Scheme in short term deposits of commercial banks.
8. The Scheme shall not make any investment in:
 - (a) any unlisted security of an associate or group company of the Sponsor; or
 - (b) any security issued by way of private placement by an associate or group company of the Sponsor; or
 - (c) the listed Securities of group companies of the Sponsor which are in excess of 25% of its net assets.
9. No mutual fund under all its schemes shall own more than 10% of any company's paid up capital carrying voting rights.
10. The Scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in the equity shares or equity related instruments of any company. For the purpose of determining the above limit, a combination of positions of the underlying securities and stock derivatives, will be considered.
11. The Scheme shall not invest more than 5% of its NAV in the unlisted equity shares or equity related instruments in case of open ended scheme and 10% of its NAV in case of close ended scheme.
12. The Scheme shall not make any investment in any fund of funds scheme.
13. The Scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in unrated debt instruments (irrespective of residual maturity) issued by a single issuer and the total investment in such instruments shall not exceed 25% of the NAV of the Scheme. All such investments shall be made with the prior approval of the Board of the Trustee and the Board of the AMC.
14. The Scheme shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs of the Scheme for the purpose of redemption of Units or payment of interest and dividend to the Unit holders.

Provided that the Mutual Fund shall not borrow more than 20% of the net assets of any individual Scheme and the duration of the borrowing shall not exceed a period of 6 (six) months.

15. The Scheme shall not have total exposure in a particular sector (excluding investments in Bank CDs, CBLO, G-Secs, TBills, short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks and AAA rated securities issued by Public Financial

Institutions and Public Sector Banks) shall not exceed 25% of the net assets of the scheme;

Provided that an additional exposure to financial services sector (over and above the limit of 25%) not exceeding 10% of the net assets of the scheme shall be allowed only by way of increase in exposure to Housing Finance Companies (HFCs);

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

16. No loans would be made by the Mutual Fund except as provided in the SEBI Regulations.
17. a) The Scheme shall not have total exposure in a group (excluding investments in securities issued by Public Sector Units, Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks) exceeding 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.
 - b) 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.
18. The Scheme may invest in the units of InvITs and REITs subject to the following:
 - (a) The Fund under all its schemes shall own not more than 10% of units issued by a single issuer of InvITs and REITs; and
 - (b) The Scheme shall not invest:
 - i. more than 10% of its net assets in the units of InvITs and REITs; and
 - ii. more than 5% of its net assets in the units of InvITs and REITs issued by a single issuer.

iii) Investment of subscription money

The AMC shall make investments of the NFO proceeds only after the closure of the NFO Period. Alternatively, it may maintain the amounts received as subscription in term deposits with banks in accordance with the SEBI Regulations and more particularly SEBI Circular No. SEBI/IMD/Cir No. 1/91171/07 dated 16 April 2007 and SEBI-IMD-CIR No. 8-107311-07 dated 26 October 2007 as amended or updated from time to time. The income earned from such investments/deposits will be merged with assets under management to form part of the assets of the Scheme on completion of the allotment of the Units.

iv) Guidelines governing investments in Debt Securities

The AMC will follow a policy where, before any investment is made in any instrument, a research report will be prepared by the Fund Managers / Research Analyst which will analyze the instruments. The research report shall be reviewed at least on a half yearly basis. The recommendations of the research report shall not be binding on the Fund Managers.

Any purchase which is made against the recommendations of

the research recommendation shall be backed by the reasons for the same by the concerned Fund Managers. For investment into companies for which there is a pre existing research report that is not dated more than six months from the day of the proposed investment, the investment can be made by the Fund Managers directly. However, if the research report is dated more than six months without any subsequent update then a fresh report will be required.

The investment philosophy of the AMC shall be directed towards providing stable returns with a low risk strategy and capital appreciation / accretion through investment in debt instruments and related Securities besides preservation of capital. The Scheme shall invest only in debt Securities with credit rating of AA- and above.

v) Guidelines governing investments in Govt Securities

As per the SEBI Regulations and investment restriction guidelines issued by SEBI, the AMC will follow a policy wherein each decision of purchase / sale of Govt Securities and money market instruments shall be recorded. A weekly report relating to the portfolios of the Scheme will be reviewed by the Investment Committee of the AMC.

Investment and security selection of all kind of Debt Securities including Govt Securities, State Government securities, and Government guaranteed debt is delegated to the Fund Managers with the responsibility on the Fund Managers to ensure conformity with the specified minimum credit rating standards for the purpose of managing credit risk and portfolio credit risk. All investments in Govt Securities shall be done in accordance with SEBI / RBI guidelines.

vi) Investment Restrictions Pertaining To Derivatives

In accordance with SEBI's circular nos. DNP/Cir-29/2005, DNP/Cir-30/2006, DNP/Cir-31/2006, Cir/ IMD/ DF/ 11/ 2010 dated September 14, 2005, January 20, 2006, September 22, 2006 and August 18, 2010 respectively, the following conditions shall apply to the Scheme's participation in the derivatives market.

Please note that the investment restrictions applicable to the Scheme's participation in the derivatives market will be as prescribed or varied by SEBI or by the Trustee subject to SEBI requirements from time to time.

1. Position limit for the Scheme in index options contracts

The position limit for the Scheme in index options contracts shall be as follows:

 - (a) The Scheme's position limit in all index options contracts on a particular underlying index shall be ₹ 500 Crores or 15% of the total open interest of the market in index options, whichever is higher, per the relevant stock exchange.
 - (b) This limit would be applicable on open positions in all options contracts on a particular underlying index.
2. Position limit for the Scheme in index futures contracts

The position limit for the Scheme in index futures contracts shall be as follows:

 - (a) The Scheme's position limit in all index futures contracts on a particular underlying index shall be ₹ 500 Crores or 15% of the total open interest of the market in index futures, whichever is higher, per the relevant stock exchange.

(b) This limit would be applicable on open positions in all futures contracts on a particular underlying index.

(c) Additional position limit for hedging for the Scheme.

In addition to the position limits as set out in point 1 and 2 above, the Scheme may take exposure in equity index derivatives subject to the following limits:

- i. Short positions in index derivatives (short futures, short calls and long puts) shall not exceed (in notional value) the Scheme's holding of stocks.
- ii. Long positions in index derivatives (long futures, long calls and short puts) shall not exceed (in notional value) the Scheme's holding of cash, Gov Securities, treasury bills and similar instruments.

3. Position limit for the Scheme for stock based derivative contracts

The position limit for the Scheme in a derivative contract on a particular underlying stock, i.e. stock option contracts and stock futures contracts shall be as follows:

- (a) For stocks having applicable market-wise position limit (MWPL) of ₹ 500 Crores or more, the combined futures and options position limit shall be 20% of applicable MWPL or ₹ 300 Crores, whichever is lower and within which stock futures position cannot exceed 10% of applicable MWPL or ₹ 150 Crores, whichever is lower.
- (b) For stocks having applicable market-wise position limit (MWPL) less than ₹ 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 ₹ 50 Crores which ever is lower.

4. Position limit for the Scheme

The position limit / disclosure requirements for the Scheme shall be as follows:

- (a) For stock option and stock futures contracts, the gross open position across all derivative contracts on a particular underlying stock of the Scheme shall not exceed the higher of:
 - 1% of the free float market capitalisation (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 limit shall be applicable on the combined position in all derivative contracts on an underlying stock at a stock exchange.
- (c) For index based contracts, the Scheme shall disclose the total open interest held by the Scheme or held by all schemes under the Mutual Fund in aggregate 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.

Exposure Limits based on SEBI circular Cir/ IMD/ DF/ 11/ 2010 dated August 18, 2010:

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

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

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

vii) Investment Restrictions pertaining to debt derivatives

Derivatives 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 managers to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies involve uncertainty and the decision of the fund managers may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund managers will be able to identify or execute such strategies.

Interest Rate Futures ("IRF")

IRF means a standardized interest rate derivative contract traded on a recognized stock exchange to buy or sell a notional security or any other interest bearing instrument or an index of such instruments or interest rates at a specified future date, at a price determined at the time of the contract. The counterparty limit will be 5% for IRF.

Example of an IRF Contract Specification:

A 10 year IRF Contract will be having the following specifications:

- Underlying - 10 year coupon bearing Government of India Security
- Notional Coupon - 7.00% semi annual (day count 30 / 360)
- Contract Size - ₹ 2,00,000
- Available Contracts - Quarterly contracts expiring in the months of March, June, September and December
- Deliverable Month - From 1st of the contract expiry month to last day of contract expiry month i.e. 1 month
- Tenor - The maximum maturity of the contract is 12 months
- Last Delivery Day - Last Business Day of the month
- Trading Hours - 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.
- Limits have been placed on gross open positions of clients across all contracts at 6% of the total open interest of ₹ 300 crores, whichever is higher.
- Quotations - Similar to the price of a Gov security, having a day count convention of 30 / 360.

IRF for Hedging

Interest rate futures can also be used for hedging purpose as follows:

- Hedging for increase in interest rates: In this case a decrease in the value of the portfolio can be hedged by taking a short position. If interest rates do increase, the portfolio value will decrease but the value of the futures will increase.
- Changing duration of bond portfolio: Broadly, futures can be purchased to increase the duration of the portfolio or sold to decrease the duration of the portfolio.

Example -

A debt mutual fund can effectively use IRFs to hedge from increase in interest rates. The fund has to short IRFs to hedge its position.

Amount Invested in 9.125% 10 Yr GSec	54,00,000.00
View Yields likely to go up in next one month	
Current Yield from Bonds	9.125%

Price	100.00
No. of bonds held	54,000.00
March Futures Price	92.0500
Settlement Date	1st October, 2009
Futures expiry	31st March, 2010
Yield on futures	8.18%
No. of contracts purchased	27.00
After 1 month	
Yield on Bonds	9.852%
Price	95.4489
Loss on Bond	-2,45,759.00
Futures yield after 1 month	8.87%
Futures Price	87.8225
Profit on futures contract	2,28,245.00
Net Gain / (Loss)	-17,474.00

Note: The hedge needs to be monitored regularly to make it more effective and the hedge ratio needs to be applied to determine the number of futures contracts required to hedge the cash bond position.

A mutual fund can also hedge its corporate bond portfolio by using IRFs. However this will be a cross hedge and may not be as effective as hedging a government bond portfolio.

Forward Rate Agreement (“FRA”)

A FRA is basically a forward starting IRS. It is an agreement between two parties to pay or receive the difference between an agreed fixed rate (the FRA rate) and the interest rate (reference rate) prevailing on a stipulated future date, based on a notional principal amount for an agreed period. The only cash flow is the difference between the FRA rate and the reference rate. As is the case with IRS, the notional amounts are not exchanged in FRAs.

Example of a derivatives transaction:

Basic Structure of a Swap

Bank A has a six-month ₹ 10 crores liability, currently being deployed in call. Bank B has a ₹ 10 crores, six-month asset, being funded through call. Both banks are running an interest rate risk. To hedge this interest rate risk, they can enter into a six-month MIBOR (Mumbai Inter Bank Offered Rate) swap. Through this swap, Bank A will receive a fixed pre-agreed rate (say 7%) and pay “call” on the NSE Mumbai Inter Bank Offer Rate (“benchmark rate”). Bank A paying at “call” on the benchmark rate will hedge the interest rate risk of lending in call. Bank B will pay 7% and receive interest at the benchmark rate. Bank A receiving of “call” on the benchmark rate will hedge its interest rate risk arising from its call borrowing.

The mechanism is as follows:

- Assume the swap is for ₹ 10 crores March 1, 2005 to September 1, 2005. Bank A is a fixed rate receiver at 7% and Bank B is a floating rate receiver at the overnight compounded rate.
- On March 1, 2005, Bank A and Bank B will exchange only an agreement of having entered this swap. This documentation would be based on an International Swaps and Derivatives Association template.
- On a daily basis, the benchmark rate fixed by NSE will be tracked

by them. On September 1, 2005 they will calculate the following:

- Bank A is entitled to receive interest on ₹ 10 crores at 7% for 184 days i.e. ₹ 35.28 lakhs, (this amount is known at the time the swap was concluded) and will pay the compounded benchmark rate.
- Bank B is entitled to receive daily compounded call rate for 184 days and pay 7% fixed.
- On September 1, 2005, if the total interest on the daily overnight compounded benchmark rate is higher than ₹ 35.28 lakhs, Bank A will pay Bank B the difference. If the daily compounded benchmark rate is lower, then Bank B will pay Bank A the difference.
- Effectively, Bank A earns interest at the rate of 7% p.a. for six months without lending money for six months fixed, while Bank B pays interest @ 7% p.a. for six months on ₹ 10 crores, without borrowing for six months fixed.

As per the above mentioned RBI circulars, mutual funds are permitted to do interest rate swaps / forward rate agreements for hedging purposes only. Accordingly, the AMC would undertake the same for similar purposes only. IRS and FRAs also have inherent credit and settlement risks. However, these risks are reduced as they are limited to the interest streams and not the notional principal amounts. Investments in derivatives will be in accordance with the SEBI Regulations / guidelines and derivatives shall be used for hedging and / or portfolio balancing purposes, as permitted under the Regulations. The circumstances under which such transactions would be entered into would be when, using the IRS route, it is possible to generate better returns / meet the objective of the Scheme at a lower cost. For example, if buying a two-year Mumbai Inter Bank Offer Rate based instrument and receiving the two-year swap rate yields better return than buying the two-year AAA corporate instrument, the Scheme would endeavour to do that. Alternatively, the Scheme would also look to hedge existing fixed rate positions if the view on interest rates is that they are likely to rise in the future.

These investment limitations / parameters as expressed (linked to the net asset / net asset value / capital) shall, in the ordinary course, apply as at the date of the most recent transaction or commitment to invest and changes do not have to be effected merely because, owing to appreciation or depreciation in value or by reason of the receipt of any rights, bonuses or benefits in the nature of capital or of any scheme of arrangement or for amalgamation, reconstruction or exchange, or at any repayment or redemption or other reason outside the control of the Trustee / AMC, any such limits would thereby be breached.

Apart from the investment restrictions prescribed under the SEBI Regulations, internal risk parameters for limiting exposure to a particular scrip or sector may be prescribed from time to time by the AMC / the Trustees to respond to the dynamic market conditions and market opportunities.

All provisions are subject to SEBI Regulations.

viii) Following additional restriction shall also be applicable:

Foreign Securities:

In accordance with series of SEBI circulars SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 7/104753/07 dated September 26, 2007 and SEBI/IMD/CIR No.2/122577/08 dated April 8, 2008, the following conditions shall apply to the Scheme’s participation in the overseas investments. Please note that the investment restrictions applicable to the Scheme’s participation in overseas investments will be as prescribed or varied

by SEBI or by the Trustees (subject to SEBI requirements) from time to time. The regulations pertaining to investment in ADRs/GDRs/ Foreign Securities and Overseas ETFs by Mutual Funds are currently as under: The aggregate ceiling for overseas investments are now been enhanced from US \$ 5 billion to US \$7 billion as per the Circular SEBI/ IMD/CIR No. 2/122577/08 dated April 8 2008. Within the overall limit of US \$ 7 billion, Mutual Funds can make overseas investments subject to a maximum of US \$300 million per Mutual Fund. The permissible investments Mutual Funds can invest in: 1. ADRs/ GDRs issued by Indian or foreign companies 2. Equity of overseas companies listed on recognized stock exchanges overseas 3. Initial and follow on public offerings for listing at recognized stock exchanges overseas 4. 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 5. Money market instruments rated not below investment grade 6. 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 7. Government securities where the countries are rated not below investment grade 8. Derivatives traded on recognized stock exchanges overseas only for hedging and portfolio rebalancing 9. Short term deposits with banks overseas where the issuer is rated not below investment grade 10. 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 the net assets). 11. The Limits for Investment in Overseas Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs): The overall ceiling for investment in overseas ETFs that invest in securities is US \$1 billion subject to a maximum of US \$ 50 million per Mutual Fund.

The Regulatory restriction on the investments in Mutual Fund units upto 5% of net assets of the Fund and prohibiting charging of fees, shall not be applicable to investments in Mutual Funds in foreign countries made in accordance with SEBI Guidelines. However, the management fees and other expenses charged by the Mutual Fund in foreign countries along with the management fee and recurring expenses charged to the domestic Mutual Fund Scheme shall not exceed the total limits on expenses as prescribed under Regulation 52(6). Where the Scheme is investing only a part of the net assets in the foreign Mutual Fund(s), the same principle shall be applicable for that part of investment. The overseas securities markets offer new investment and portfolio diversification opportunities by enabling investments in the overseas markets. However, such investments also entail additional risks. Such investment opportunities may be pursued by the Mutual Fund provided they are considered appropriate in terms of the overall investment objectives of the Scheme. The Scheme may then, appoint a Dedicated Fund Manager to manage the Overseas

Investments & if necessary, seek applicable permission from SEBI and RBI to invest abroad in accordance with the investment objectives of the Scheme and in accordance with any guidelines issued by SEBI/ RBI from time to time. These investments shall be made subject to any/all approvals, conditions thereof as may be stipulated by SEBI/ RBI and provided such investments do not result in expenses to the Scheme in excess of the ceiling, if any, on expenses prescribed by SEBI for offshore investment, and if no such ceiling is prescribed by SEBI, the expenses to the Scheme shall be limited to the level which, in the opinion of the Trustee, is reasonable and consistent with costs and expenses attendant to international investing. The Scheme may, where necessary, appoint other specialized agencies and service providers associated with such investments such as advisors, custodian/sub-custodians, brokers, etc., of adequate expertise, in order to enable the AMC to administer 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 custody fees and costs, fees of appointed overseas advisors, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs.

▪ **Stock Lending:**

Subject to the SEBI Regulations as applicable from time to time, the Fund may, engage in Stock Lending. Stock Lending means the lending of securities to another person or entity for a fixed period of time at a negotiated compensation in order to enhance returns of the portfolio. The securities lent will be returned by the borrower on the expiry of the stipulated period. The AMC will adhere to strict limits should it engage in Stock Lending. Collateral would always be obtained by the approved intermediary from such borrower. Collateral value would always be more than the value of the security lent. Collateral can be in form of cash, bank guarantee, and government securities, as may be agreed upon with the approved intermediary. Not more than 25% of the net assets of the Scheme can generally be deployed in stock lending and not more than 5% of the Net Assets of the Scheme can be deployed in Stock lending to any single counterparty. For detailed understanding on the same, investors are requested to refer SAI.

The Trustee / the AMC may amend the above stated investment restrictions from time to time, as also the provisions of the Trust Deed, to the extent required to be incorporated as per the SEBI Regulations, so as to enable the Scheme to make all investments permitted by the SEBI Regulations, in order to seek to achieve its investment objective.

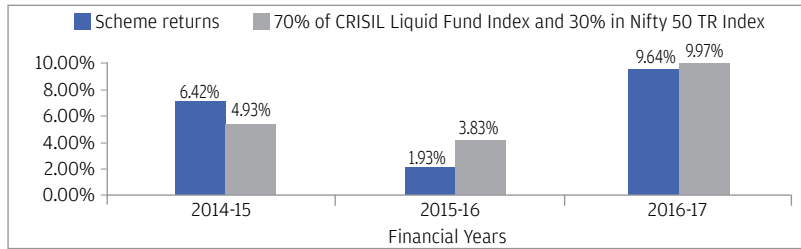
The Mutual Fund / AMC shall make investment out of the NFO proceeds only on or after the closure of the NFO period.

All investment restrictions shall be applicable at the time of making investment.

HOW HAS THE SCHEME PERFORMED?

Edelweiss Equity Savings Fund			Returns as on February 28, 2018	
REGULAR PLAN – GROWTH OPTION :			DIRECT PLAN – GROWTH OPTION :	
Date	Scheme Returns (%)	70% of CRISIL Liquid Fund Index and 30% in Nifty 50 TR Index #	Scheme Returns (%)	70% of CRISIL Liquid Fund Index and 30% in Nifty 50 TR Index#
^Returns for the last 1 year	11.38%	5.95%	12.19%	5.95%
^Returns for the last 3 years	6.92%	7.44%	7.40%	7.44%
^Returns since inception	8.15%	7.86%	8.66%	7.86%

Absolute returns for each financial year for the last 3 years



Allotment date: 13 October, 2014 # Scheme Benchmark returns ^CAGR Returns

Note: Since inception returns have been calculated from the date of allotment

Past performance may or may not be sustained in future.

INVESTMENTS BY AMC

Subject to the SEBI Regulations, the AMC may invest up to its net worth, either directly or indirectly, in the Scheme during the NFO Period and / or Ongoing Offer Period. However, the AMC shall not charge any investment management fee on such investment in the Scheme.

The aggregate investment in the scheme as on February 28, 2018 under the following Categories:

Category	Aggregate Investment (in ₹)
i. AMC's Board of Directors	10,152,664.14
ii. Concerned scheme's Fund Manager(s)	-
iii. Other key managerial personnel	990,555.04

UNDERTAKING BY THE TRUSTEE

The Trustees have ensured that the Scheme is a new product offered by Edelweiss Mutual Fund and is not a minor modification of its existing schemes.

III. UNITS AND OFFER

This section provides details that investors need to know for investing in the Scheme.

A. NEW FUND OFFER

New Fund Offer, New Fund Offer Period, New Fund Offer Price, Minimum Amount for Application in the NFO, Minimum Target Amount, Maximum Amount to be raised, Allotment, Refund and Special products/ facilities available during the NFO

These sections do not apply to the Scheme covered in this SID, as the ongoing offer of the Scheme has commenced after the NFO, and the Units are available for continuous subscription and redemption.

Scheme Plans

In terms of SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/21/2012 dated September 13, 2012, direct investments by investors, viz. where the investment is not routed through distributors but made directly by the investors, are required to have a separate plan (i.e. Direct Plan) and a separate NAV. Expenses such as distribution expenses, brokerage or commission payable to distributors will not be charged to the investment made via direct investment and hence the Direct Plan will have a lower expense ratio.

Based on the above, the Scheme offers a choice of two plans:

1. Direct Plan; and
2. Regular Plan

Investors subscribing under Direct Plan of the Scheme will have to indicate “Direct Plan” against the Scheme name in the application form i.e. “Edelweiss Equity Savings Fund - Direct Plan”. Investors should also indicate “Direct” in the ARN column of the application form. However, in case Distributor code is mentioned in the application form, but “Direct Plan” is indicated against the Scheme name, the Distributor code will be ignored and the application will be processed under Direct Plan. Further, where application is received for Existing Plan without Distributor code or “Direct” mentioned in the ARN Column, the application will be processed under Direct Plan.

Treatment for investors based on the applications received is given in the table below:

Sr.	Broker Code	Plan	Treatment
1	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Direct Plan
2	Not mentioned	Direct	Direct Plan
3	Not mentioned	Regular	Direct Plan
4	Mentioned	Direct	Direct Plan
5	Mentioned	Not Mentioned	Regular Plan
6	Direct	Not Mentioned	Direct Plan
7	Direct	Regular	Direct Plan

A valid broker code should be mentioned.

The investment portfolio shall be common for both the Plans.

Scheme Plans and Options

The Scheme offers a choice of two plans:

1. Direct Plan; and
2. Regular Plan

Investors subscribing under Direct Plan of the Scheme will have to indicate “Direct Plan” against the Scheme name in the application form i.e. “Edelweiss Equity Savings Fund - Direct Plan”. Investors should also indicate “Direct” in the ARN column of the application form. However, in case Distributor code is mentioned in the application form, but “Direct Plan” is indicated against the Scheme name, the Distributor code will be ignored and the application will be processed under Direct Plan. Further, where application is received for Existing Plan without Distributor code or “Direct” mentioned in the ARN Column, the application will be processed under Direct Plan.

Each Plan under the Scheme offers a choice of three options which are as follow:

- 1) Growth option
- 2) Dividend option
 - a. Payout
 - b. Re-investment

Under the Growth option no dividend will be declared.

Under the Dividend option, a dividend may be declared by the Trustee, at its discretion, from time to time (subject to the availability of distributable surplus as calculated in accordance with the SEBI Regulations).

The Dividend option offers:

- Payout option;
- Reinvestment option;

If the investor does not clearly specify at the time of investing, the choice of option under Dividend, it will be treated as a dividend reinvestment option.

The investors must clearly indicate the option (Growth or Dividend) in the relevant space provided for in the Application Form. In the absence of such instruction, it will be assumed that the investor has opted for the default option, which is the Growth option.

Dividend Policy

The Trustee may decide to distribute by way of dividend, the surplus by way of realized profit, dividends and interest, net of losses, expenses and taxes, if any, to Unit Holders in the dividend option of the Scheme if such surplus is available and adequate for distribution in the opinion of the Trustee. The Trustee's decision with regard to availability and adequacy, rate, timing and frequency of distribution shall be final. The dividend will be due to only those Unit Holders whose names appear in the register of Unit Holders in the Dividend option of the Scheme on the record date which will be announced in advance in accordance with the SEBI Regulations.

In the case of investors who have opted for the Dividend option: the AMC shall dispatch to the relevant Unit Holders, the dividends within 30 (Thirty) days of the date of declaration of dividend. The dividend distribution procedure shall be in accordance with the SEBI Regulations.

Dematerialization

Investors have an option to hold the Units by way of an account statement or in electronic (dematerialized) form. The option to hold the Units in dematerialized form can be exercised at the time of subscription for the Units or at a later date by converting the Units into dematerialized form. Investors opting to hold the Units in electronic form must provide their dematerialized account details in the specified section of the Application Form. Investors intending to hold the Units in electronic form are required to have a beneficiary account with a Depository Participant (registered with NSDL / CDSL as may be indicated by the Mutual Fund at the time of launch of the Scheme) and will be required to indicate in the application the Depository Participant's name, Depository Participant ID Number and the beneficiary account number of the applicant held with the Depository Participant. Applicants must ensure that the sequence of the names as mentioned in the Application form matches with that of the beneficiary account held with the Depository Participant. Names, PAN details, KYC details etc. mentioned in the Application Form will be verified against the Depository's records. If the details mentioned in the Application form are found to be incomplete / incorrect or not matching with the records of the Depository Participant, the application shall be treated as application for physical (non-dematerialized) mode and accordingly Units will be allotted in physical (non-dematerialized) mode, subject to it being complete in all other aspects. Where investors do not provide their dematerialized account details, an account statement shall be sent to them. Such investors will not be able to trade those Units on the stock exchange until their holdings are converted into dematerialized form. For conversion of physical holdings into dematerialized form, Unit Holders will have to send the dematerialized requests to their Depository Participants. Units held by way of account statement cannot be transferred. Units held in dematerialized form are transferable in accordance with the provisions of the Depositories Act, 1996 and the SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 1996 as may be amended from time to time.

In case, the Unit holder desires to hold the Units in a dematerialized / rematerialized form at a later date, the request for conversion of the Units held in physical (non-dematerialized) mode into electronic (dematerialized) form or vice-versa should be submitted along with a dematerialized / rematerialized Request Form to their Depository Participant. Investors should ensure that the combination of names in the account statement is the same as that in the dematerialized account.

The option to hold Units in dematerialized form shall not be available under SIP.

Dematerialization of Units

Unit Holders may have/open a beneficiary account with a Depository Participant of a Depository and choose to hold the Units in dematerialized mode. Unit Holders have the option to dematerialize the Units held as per the account statement sent by the Registrar and Transfer Agent by making an application to the AMC / Registrar and Transfer Agent / Depository Participant for this purpose.

Rematerialization of Units

Rematerialization of Units can be carried out in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 1996 as may be amended from time to time.

The process for rematerialization of Units will be as follows:

- Unit Holders will be required to submit a request to their respective Depository Participant for rematerialisation of Units in their beneficiary accounts.
- The Depository Participant will generate a rematerialisation request number and the request will be despatched to the AMC as well as the Registrar and Transfer Agent.
- On acceptance of a request from the Depository Participant, the AMC/ Registrar and Transfer Agent will despatch the account statement to the investor and will also send confirmation to the Depository Participant.

During the dematerialization and rematerialisation process no financial and non financial transactions are allowed.

The above shall be subject to SEBI Regulations and the guidelines issued by NSE, BSE, CDSL and NSDL in this regard, as applicable and as amended from time to time.

Who can invest

This is an indicative list and you are requested to consult your financial, legal and tax advisor to ascertain whether the Scheme is suitable to your profile.

A. Who can invest

Prospective investors are advised to satisfy themselves that they are not prohibited by any law from investing in the Scheme and are authorized to purchase units of mutual funds as per their respective constitutions, charter documents, corporate / other authorizations and relevant statutory provisions. Investors are also requested to consult their financial advisor to ascertain whether the Scheme is suitable to their risk profile. The following is an indicative (but not exhaustive) list of persons (subject to, wherever relevant, purchase of units of mutual funds, being permitted under such persons' respective constitution and applicable laws and regulations) who are generally eligible and may apply for subscription to the Units:

- Indian resident adult individuals, either singly or jointly (not exceeding 3 (three));
- Minor through parent (i.e. mother, father or legal guardian) (please see the note below);
- Companies, bodies corporate, public sector undertakings, AOPs or bodies of individuals and societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860;
- Religious and charitable trusts, wakfs or endowments of private trusts (subject to receipt of necessary approvals as required) and private trusts authorized to invest in mutual fund schemes under their trust deeds;
- Partnership firms constituted under the Partnership Act, 1932;
- A HUF through its Karta;
- Banks (including cooperative banks and regional rural banks) and financial institutions;
- NRIs/PIOs on a full repatriation basis or on a non-repatriation basis;
- FPIs registered with SEBI on full repatriation basis;
- Army, air force, navy and other paramilitary funds and eligible institutions;
- Scientific and industrial research organisations;
- Provident/pension/gratuity and such other funds as and when permitted to invest;
- International multilateral agencies approved by the GoI / RBI;
- The Trustee, AMC, Sponsor or their associates (if eligible and permitted under prevailing laws);
- A mutual fund through its schemes, including fund of funds schemes;
- Any other category of investors as the AMC / Trustee may permit and who may be notified by the Trustees from time to time by display on the website of the AMC.

Note on Minor:

1. Account to be Opened On Behalf of Minor

- 1.1 The minor shall be the first and the sole holder in an account. There shall not be any joint accounts with minor as the first or joint holder.
- 1.2 The guardian who opens the folio on behalf of the minor should either be a natural guardian (i.e. father or mother) or a court appointed legal guardian.

- 1.3 The guardian shall mandatorily provide information on the relationship/status of the guardian as father, mother or legal guardian in the Application Form.
- 1.4 In case of natural guardian, a document should be provided evidencing the relationship if the same is not available as part of the documents submitted as per 1.6 below.
- 1.5 In case of a court appointed legal guardian, relevant supporting documentary evidence shall be provided.
- 1.6 Photocopy of any one of the following documents reflecting the date of birth of the minor shall be mandatory while opening the account on behalf of minor:
 - (a) Birth certificate of the minor, or
 - (b) School leaving certificate / Mark sheet issued by Higher Secondary Board of respective states, ICSE, CBSE etc., or
 - (c) Passport of the minor, or
 - (d) PAN, or
 - (e) Any other suitable proof evidencing the date of birth of the minor, as deemed appropriate by the AMC.

2. Change in Status on Minor Attaining Majority

- 2.1 Prior to the minor attaining majority, advance intimation shall be sent to the registered correspondence address advising the guardian and the minor to submit an Application Form along with prescribed documents (as per 2.5 below) to change the status of the account to major.
- 2.2 There shall be a freeze on the operation of the account by the guardian on the day the minor attains the age of majority and no transactions shall be permitted until satisfactory documents for effecting the change in status as stated in 2.5 below are received.
- 2.3 In case of existing standing instructions including STP, SIP and SWP registered prior to the minor attaining majority, an advance notice shall be sent to the registered correspondence address advising the guardian and the minor that the existing standing instructions will continue to be processed beyond the date of the minor attaining majority until the time an instruction from the major to terminate the standing instruction is received by the mutual fund along with the prescribed documents as per 2.5 below. It is also clarified that the standing instruction shall be terminated within 30 (thirty) days from the date of receiving the instructions from the major to terminate the standing instructions.
- 2.4 For new standing instructions such as SIP, SWP, STP in a minor's folio shall only be registered until the date on which the minor attains majority, even if the instructions may be for a period beyond that date.
- 2.5 List of documents required to effect change in status from minor to major:
 - (a) Service Request Form, duly completed and containing details including name of major, folio numbers, nomination etc (available on the AMC's website);
 - (b) New bank mandate where account reflects change from minor to major (available on the AMC's website);
 - (c) Signature attestation of the major by a manager of a Scheduled Bank or attestation certificate / letter from any bank; and
 - (d) KYC acknowledgement of the major.

A minor Unit Holder on becoming a major may inform the Registrar and Transfer Agent and provide his specimen signature duly authenticated by his banker as well as his details of bank account and PAN to enable the Registrar and Transfer Agent to update its records and allow him / her to operate the account in his own right.

Note on QFIs:

Any person investing as a QFI shall ensure compliance with applicable SEBI circulars including the SEBI circular no. CIR/IMD/DF/14/2011 dated August 9, 2011.

1. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ('FATCA') and Common Reporting Standards (CRS) requirements:

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act is a United States (US) federal law, aimed at prevention of tax evasion by US Citizens and Residents ("US Persons") through use of offshore accounts. The Government of India and the US have reached an agreement in substance on the terms of an InterGovernmental Agreement ("IGA") to implement the FATCA provisions, which have become globally applicable from July 1, 2014. Edelweiss Mutual Fund ("the Fund")/ Edelweiss Asset Management Limited ("the AMC") is classified as a FFI under the FATCA provisions, in which case the Fund / AMC is required, from time to time, to

- (i) undertake necessary due diligence process by collecting information/documentary evidence of the US/non US status of the investors;

- (ii) disclose/report information as far as may be legally permitted about the holdings/ investment returns pertaining to reportable accounts to the US Internal Revenue Service and/or such Indian authorities as may be specified under FATCA or other applicable laws and
- (iii) carry out such other activities as prescribed under the FATCA provisions, as amended from time to time. FATCA due diligence will have to be directed at each investor/unit holder (including joint investors) and on being identified as a reportable person/ specified US person, all the folios will be reported. Further, in case of folio with joint investors, the entire account value of investment portfolio will be attributable under each such reportable person. Investors/Unit holders would therefore be required to furnish such information to the Fund/AMC, from time to time, in order to comply with the reporting requirements stated in the IGA and or circulars/guidelines issued by SEBI/AMFI in this regard.

The impact of FATCA is relevant not only at the point of onboarding of the investors but also throughout the life cycle of the investor account / folio with the Fund. Hence investor(s) should immediately intimate the Fund/AMC, in case of any change in the FATCA related information provided by them at the time of initial subscription.

The Fund/AMC reserves the right to reject any application or compulsorily redeem the units held directly or beneficially in case the applicant/investor fails to furnish the relevant information and/or documentation or is found to be holding units in contravention of the FATCA provisions.

Further, in accordance with the regulatory requirements relating to FATCA/CRS read along with SEBI Circular no. CIR/MIRSD/2/2015 dated August 26, 2015 and AMFI Best practices guidelines circular no. 63/2015-16 dated September 18, 2015 regarding uniform implementation of FATCA/ CRS requirements, investors are requested to ensure the following:

- With effect from November 1, 2015 all investors will have to mandatorily provide the details and declaration pertaining to FATCA/CRS for all new accounts opened, failing which the application shall be liable to be rejected. For accounts opened between July 1, 2014 and October 31, 2015 and certain pre - existing accounts opened till June 30, 2014, the AMC shall reach out to the investors to seek the requisite information/ declaration which has to be submitted by the investors before December 31, 2015. In case the information/ declaration is not received from the investor on or before December 31, 2015, the account shall be treated as reportable account.

2. Ultimate Beneficial Ownership:

In accordance with SEBI Circular no. CIR/MIRSD/2/2013 dated January 24, 2013 and AMFI Best practices guidelines circular no. 62/2015-16 dated September 18, 2015, Investors may note the following:

- With effect from November 1, 2015, it is mandatory for new investors to provide beneficial ownership details as part of account opening documentation failing which the AMC shall reject the application.
- With effect from January 1, 2016 it is mandatory for existing investors/unit holders to provide beneficial ownership details, failing which the AMC shall reject the transaction for additional subscription (including switches).

3. Central KYC

The Government of India has authorized the Central Registry of Securitization and Asset Reconstruction and Security Interest of India (CERSAI, an independent body), to perform the function of Central KYC Records including receiving, storing, safeguarding and retrieving KYC records in digital form. Accordingly, in line with SEBI circular nos. CIR/ MIRSD/66/2016 dated July 21, 2016 and CIR/MIRSD/120/2016 dated November 10, 2016 on Operationalisation of Central KYC (CKYC), read with AMFI Best Practice Guidelines circular no. 68/2016-17 dated December 22, 2016, new individual investors investing into the Fund are requested to comply with the CKYC norms.

4. Aadhaar

Investors are requested to note that the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India has made certain amendments to the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005, namely, the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Second Amendment Rules, 2017. These Rules have come into force with effect from June 1, 2017. These Rules, inter alia, make it mandatory for investors to submit Aadhaar number issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) in respect of their investments. Accordingly, investors are requested to note the following requirements in relation to submission of Aadhaar number and other prescribed details to Edelweiss Mutual Fund/ its Registrar and Transfer Agent/ Asset Management Company ("the AMC"):

- i. Where the investor is an individual, who is eligible to be enrolled for Aadhaar number, the investor is required to submit the Aadhaar number issued by UIDAI. Where the Aadhaar number has not been assigned to an investor, the investor is required to submit proof of application of enrolment for Aadhaar. If such an individual investor is not eligible to be enrolled for Aadhaar number, and in case the Permanent Account Number (PAN) is not submitted, the investor shall submit one certified copy of an officially valid document containing details of his identity and address and one recent photograph along with such other details as may be required by the Mutual Fund. The investor is required to submit PAN as defined in the Income Tax Rules, 1962.
- ii. Where the investor is a non-individual, apart from the constitution documents, Aadhaar numbers and PANs as defined in Income-tax Rules, 1962 of managers, officers or employees or persons holding an attorney to transact on the investor's behalf is required to be submitted. Where an Aadhaar number has not been assigned, proof of application towards enrolment for Aadhaar is required to be submitted and in case PAN is not submitted an officially valid document is required to be submitted. If a person holding an authority to transact on behalf of such an entity is not eligible to be enrolled for Aadhaar and does not submit the PAN, certified copy of an officially valid document containing details of identity, address, photograph and such other documents as prescribed is required to be submitted.

The timelines for submission of the Aadhaar numbers, as per the requirements stated above, are as follows:

- i. For existing Mutual Fund folios/accounts as on the date of the relevant Ministry of Finance Notification (i.e., December 13, 2017) and for folios/accounts opened thereafter but before March 31, 2018, investors need to submit the requisite details / documents latest by March 31, 2018, failing which, the Mutual Fund folio(s) would cease to be operational till the time the requisite details / documents are submitted.
- ii. For new Mutual Fund folios / accounts opened from April 1, 2018 onwards, investors are required to submit their PAN and Aadhaar number with requisite details / documents, at the time of opening the folio/ account itself, without which no new folio/account shall be opened.

Where the investors who are individuals or in the case of investors who are non-individuals, managers, officers or employees or persons holding an attorney to transact on the investor's behalf, as the case may be, do not have an Aadhaar number, the proof of enrolment for Aadhaar can be submitted. However, in such cases, the Aadhaar number shall be required to be provided for eventual authentication within the prescribed time frame of 6 months as aforesaid, failing which the account / folio shall cease to be operational.

B. Who cannot invest

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THE FOLLOWING PERSONS/ENTITIES CANNOT INVEST IN THE SCHEME:

- (a) Any individual who is a foreign national or any other entity that is not an Indian resident under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, except where registered with SEBI as an FII or FII sub-account or except for NRIs or PIOs (who are not residents of the US and Canada), unless such foreign national or other entity that is not an Indian resident has procured the relevant regulatory approvals from the Foreign Investment Promotion Board and / or RBI, as applicable in the sole discretion and to the sole satisfaction of the AMC;
- (b) OCBs;
- (c) United States Person (US Person) as defined under the extant laws of the United States of America, except where such US Person is an NRI / PIO, he/she shall be permitted to make an investment in the Scheme, when present in India, as lump-sum subscription and/or switch transaction (other than systematic transactions) only through physical form and upon submission of such additional documents/undertakings, as may be stipulated by the AMC/Trustee from time to time and subject to compliance with all applicable laws and regulations prior to investing in the Scheme;
- (d) Persons residing in Canada;
- (e) NRIs residing in Non Compliant Countries and Territories ("NCCTs") as determined by the Financial Action Task Force, from time to time;
- (f) Religious and charitable trusts, wakfs or other public trusts that have not received necessary approvals and a private trust that is not authorized to invest in mutual fund schemes under its trust deed. The Mutual Fund will not be responsible for or any adverse consequences as a result of an investment by a public or a private trust if it is ineligible to make such investments;

- (g) Any investor not in compliance with Edelweiss's Anti Money Laundering and KYC Policies.
- (h) Any individual or entity subject to U.S. sanctions (OFAC) or other sanctions or persons resident in countries which are subject to U.S. sanctions (OFAC) or other sanctions. In this connection, note that, the Trustee/ AMC shall be entitled to force redemption of the Units of an Unit Holder where it is discovered that the Unit Holder was not entitled to subscribe to or hold Units in the Scheme (where the status or residence of a Unit Holder is changed) on account of such Unit Holder being an or an individual or entity subject to U.S. sanctions (OFAC) or other sanctions or persons resident in countries which are subject to U.S. sanctions (OFAC) or other sanctions.
- (i) Any other person determined by the AMC or the Trustee as not being eligible to invest in the Scheme;

The Units are not public securities under the relevant statutes and any religious and charitable trust that seeks to invest in the Units will require prior approval of the appropriate authority under appropriate enactments which apply to them and appropriate consents under their trust deeds/constitutional documents, if applicable.

The Mutual Fund reserves the right to include/exclude new/existing categories of investors to invest in the Scheme from time to time, subject to the SEBI Regulations and other prevailing laws, if any.

Subject to the SEBI Regulations, any application for Units may be accepted or rejected or further transactions in Units prevented or delayed or withheld or forced redemption of at the applicable NAV subject to entry / exit loads, if any, at the sole and absolute discretion of the Trustee. For example, the Trustee may reject any application for the Purchase of Units if the application is invalid or incomplete or non compliant with KYC policies if, in its opinion, increasing the size of the Scheme's Unit Capital is not in the general interest of the Unit Holders, or if the Trustee for any other reason does not believe that it would be in the best interest of the Scheme or its Unit Holders to accept such an application. The AMC / Trustee may need to obtain from the investor verification of identity or such other details relating to a subscription for Units as may be required under any applicable Law, which may result in a delay in processing the application.

Should any investor become a US Person after the allotment of the Units to the investor, the Units held by him may be mandatorily redeemed. Additionally, if at any time after the allotment of Units to the investor, it comes to the attention of the AMC that Units are beneficially owned by a US Person, the AMC will have the right to compulsorily redeem such Units.

Where can Investors submit Completed Applications

Investors are requested to refer to the list provided on the last page of the SID and to the latest list which is available on the AMC's website (www.edelweissmf.com) for the list of Collection Banks, ISCs and Designated collection centres.

Investor shall submit an ASBA physically or electronically through the internet banking facility, to the SCSB (Self Certified Syndicate Bank) with whom, the bank account to be blocked, is maintained. For details, please refer below to the section "Facilities offered" under "How to Apply".

How to Apply

Please refer to the SAI, KIM and Application Form for the instructions.

KIM / Application Forms / Transaction Slips for the Purchase of Units will be available at the ISCs / distributors. KIM / Application Forms/Transaction Slips duly completed and signed by the investor or all joint investors (as the case may be) should be submitted along with the cheque /draft / other payment instrument and supporting documents to a Designated Collection Centre. For details of payment, please refer to the section below- "How to Pay".

Further, investor may choose to invest through website of our Registrar & Transfer Agent www.karvymfs.com and their mobile application 'KTRACK' (collectively called 'Karvy's electronicplatforms').

The above facility will be available for all schemes of the Fund except Exchange Traded Funds.

Additional Purchases and Redemptions may be communicated through facsimile instructions and the AMC shall not require any other written confirmation in respect of such facsimile instructions. Such facsimile instructions are solely for the convenience, and at the risk, of the Unit Holder and the AMC is authorized to act on any facsimile instruction which the AMC, in its sole discretion, believes is transmitted from the Unit Holder.

The AMC shall exercise due care in carrying out its internal verification procedures but shall not be liable for acting in good faith on such facsimile instructions which are transmitted from unauthorized persons, which shall be binding on the Unit Holder whether made with, or without, his authority, knowledge or consent.

Applications should be made in adherence to the minimum amount requirements as mentioned in paragraph A of this section III - "Minimum amount for Application in the NFO".

It is mandatory for every applicant to provide the name of the bank, branch, address, account type and number as per SEBI requirements and any Application Form/Transaction Slip without these details will be treated as incomplete. Such incomplete applications will be rejected. The Registrar and Transfer Agent / AMC may ask the investor to provide a blank cancelled cheque or its photocopy for the purpose of verifying the bank account number.

In order to strengthen KYC norms and identify every participant in the securities market with their respective PAN, thereby ensuring a sound audit trail for all transactions, SEBI has mandated that PAN will be the sole identification number for all participants transacting in the securities market, irrespective of the amount of transaction.

If the investment is being made on behalf of a minor, the KYC of the minor or father or mother or the legal guardian who represents the minor, should be provided.

Applications received without KYC will be rejected.

For all applications the applicant or in the case of application in joint names, each of the applicants, should mention his/her PAN allotted under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

An application should be complete in all respects before it is submitted. It will be treated as incomplete and will be liable to be rejected if:

- the PAN is not mentioned; and
- any other information or documents as may be required by the AMC or the Trustee have not been submitted together with the KIM / Application Form / Transaction Slips.

Since 1 January 2011, KYC has been mandatory for all investors making investment in mutual funds, irrespective of the amount of investment. Please refer to the website www.edelweissmf.com or the AMFI website for details.

In order to protect investors from frauds, it is advised that the Application Form number/folio number and name of the first investor should be written at the back of the cheque/draft, before they are handed over to any courier / messenger / distributor / ISC.

In order to protect investors from fraudulent encashment of cheques, the SEBI Regulations require that cheques for Redemption of Units specify the name of the Unit Holder and the bank name and account number where payments are to be credited. Hence, all applicants for Purchase of Units/Redemption of Units must provide a bank name, bank account number, branch address, and account type in the Application Form.

Micro SIPs

SIPs up to ₹ 50,000/- (Fifty Thousand Rupees only) per year per investor i.e. aggregate of installments in a rolling 12 (twelve) month period or in a financial year (to be referred as 'Micro SIP') shall be exempt from the requirement of PAN as a proof of identification. The exemption shall be applicable to investments by individuals, NRIs, minor and sole proprietary firms. However, PIOs, HUFs, partnership firms, companies, societies, trusts and any other category will not be eligible for such exemption. Any one of the following photo identification documents can be submitted along with these SIP applications as proof of identification in lieu of PAN:

1. Voter Identity Card
2. Driving License
3. Government / Defence identification card
4. Passport
5. Photo Ration Card
6. Photo Debit Card (Credit card not included because it may not be backed up by a bank account)
7. Employee ID cards issued by companies registered with Registrar of Companies
8. Photo Identification issued by bank managers of Scheduled Commercial Banks / gazetted officer / elected representatives to the Legislative Assembly / Parliament.
9. ID card issued to employees of Scheduled Commercial / state / district co-operative banks.
10. Senior citizen / freedom fighter ID card issued by Government.
11. Cards issued by Universities / deemed Universities or institutes under statutes like Institute of Chartered Accountants in India, Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India, Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
12. PRAN card issued to NPS subscribers by CRA.

13. Any other photo ID card issued by Central Government / State Governments / Municipal authorities / Government organizations like Employees' State Insurance Corporation and Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

The photo identification document has to be current and valid and also either self attested or attested by an ARN holder.

The above-mentioned exemption will not be applicable to normal Purchase transactions up to ₹ 50,000/- (Fifty Thousand Rupees only) which will continue to be subject to PAN requirement.

All existing and new non-individual Investors shall provide 'Ultimate Beneficial Ownership (UBO) details at the time of creation of new folio / account or while making additional purchase transactions, including switch transactions.

- Investors should mandatorily provide additional KYC information such as Income details, occupation, Net worth etc as mentioned in the application / supplementary KYC, FATCA & CRS - self certification form (individual & Non-individual).
- FATCA information should be provided in the supplementary KYC FATCA & CRS - self certification form (individual & Non-individual) at the time of creation of new folio / account. The Application Form(s) are available at the Investor Service Centers of Edelweiss Asset Management Limited (AMC) and on the AMC website.
- For account opened between July 1, 2014 and October 31, 2015 and certain accounts opened till June 30, 2014, the AMC shall reach out to the investors to seek the requisite information / declaration which have to be submitted by investors on or before the date mentioned in the letter. In case the information is not received from the investors on or before such date, the account shall be treated as reportable account.
- For "KYC-On Hold" cases, investors need to submit missing information or update pending KYC related information with the Fund / Registrar and Transfer Agent / KYC Registration Agency to enable the Fund / AMC to process valid purchase / additional purchase / switch transactions request in the Schemes of the Fund received on or after the effective date. However, the investors enrolled under Systematic Investment Plan (SIP), Systematic Transfer Plan (STP), Dividend Sweep Facility etc. registered till October 31, 2015 will continue to be processed. This is applicable for new as well as existing investors.
- Automatic Exchange of Information ("AEOI") / Common Reporting Standard ("CRS") The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has developed the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax Matters whereby jurisdictions that have entered into bilateral or multilateral AEOI agreements will share information on investors resident in these jurisdictions. The scope and application of information reporting and exchange pursuant to AEOI / CRS may vary depending on each local jurisdiction's implementation of AEOI / CRS.
- As of 16 December 2015, 77 countries have signed the multilateral agreement including Australia, British Virgin Islands, and Cayman Islands, People's Republic of China, India, Japan, Korea and United Kingdom.
- A prospective investor should seek advice on the effects with respect to the implementation of the AEOI / CRS from its own tax advisor based on its particular circumstances.

AMC reserves the right to reject the application in case the applicant / investor fails to submit information and / or documentation as mentioned above.

How to Pay

All cheques / drafts must be drawn in favour of "Edelweiss Equity Savings Fund" or "Edelweiss Equity Savings Fund A/c First Investor Name" or "Edelweiss Equity Savings Fund A/c Permanent Account Number".

They should be crossed "Account Payee only". A separate cheque, instruction or bank draft must accompany each application.

1. Third Party Payments

In accordance with AMFI Best Practice circular no. 135/BP/16/10-11 dated 16 August 2010, with effect from 15 November 2010, no Third Party Payments shall be accepted in any of the schemes of Edelweiss Mutual Fund. However, under the following exceptional circumstances the third party cheques may be accepted:

- a) Payment by Parents / Grand-Parents / Related Persons on behalf of a minor in consideration of natural love and affection or as gift for a value not exceeding ₹ 50,000/- (Fifty Thousand Rupees only) (each regular Purchase or per SIP installment). However this restriction will not be applicable for payment made by a guardian whose name is registered in the records of Mutual Fund in that folio.

- b) Payment by employer on behalf of employee through payroll deductions.
- c) Custodian on behalf of an FII or a client.
- d) Payment by AMC to a distributor empanelled with it on account of commission / incentive etc. in the form of the Mutual Fund Units of the Scheme managed by the AMC through lump sum / one-time subscription, subject to compliance with SEBI Regulations and Guidelines issued by AMFI, from time to time. AMC shall exercise extra due diligence in terms of ensuring the authenticity of such arrangements from a fraud prevention and ensure compliance with provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act regarding prevention of money laundering, etc.

Investors submitting their applications in the abovementioned exceptional circumstances are required to provide the following documents without which the applications for subscription of Units will be rejected / not processed/refunded:

- a) Mandatory KYC for investor and the person making the payment i.e. third party. Copy of the KYC application acknowledgement letter of both from the investor and the person making the payment, should be attached along with the application form.
- b) Declaration from the investor and the person making the payment. Declaration by the person making the payment should give details of the bank account from which the payment is made and the relationship with the investor.

Source of Funds

- A) If the payment is made by cheque: An investor at the time of his purchase must provide the details of his pay-in bank account (i.e. account from which a subscription payment is made) and his pay-out bank account (i.e. account into which redemption/dividend proceeds are to be paid). The verification of third party cheque will be made on the basis of either matching the pay - in bank account details with the pay-out bank details or by matching the bank account number / name of the first applicant/signature of the first applicant with the name of the account holder / account number/signature on the cheque. If the name is not pre-printed on the cheque or the signature on the cheque does not match, then the first named applicant should submit any one of the following documents:
 1. copy of the bank pass book or account statement from the bank having the name, account number and address of the investor. (Investors should also bring the original documents along with the documents mentioned. The copy of such documents will be verified with the original documents to the satisfaction of the AMC/Registrar and Transfer Agent. The original documents will be returned across the counter to the investor after due verification.)
 2. a letter* from the bank on its letterhead certifying that the investor maintains an account with them specifying the account number, type of account, branch, the MICR code of the branch & the IFSC (where applicable).

In case an investor has multiple accounts, investors are requested to register them with the AMC. Pay-in from such registered single or multiple accounts can be treated as first party payments. The process to be followed for registration of multiple bank accounts is detailed under point 2 below.

- B) If the payment is made with pre-funded instruments such as Pay Order, Demand Draft, Banker's cheque, etc. (by debiting a bank account), a certificate* (in original) from the issuing banker must accompany the purchase application, stating the account holder's name and the Account number which has been debited for issue of such instrument.
- C) The AMC / Registrar and Transfer Agent will not accept any purchase applications from investors if accompanied by a pre-funded instrument issued by a bank against cash for investments of ₹ 50,000/- (Fifty Thousand Rupees only) or more. In case the application is accompanied by the pre-funded instrument issued by bank against cash for less than ₹ 50,000/- (Fifty Thousand Rupees only) then the investor is required to submit a certificate* (in original) obtained from the bank giving name, address and PAN (if available) of the person who has requested for the payment instrument.

*The said letter / certificate should be duly certified by the bank manager with his / her full signature, name, bank seal and contact number. The AMC/Mutual Fund/Registrar and Transfer Agent will check that the name mentioned in the Certificate matches with the first named investor.

- D) If payment is made by RTGS, NEFT, ECS, bank transfer, etc., a copy of the instruction to the bank stating the account number debited must accompany the purchase application.

- E) Investors transacting through: (i) MFSS/BSE STAR MF Platform under the electronic order collection system for schemes which are unlisted and (ii) Stock Exchange(s) for the listed schemes; will have to comply with norms/rules as prescribed by Stock Exchange(s).

The above broadly covers the various modes of payment for subscriptions in the Scheme. The above list is not a complete list and is only indicative in nature and not exhaustive. Any other method of payment, as introduced by the Mutual Fund, will also be covered under these provisions.

2. Registration of Multiple Banks Accounts

In accordance with AMFI circular no. 135/BP/17/10-11 dated 22 October 2010, the investors are allowed to register Multiple Banks Accounts for pay-in and pay-out. Individual Investors can register up to five bank accounts and Non-individual Investors can register up to ten bank accounts. Multiple Banks Account registration form is available on the website. Investor should use Part A of the Multiple Bank Accounts Registration Form along with any one of the following documents to register bank mandates. If a copy is submitted, investors should bring the original to the office for verification:

- a. Cancelled cheque leaf, or
- b. Bank statement / pass book page with account number, account holder's name and address.

Investor should use the Part B of the Multiple Bank Accounts Registration Form to register one of the registered bank accounts as the default bank account for credit of redemption and dividend proceeds.

The investor, may however, specify any other registered bank accounts for credit of redemption proceeds at the time of requesting for the redemption.

The investor should use the Part C of the Multiple Bank Accounts Registration Form to delete a registered bank account. Investor shall not be allowed to delete a default bank account unless investor registers another registered account as a default account.

In case of any change in registered bank account, a cooling off period of 10 (ten) calendar days shall be made applicable for validation and registration of bank accounts.

In order to prevent fraud and misuse of payment instruments, investors wishing to make payment using a payment instrument (e.g. by cheque, demand draft, pay order, etc.) are strongly urged to follow the order of preference in using payment instruments as below (in descending order of priority):

Payment can be made by one of the following methods:

- Cheque;
- Draft (i.e. demand draft or bank draft);
- A payment instrument (such as pay order, banker's cheque, etc.); or
- Electronic instructions (if mandated)

The cheque should be payable at a bank's branch which is situated at and is a member of the Collection Banks' clearing house/zone in the city where the application is submitted to a Designated Collection Centre.

An investor may invest through a distributor or bank with whom the AMC has made an arrangement, whereby payment may be made through ECS / NEFT / RTGS or in any manner acceptable to the AMC, and is evidenced by receipt of credit in the bank account of the Mutual Fund.

Further for the benefit of investors, the RTGS charges up to the limit of ₹ 100/- (One Hundred Rupees only), for investments into the schemes of Edelweiss Mutual Fund, which shall be borne by the AMC.

The following modes of payment are not valid, and applications accompanied by such payments are liable to be rejected.

- Outstation cheques (i.e. if the cheque is payable at a bank's branch which does not participate in the local clearing mechanism of the city where the application is submitted).
- Money orders or postal orders.
- Post dated cheques (except for applications for purchasing Units under SIP of the Scheme).

As per SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/21/2012 dated September 13, 2012 and Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/10/2014 dated May 22, 2014 investors can invest upto ₹ 50,000 per financial year in cash.

Cash will be accepted subject to internal restrictions of Edelweiss Asset Management Limited .

If the applicant is resident of a city, the banking clearing circle of which is different from that of any ISC as designated by the AMC from time to time, the AMC shall bear the bank charges for the demand draft(s).

	<p>Applications accompanied by cheques / drafts not fulfilling the above criteria are liable to be rejected.</p> <p>Note: The Trustee, at its discretion at a later date, may choose to alter or add other modes of payment.</p> <p>Payments by NRIs / PIOs and FIIs</p> <p>(a) Repatriable basis</p> <p>In the case of NRIs / PIOs, payment may be made either by inward remittance through normal banking channels or out of funds held in a NRE Rupee account / FCNR account.</p> <p>FIIs may pay their subscriptions either by inward remittance through normal banking channels or out of funds held in a NRE Rupee account maintained with the designated branch of an authorised dealer in accordance with the relevant exchange management regulations.</p> <p>(b) Non-repatriable basis</p> <p>In the case of NRIs / PIOs payment may be made either by inward remittance through normal banking channels or out of funds held in an NRE account / FCNR account / NRO account.</p>
Listing	Scheme being open ended, the Units are not proposed to be listed on any stock exchange and no transfer facility is provided.
The policy regarding reissue of repurchased Units, including the maximum extent, the manner of reissue and the entity (the Scheme or the AMC) involved in the same.	Not Applicable.
Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose of Units being offered.	<p>In conformity with the guidelines and notifications issued by SEBI / Govt / any other regulatory agencies from time to time, as applicable, Units may be offered as security by way of a lien / charge in favour of scheduled banks, financial institutions, non-banking finance companies, or any other body. The Registrar and Transfer Agent will note and record the lien against such Units. A standard form for this purpose is available on request with the Registrar and Transfer Agent.</p> <p>The Unit Holder will not be able to redeem / switch Units under lien until the lien holder provides written authorization to the AMC / Mutual Fund/Registrar and Transfer Agent that the lien is discharged. As long as Units are under lien, the lien holder will have complete authority to exercise the lien, thereby redeeming such Units and receiving payment proceeds. In such instance, the Unit Holder will be informed by the Registrar and Transfer Agent through an account statement. In no case will the Units be transferred from the Unit Holder to a lien holder. Dividends declared on Units under lien will be paid/reinvested to the credit of the Unit Holder and not the lien holder.</p> <p>The Units held in physical form are non-transferable. In view of the same, additions / deletions of names will not be allowed under any folio of the Scheme. The above provisions in respect of deletions of names will not be applicable in case of death of Unit Holder (in respect of joint holdings) as this is treated as transmission of Units and not transfer.</p>

B. ONGOING OFFER DETAILS

Ongoing Price for Subscription (Purchase)/ Switch-in (from other schemes of the Mutual Fund) by Investors.	At the Applicable NAV.
This is the price you need to pay for Purchase / Switch-in.	
Ongoing Price for Redemption / Switch outs (to other schemes of the Mutual Fund) by investors.	At the Applicable NAV subject to the prevailing Exit Load.
This is the price you will receive for Redemptions / Switch-outs.	
Example: If the applicable NAV is ₹ 10, Exit Load is 2% then Redemption Price will be:	
₹ 10* (1-0.02) = ₹ 9.80	

Cut-off timing for Subscriptions / Redemptions / Switches

This is the time before which your Application Form / Transaction Slip (complete in all respects) should reach the official points of acceptance.

The cut-off time for each scheme is 3:00 pm and the Applicable NAV will be as under:

For Purchase:

- a. Where the application is received up to 3.00 pm on a Business Day with a local cheque or demand draft payable at par at the place where it is received, with amount less than ₹ 2 Lakhs (Two Lakh Rupees) - Closing NAV of the day of receipt of application;
- b. Where the application is received after 3.00 pm on a Business Day with a local cheque or demand draft payable at par at the place where it is received, with amount less than ₹ 2 Lakhs (Two Lakh Rupees) - Closing NAV of the next Business Day;
- c. Where the application is received with a local cheque or demand draft payable at par at the place where it is received, with amount equal to or more than ₹ 2 Lakhs (Two Lakh Rupees) irrespective of the time of receipt of application, the closing NAV of the day on which the funds are available for utilisation shall be applicable.

For applicability of NAV of the Scheme with an amount equal to or more than ₹ 2 Lakhs (Two Lakh Rupees) the following should be noted:

- a) For allotment of Units in respect of purchase in the Scheme, the following needs to be complied with:
 - i. Application is received before the applicable cut-off time.
 - ii. Funds for the entire amount of subscription / purchase as per the application are credited to the bank account of the Scheme before the cutoff time.
 - iii. The funds are available for utilization before the cut-off time without availing any credit facility whether intraday or otherwise, by the respective Scheme.
- b) For allotment of units in respect of switch-in to the Scheme from other schemes, the following needs to be complied with:
 - i. Application for switch-in is received before the applicable cut-off time.
 - ii. Funds for the entire amount of subscription / purchase as per the switch-in request are credited to the bank account of the Scheme before the cutoff time.
 - iii. The funds are available for utilization before the cut-off time without availing any credit facility whether intraday or otherwise, by the respective switch-in scheme or plans or options there under.

All transactions as per conditions given below are to be aggregated and closing NAV of the day on which funds are available for utilisation to be applied where the aggregated amount of the investment is ₹ 2.00 lakhs and above.

- a. All transactions received on the same day (as per Time stamping rules).
- b. Transactions shall include purchases, additional purchases, excluding Switches, SIP / STP and triggered transactions.
- c. Aggregations shall be done on the basis of investor/s PAN. In case of joint holding, transactions with similar holding structures to be aggregated.
- d. All transactions shall be aggregated where investor holding pattern is same as stated above, irrespective of whether the amount of the individual transaction is above or below ₹ 2.00 lakhs.
- e. Only transactions in the same scheme shall be clubbed. This will include transactions at option level (Dividend, Growth and Direct).
- f. Transactions in the name of minor received through guardian shall not be aggregated with the transaction in the name of same guardian.

The above will be applicable only for cheques / demand drafts / payment instruments payable locally in the city in which a Designated Collection Center is located. No outstation cheques will be accepted.

Note: For the avoidance of doubt, where applications are received for an amount of less than ₹ 2 Lakhs (Two Lakh Rupees) on a non-Business Day the closing NAV of the next Business Day shall be applicable.

For Redemption:

- a. Where the application is received up to 3.00 pm on a Business Day - Closing NAV of the day of receipt of application; and

	<p>b. Where the application is received after 3.00 pm on a Business Day - Closing NAV of the next Business Day.</p>
	<p>Note: In case of applications received on a Non-Business Day the closing NAV of the next Business Day shall be applicable.</p>
	<p>For Switches: Valid applications for 'Switch-out' shall be treated as applications for Redemption and valid applications for 'Switch-in' shall be treated as applications for Purchase, and the provisions of the cut-off time and the Applicable NAV mentioned above as applicable to purchase and redemption shall be applied respectively to the 'Switch-in' and 'Switch-out' applications.</p>
<p>Where can the applications for Purchase / Redemption / Switches be submitted?</p>	<p>The details of official points of acceptance and Collection Banks are given on the back cover page.</p>
<p>Minimum amount for Purchase / Redemption / Switches</p>	<p>Minimum Initial Application Amount: ₹ 5,000/- (Five Thousand Rupees only) per application and in multiples of ₹1/- (One Rupee only) thereafter. Minimum Additional Application Amount: ₹ 1,000/- (One Thousand Rupees only) per application and in multiples of ₹ 1/- (One Rupee only) thereafter. Minimum Amount / No. of Units for Redemption: ₹ 1,000/- (One Thousand Rupees only) or 100 (one hundred) Units or the account balance, whichever is lower. Valid applications for Switch-out shall be treated as applications for Redemption and valid applications for Switch-in shall be treated as applications for Purchase and the above mentioned provisions shall apply accordingly. Subject to the minimum amount mentioned above, in case of a request for Switch for all Units or the entire amount, fractions will be allowed.</p>
<p>How to Redeem</p>	<p>A Transaction Slip can be used by the Unit Holder to request for Redemption. The requisite details should be entered in the Transaction Slip and submitted at an ISC or the AMC offices. Transaction Slips can be obtained from any location of the ISCs or the AMC offices.</p>
<p>Restrictions on Redemptions</p>	<p>After obtaining board approval the Trustee and the AMC may restrict redemptions in the Scheme when there are circumstances leading to a systemic crisis or event that severely constricts market liquidity or the efficient functioning of markets such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Liquidity issues - when the market at large becomes illiquid affecting almost all securities rather than any issuer specific security. Market failures, exchange closures - when markets are affected by unexpected events which impact the functioning of exchanges or the regular course of transactions. Such unexpected events could also be related to political, economic, military, monetary or other emergencies. Operational issues - when exceptional circumstances are caused by force majeure, unpredictable operational problems and technical failures (eg a black out). <p>In the event redemptions are restricted, such restriction may be imposed for a specific period of time not exceeding 10 working days in any 90 day period and the restriction on redemption shall not apply to redemption requests up to 2 lakh. Where redemption requests are above 2 lakh, the AMC shall redeem the first 2 lakh without such restriction and remaining part over and above 2 lakh shall be subject to such restriction.</p> <p>As per SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2016/57 dated May 31, 2016 such restriction on redemption will be applicable to the Scheme with effect from July 1, 2016.</p>
<p>Special facilities available</p>	<p>1. SIP This facility enables investors to save and invest periodically over a period of time. It is a convenient way to "invest as you earn" and affords the investor an opportunity to enter the market regularly, thus averaging the acquisition cost of Units. The conditions for investing in SIP will be as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The date of the first cheque shall be the same as the date of the application. The payment under SIP may be made through a distributor with whom the AMC has made an arrangement for payment of investment money through ECS / NEFT / RTGS or in any manner acceptable to the AMC. The SIP can be made monthly or quarterly on any date specified by the Unit Holder except last 3 days of the month. In case the chosen day/date falls on a Non-Business Day, the SIP will be processed on the immediate next Business Day.

- (c) All cheques / payment instructions (including the first cheque / payment instruction) shall be of equal amounts.
- (d) The minimum amount of each cheque / payment instruction shall be ₹ 1,000/- (One Thousand Rupees only) and thereafter multiples of ₹ 1/- (One Rupee only).
- (e) The aggregate of such cheques/payment instructions shall not be less than ₹ 6,000/- (Six Thousand Rupees only), i.e. minimum six cheques in case of monthly or quarterly SIP. There is no upper Purchase limit for a single cheque/payment instruction or in aggregate.
- (f) If the previous folio number is not mentioned, an extension of an existing SIP will be treated as a new SIP on the date of such application and all the above conditions need to be met with.
- (g) The Load structure prevailing at the time of submission of the SIP application (whether fresh or extension) will apply for all the installments indicated in such an application.
- (h) In case of cancellation of a SIP or cheques returned uncleared for SIP installments or payment instructions not honoured, the AMC may reduce the number of Units allotted or to be allotted to the investor.
- (i) With effect from November 28, 2016 fresh registration under the SIP. The Units will be allotted to the investor at the Applicable NAV on the respective dates on which the investments are effected to be made. However, if any of the dates on which an investment is sought to be made is a non Business Day, the Units will be allotted at the Applicable NAV of the next Business Day. Any Unit Holder can avail of this facility subject to certain terms and conditions detailed in the Application Form. This facility is available only if the Application Form / Transaction Slip along with the post-dated cheques / ECS mandate / payment instructions is handed over to an ISC / Designated Collection Centre.

The option to hold Units in dematerialized form shall not be available under SIP. Investors should note that an application for SIP can be submitted at Designated Collection Centres.

For applicable Loads on Purchases through SIP please refer to Section IV - "Fees and Expenses" below in this SID.

2. SWP

This facility enables the Unit Holders to withdraw sums from their accounts in the Scheme at periodic intervals through a one-time request. The SWP can be made monthly or quarterly on any date specified by the Unit Holder except last 3 days of the month.. The minimum amount in Rupees for withdrawal under the SWP facility shall be ₹ 1,000/- (One Thousand Rupees only), while the minimum number of Units for withdrawal shall be 100 (one hundred) Units, whichever is less. In case the minimum balance falls below these limits immediately after such SWP being effected, the AMC has the discretion but not the obligation to redeem all the Units. The withdrawals will commence from the start date mentioned by the Unit Holder in the Application Form for the facility, provided such date is a Business Day. The Units will be redeemed at the Applicable NAV on the respective dates on which such withdrawals are effect. However, if any of the dates on which the Redemption is sought is a non-Business Day, the Units will be redeemed at the Applicable NAV of the next Business Day. This facility is explained by way of an illustration below:

Date	Amount invested (₹)	Amount withdrawn under SWP (₹)	Assumed NAV* per Unit (₹)	Units redeemed	Units Balance**	Value after SWP (₹)
1-Jan-09	100,000		10.00		10,000	100,000.00
7-Feb-09		1,000	10.15	98.522	9,901	100,500.00
7-Mar-09		1,000	10.25	97.561	9,804	100,490.15
7-Apr-09		1,000	10.35	96.618	9,707	100,470.54
7-May-09		1,000	10.45	95.694	9,612	100,441.27
7-Jun-09		1,000	10.55	94.787	9,517	100,402.43
7-Jul-09		1,000	10.65	93.897	9,423	100,354.11
7-Aug-09		1,000	10.75	93.023	9,330	100,296.40
7-Sep-09		1,000	10.85	92.166	9,238	100,229.39
7-Oct-09		1,000	10.95	91.324	9,146	100,153.17
7-Nov-09		1,000	11.05	90.498	9,056	100,067.81
7-Dec-09		1,000	11.25	88.889	8,967	100,878.99
7-Jan-10		1,000	11.35	88.106	8,879	100,775.69

*The NAVs in the table above are purely illustrative and should not be understood or construed as assured or guaranteed returns. Entry and Exit Loads are assumed to be NIL for the purpose of the illustration.

** Previous balance less Units redeemed.

For applicable load on Redemptions through SWP please refer to Section IV -Fees and Expenses, "C. Load Structure".

3. STP

This facility enables Unit Holders to transfer fixed amounts from their accounts in the Scheme to other schemes launched by the Mutual Fund from time to time. The STP can be made weekly (on 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th day of the month) or monthly (any date of the month except last 3 days) or quarterly (any date of the month except last 3 days) specified by the Unit Holder. In case the chosen day/date falls on a Non-Business Day, the STP will be processed on the immediate next Business Day. The provision of minimum Purchase / Redemption amount with respect to the Scheme will not be applicable for transfers made under this facility. The transfer will commence from the date mentioned by the Unit Holder in the Application Form for the facility (provided such date is a Business Day) and will take place weekly / monthly / quarterly on the day specified by the Unit Holder. The Units will be allotted /redeemed at the Applicable NAV of the Business Day on which such investments /withdrawals are effected. In case the day on which the investment/withdrawal is sought to be made is not a Business Day for the Scheme, then the application for the facility will be deemed to have been received on the immediately following Business Day. The minimum amount in Rupees for switch under the STP facility shall be ₹ 1000/- (One Thousand Rupees only), while the minimum number of Units shall be 100 (one hundred) Units, whichever is less. In case the minimum balance would fall below these limits immediately after any transfer under the STP facility, the AMC has the discretionary but not the obligation to transfer all the Units.

Please note:

- (a) Investors wishing to transfer their accumulated Unit balance held under Regular Plan (through lumpsum / systematic investments made without distributor code) to Direct Plan can switch /redeem their investments without any Exit Load.
- (b) Investors wishing to transfer their accumulated Unit balance held under Regular Plan (through lumpsum / systematic investments made with distributor code) to Direct Plan can switch / redeem their investments (subject to applicable Exit Load, if any).

Investors can opt for the following Trigger Facilities:

- **Gain Switching Mechanism Facility (GSM Facility)** - This facility enables an investor to switch a fixed percentage of Capital Appreciation from the Source Scheme to a Target Scheme at a predetermined frequency. Edelweiss Equity Savings Fund is a part of the Target Scheme for this facility.
- **Goal Progression SIP (GPRS)**
GPRS Facility will enable the investor/unit holder to specify a goal along with the target amount which the investor wish to achieve by investing through Systematic Investment Plan ("SIP") under the Eligible Schemes of the Fund. This Facility will 'Alert' the investor (by way of Email/SMS) once the target amount as specified by the investor is achieved.

4. Regular Payout Facility ('the RP Facility')

The RP Facility will enable investors to withdraw/redeem a fixed percentage of the specified amount from their investments in the Eligible Schemes at a predefined frequency as specified at the time of registering for the RP Facility. Investor/unit holders are requested to take note of the terms and conditions of the RP Facility as stated in the Regular Payout Facility Form, effective from September 29, 2017.

5. Investment through Corporate Platform

Under this facility subscription is allowed viz. "Investment through Corporate Platform" for the employees / officers of Corporates.

Through this facility, if the Corporate provides direct credit of their employees'/officers' investments either through SIP or lumpsum into the Scheme's bank account, the requirement for submitting cheque/cancelled cheque during initial (first time) investment shall be waived off. Further, in case of SIP the frequency and the date will be customized by the AMC, at its discretion with effect from January 22, 2018.

Lien on Units for Loans

Units may be offered as security by way of a lien / charge in favour of scheduled banks, financial institutions, non-banking finance companies or any other body. The Registrar and Transfer Agent will note and record the lien against such Units. A standard request letter for this purpose is available on request with the Registrar and Transfer Agent or the AMC.

The Unit Holder will not be able to redeem / switch Units under a lien until the lien holder provides written authorization to the Mutual Fund / AMC / Registrar and Transfer Agent that the lien / charge may be vacated. As long as Units are under lien, the lien holder will have complete authority to exercise the lien, thereby redeeming such Units and receiving payment proceeds. In such instance, the Unit Holder will be informed by the Registrar and Transfer Agent through an account statement. In no case will the Units be transferred from the Unit Holder to the lien holder. Dividends declared on Units under lien will be paid/re-invested to the credit of the Unit Holder and not the lien holder unless specified otherwise in the lien letter.

Account Statements

For normal transactions during ongoing sales and repurchase:

- The AMC shall allot the Units to the applicants whose application has been accepted and also send confirmations specifying the number of Units allotted to the applicant by way of email and / or SMS's to the applicant's registered email address and / or mobile number as soon as possible but not later than 5 (five) Business Days from the date of closure of the allotment and / or from the date of receipt of the specific request for an account statement from the Unit Holders. For ongoing period, a CAS for each calendar month to the Unit Holder(s) in whose folio(s) Transaction(s) has / have taken place during that calendar month shall be sent on or before 10th of the succeeding calendar month. In case of any specific request for an account statement received from a Unit Holder, the account statement shall be sent to the Unit Holder within 5 (five) Business Days from the receipt of such request.
- For the purpose of sending CAS, common investors across mutual funds shall be identified by their PAN.
- Unit Holders whose folio(s) are not updated with PAN details shall not receive a CAS. The Unit Holders are therefore requested to ensure that the folio(s) are updated with their PAN.

The statement of holding of the beneficiary account holder for Units held in dematerialized form will be sent by the respective Depository Participants periodically.

Further, the CAS detailing holdings across all schemes of all mutual funds at the end of every 6 (six) calendar months (i.e. September / March), shall be sent by mail/e-mail on or before the 10th day of succeeding calendar month, to all such Unit Holders in whose folios no transaction has taken place during that period. The half yearly CAS will be sent by e-mail to the Unit Holders whose e-mail address is available, unless a specific request is made to receive the same in physical form. Allotment of Units and dispatch of account statements to NRIs / FIIs will be subject to RBI approval. Upon allotment of Units an account statement will be sent to each Unit Holder stating the number of Units allotted.

With effect from 1 October, 2010 mutual fund units held in dematerialized account only are freely transferable in accordance with SEBI Circular no. CIR/IMD/DF/10/2010 dated 18 August 2010. The Trustee may issue a Unit Certificate in lieu of the account statement in respect of the Units held to such Unit Holders who request for the same, after receipt of a specific request from the Unit Holder. The Trustee reserve the right to make the Units transferable at a later date subject to SEBI Regulations issued from time to time.

In view of the same, additions/deletion of names will not be allowed under any folio of the Scheme.

The above provisions in respect of deletion of names will not be applicable in case of death of Unit Holder (in respect of joint holdings) as this is treated as transmission of Units and not transfer.

Dividend

The AMC / Trustee may, at their discretion, approve the distribution of dividends out of the distributable surplus to the Unit Holders in the Dividend Option whose names appear in the Register of Unit Holders on the Record Date. The dividend will either be reinvested or cash payouts made as per the option exercised by the Unit Holder.

Dividends, in the case of investors who have opted for the Dividend (Payout) option, shall be dispatched to the Unit Holders concerned within 30 (Thirty) calendar days of the date of declaration of the dividend.

If the investor does not clearly specify at the time of investing, the choice of option under Dividend, it will be treated as a weekly dividend reinvestment option

If there is any delay in dispatch of dividends as per SEBI Regulations, the AMC will be liable to pay interest at 15% p.a.

Redemption

PAYMENT OF PROCEEDS

1. Resident Investors

Redemption proceeds will be paid by cheques, marked "A/c Payee only" and drawn in the name of the sole holder / first-named holder (as determined by the records of the Registrar and Transfer Agent).

The Mutual Fund will endeavour to dispatch the Redemption proceeds within 3 (three) Business Days from the acceptance of the Redemption request, but not beyond 10 (ten) Business Days from the date of acceptance of the Redemption request. If the payment is not made within the period stipulated in the SEBI Regulations, the Unit Holder shall be paid interest at 15% p.a. for the delayed period and the interest shall be borne by the AMC.

The bank name and bank account number, as specified in the Registrar and Transfer Agent's records, will be mentioned in the cheque. The cheque will be payable at all the cities having ISCs. If the Unit Holder resides in any other city, he will be paid by a demand draft payable at the city of his residence and the demand draft charges shall be borne by the AMC. The proceeds may be paid by way of direct credit / NEFT / RTGS / any other manner through which the investor's bank account specified in the Registrar and Transfer Agent's records may be credited with the Redemption proceeds.

The AMC provides direct credit facility with 10 banks currently. Please refer to section "Instructions & Notes" in the CAF for further details.

Note: The Trustee, at its discretion at a later date, may choose to alter or add other modes of payment.

The Redemption proceeds will be sent by courier or (if the addressee city is not serviced by the courier) by registered post. The dispatch for the purpose of delivery through the courier / postal department, as the case may be, shall be treated as delivery to the investor. The AMC / Registrar and Transfer Agent are not responsible for any delayed delivery or non-delivery or any consequences thereof, if the dispatch has been made correctly as stated in this paragraph.

2. Non-Resident Indian Investors

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

(a) Repatriation Basis

When Units have been purchased through remittance in foreign exchange from abroad or by cheque / draft issued from proceeds of the Unit Holder's FCNR account or from funds held in the Unit Holder's NRE Rupee account kept in India, the proceeds can be remitted to the Unit Holder in foreign currency (any exchange rate fluctuation will be borne by the Unit Holder). The proceeds can also be sent to his Indian address for crediting to his NRE account / FCNR account / NRO account, if desired by the Unit Holder.

(b) Non Repatriation Basis

When Units have been purchased from funds held in the Unit Holder's NRO account, the proceeds will be sent to the Unit Holder's Indian address for crediting to the Unit Holder's NRO account.

For FIIs, the designated branch of the authorised dealer may allow remittance of net sale / maturity proceeds (after payment of taxes) or credit the amount to the FCNR account or NRE Rupee account of the FII maintained in accordance with the approval granted to it by the RBI.

The Scheme will not be liable for any delays or for any loss on account of any exchange fluctuations, while converting the Rupee amount in foreign exchange in the case of transactions with NRIs / FIIs.

The Scheme may make other arrangements for effecting payment of Redemption proceeds in future.

The Unit Holder has the option to request for Redemption either in amount in Rupees or in number of Units.

Units purchased by cheque may not be redeemed until after realisation of the cheque. In case the investor mentions the number of Units as well as the amount, then the amount will be considered for processing the Redemption request. In case the investor mentions the number of Units or the amount in words and figures, then the value in words will be taken for processing the Redemption request.

	<p>If the redemption request amount exceeds the balance lying to the credit of the Unit Holder's said account, then the Scheme shall redeem the entire amount lying to the credit of the Unit Holder's account in the Scheme.</p> <p>If an investor has purchased Units on more than 1 (one) Business Day, the Units purchased prior in time (i.e. those Units which have been held for the longest period of time), will be redeemed first and / or are deemed to have been redeemed first, i.e. on a first in first out basis except when the Unit Holder specifically requests Redemption of Units purchased on specific date(s). If multiple Purchases are made on the same day, the Purchase appearing earliest in the account statement will be redeemed first.</p> <p>The minimum amount in Rupees for Redemption shall be ₹ 1,000/- (One Thousand Rupees only), or 100 (one hundred) Units or account balance, whichever is less.</p> <p>The Mutual Fund will endeavour to dispatch the Redemption proceeds to the Unit Holders normally within 3 (three) Business Days from the date of acceptance of the Redemption request; however investors should be aware that regulatory timelines currently specify 10 (ten) Business Days.</p>
Delay in payment of Redemption Proceeds	<p>The AMC 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 at 15% per annum). Interest shall be payable if there is a delay in payment of Redemption proceeds beyond the regulatory timelines stipulated by SEBI.</p>
Bank Account Details	<p>As per the directives issued by SEBI, it is mandatory for applicants to mention their bank account numbers in their applications for Purchase or Redemption of Units. If the Unit Holder fails to provide the bank mandate, the request for Redemption would be considered as not valid and the Mutual Fund retains the right to withhold the Redemption request or the Redemption proceeds until a proper bank mandate is furnished by the Unit Holder and the provision with respect of penal interest in such cases will not be applicable/entertained.</p>
Policy for PEP	<p>Where an investor is identified as a PEP, he shall be subject to Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD) as required under SEBI Guidelines and Circulars. In case of a PEP failing to comply with such policies as are adopted by the AMC from time to time in respect of Anti-Money laundering as specified by SEBI, the AMC / the Mutual Fund / the Trustee shall have absolute discretion to freeze the folios of the investor(s), reject any application(s)/allotment of units, delay or withhold processing / payout of redemption proceeds and / or effect forced redemption of unit holdings of the investor at the applicable NAV subject to entry / exit loads (without the payment of interest) after giving due notice and ample opportunities to do so and in circumstances as may be warranted as specified in SEBI Circulars and Guidelines.</p>

C. PERIODIC DISCLOSURES

Net Asset Value This is the value per Unit of the Scheme on a particular day. Investors can ascertain the value of their investments by multiplying the NAV with their Unit balance.	<p>The Mutual Fund will declare the NAV of the Scheme for every Business Day on the website of AMFI, www.amfiindia.com, by 9.00 p.m. on the same Business Day and also on its own website www.edelweissmf.com.</p> <p>The Mutual Fund will publish on all Business Days the NAVs, Purchase Price and Redemption Price of the Scheme in at least 2 (two) daily newspapers.</p> <p>Investors may obtain NAV information on any Business Day by calling the office of the AMC or any of the ISCs.</p>
Monthly / Half yearly Disclosures Portfolio / Financial Results This is a list of Securities where the corpus of the Scheme was invested at the specified date. The market value of these investments is also stated in portfolio disclosures.	<p>The AMC shall disclose full portfolio of the Scheme (along with the ISIN) as on the last day of the month, on its website, on or before the 10th (tenth) day of the succeeding month. Portfolio of the Scheme shall be published in 1 (one) national English daily newspaper having nation wide circulation and in a local daily newspaper in Mumbai before the expiry of one month from the close of each half year.</p> <p>The Mutual Fund shall, before the expiry of one month from the close of each half year (March 31 and September 30) disclose its unaudited half yearly financial results on the websites of the Mutual Fund and that of AMFI. Advertisement disclosing the hosting of the financial results on the Mutual Fund's website shall be published in 1 (one) national English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation and in a local daily newspaper in Mumbai.</p>

Annual Report

An annual report of the Scheme will be prepared as at the end of each financial year (31 March) and copies of the report or an abridged summary thereof will be mailed to all Unit Holders as soon as possible but not later than 4 (four) months from the closure of the relevant financial year. Annual report will be available for inspection at the registered office (irrespective of whether the summary or full version is sent to the investors) of the Mutual Fund and a copy thereof on request will be sent to the Unit Holders on payment of a nominal fee.

In case of Unit Holders whose email addresses are available to the Mutual Fund, the AMC shall send the annual report of the Scheme only by email. In case of the Unit Holders who wish to receive the annual report in physical form they should indicate the same to the AMC.

In case of Unit Holders whose email addresses are not available with the Mutual Fund, the AMCs shall communicate to the Unit Holders to obtain their email addresses for registration of the same in their database.

The AMC shall display the link of the Scheme annual report or abridged summary prominently on its website and make the physical copies available to the Investors at its registered office at all times.

Associate Transactions

Please refer to the SAI.

Taxation

The information is provided for general information only. However, in view of the individual nature of the implications, each investor is advised to consult his or her own tax advisors/authorised dealers with respect to the specific amount of tax and other implications arising out of his or her participation in the Scheme.

As per section 10(38) of the Income Tax Act, Equity Oriented Fund means a fund where the investible funds are invested by way of equity shares in domestic companies to the extent of more than 65% of the total proceeds of such fund and which has been set up under a Scheme of a Mutual Fund specified under section 10(23D) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Percentage of holding of the equity fund shall be computed with reference to the annual average of the monthly average of the opening and closing figure.

The Scheme's corpus shall predominantly be invested in equity and equity related securities including equity derivatives in the Indian and international markets. However, in order to protect its objective of giving absolute returns with low volatility, the Scheme may even invest its corpus largely in debt and money market securities. In such a situation, the Scheme may at any point of time lose its status of an equity oriented Scheme and such conversion may have tax consequences. It may be noted that no prior intimation/indication would be given to investors in such cases.

In such an aforesaid situation where investment in domestic equity shares is below 65% as explained above, tax provisions of an Equity Oriented Scheme may not be applicable for such a period where the Scheme is not classified as equity oriented Scheme under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Consequently, tax provisions as summarized in table 2 below would be applicable. Investors are requested to examine the asset allocation from time to time for every purchase / transfer / redemption before claiming tax exemptions available for Equity Oriented Schemes.

The Information is provided only for general information purposes. However, in view of the individual nature of the implications, each investor is advised to consult his or her or its own tax advisors/ authorised dealers with respect to the specific amount of tax and other implications arising out of his or her or its participation in the Scheme. The tax to the investors and the Mutual Fund are based on status of the Scheme.

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 65% of the total proceeds of such fund and which has been set up under a Scheme of a Mutual Fund specified under section 10(23D) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Percentage of holding of the equity fund shall be computed with reference to the annual average of the monthly averages of the opening and closing figures.

In case the Scheme is categorized as Equity Oriented Fund, the tax status will be as follows:

TAX STATUS FOR EQUITY ORIENTED FUND			
Tax on Dividend Distributed	Resident Investors	Non resident investors	Mutual Fund
	Nil	Nil	10% From AY 2019-20 onwards any income distributed by mutual fund being an equity oriented fund, the mutual fund is liable to pay additional income tax at the rate of 10% on the income so distributed. Hence effective rate is 11.648% (10% + Surcharge 12% + Cess 4%)

Tax on Capital Gains :	Resident Individuals & HUF	FII's/ Overseas financial Organisations	Mutual Fund
Long Term	Nil (*)	Nil (*)	Nil
Short term	15%	15%	Nil
	Partnership Firms	Non resident Indians	
Long Term	Nil (*)	Nil (*)	
Short term	15%	15%	
	Indian Companies	Foreign Companies	
Long Term	Nil (*)	Nil (*)	
Short term	15%	15%	

Note:

(*) From AY 2019-20 (FY 2018-19) Any Long Term Capital Gains arising on transfer of unit of an equity oriented mutual fund will be taxable at 10% without indexation benefit of such capital gains exceeding ₹ 1,00,000/-. No Chapter VI-A or rebate will be allowed from this capital gains. The tax rate in case of Capital Gains tax would be increased by a surcharge of:

- 7% in case of domestic corporate unit holders where the income exceeds ₹ 1 crore but is less than 10 crores and 12% where it exceeds ₹ 10 crores.
- 2% in case of foreign corporate unit holders where the income exceeds ₹ 1 crore is less than 10 crores, 5% where income exceeds ₹ 10 crores.
- At the rate of 12% in case of Partnership Firm, , Local Authorities and Co-operative Societies where income exceeds ₹ 1 crore.
- In case of Individuals, Hindu Undivided Family, AOP, Artificial Juridical Person and BOI at the rate of 10% where the income exceeds ₹ 50 lakhs but does not exceed ₹ 1 crore and 15% where income exceeds ₹ 1 crore.

In addition to the above, Education cess @2% and Secondary and higher education cess @ 1% is applicable for all categories of Tax Payers.

(From AY 2019-20 onwards education and secondary and higher education cess of 3% will be replaced by Health and education cess of 4%)

In case the Scheme does not fulfill the criteria of an Equity Oriented fund as specified under Income Tax Act, 1961, the tax status will be as stated below (Table - 2):

TAX STATUS FOR FUND OTHER THAN EQUITY ORIENTED FUND			
Units of mutual fund other than equity oriented fund shall be a short term capital asset if the period of holding is less than 36 months.			
Tax on Dividend Distributed	Resident Investors	Non resident investors	Mutual Fund
	Nil	Nil	25% on income distributed to any person being an individual or HUF. 30% on income distributed to any other person. The basic rates for Dividend Distribution Tax shall be first grossed up and then shall be increased by surcharge of 12%, and education cess & secondary and higher education cess of 3% (for the AY 2018-19) shall be levied for all categories of Tax Payers From AY 2019-20 onwards education and secondary and higher education cess of 3% will be replaced by Health and education cess of 4%.
Tax on Capital Gains:	Resident Individuals & HUF	FII's / Overseas Financial Organisations	Mutual Fund
Long Term	20% with Indexation	10% u/s. 115AD	Not Applicable
Short term	Applicable Slab Rates	30%	

	Partnership Firms	Non resident Indians	
Long Term	20% with Indexation	20%	
Short term	30%	Applicable Slab Rates	
	Indian Companies	Foreign Companies	
Long term	20% with Indexation	20%	
Short term	30% (25% for domestic companies having total turnover/gross receipts up to ₹ 50 crore during financial year ('FY') 2015-16 and 25% for domestic companies having total turnover/gross receipts upto ₹ 250 Crores during financial year (FY) 2016-17	40%	

Note 1: In case of capital Gains Tax, the tax rate would be increased by a surcharge of:

- 7% in case of domestic corporate unit holders where the income exceeds ₹ 1 crore but is less than 10 crores and 12% where it exceeds ₹ 10 crores.
- 2% in case of foreign corporate unit holders where the income exceeds ₹ 1 crore but is less than 10 crores 5% where it exceeds ₹ 10 crores.
- In case of Individuals, Hindu Undivided Family, AOP, BOI and Artificial Juridical Person at the rate of 10% where the income exceeds ₹ 50 lakhs but does not exceed ₹ 1 crore and 15% where income exceeds ₹ 1 crore.
- In case of Firms, Co-operative Societies and Local Authorities at the rate of 12% where income exceeds ₹ 1 crore.

Further, education cess @ 2% and secondary and higher education cess @ 1% shall also be applicable for AY 2018-19. From AY 2019-20 onwards education and secondary and higher education cess of 3% will be replaced by Health and education cess of 4%.

Note 2: Non Equity Oriented Fund will not attract securities transaction tax (STT).

Note 3: In case if the Income is treated as Business Income, then the relevant Income Tax provisions would be applicable.

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

The above is intended as a general guide only and does not necessarily describe the tax consequences for all types of investors in the Scheme and no reliance, therefore, should be placed upon them. Each investor is advised to consult his or her own tax consultant with respect to the specific tax implications.

Investor Services

Any complaints should be addressed to Mr. Mayur Jadhav of the AMC, who has been appointed as the investor relations officer. He can be contacted at:

Address:

801, 802 & 803, 8th Floor, Windsor, Off C.S.T. Road, Kalina, Santacruz (E), Mumbai 400 098

Contact Details:

Tel. No. (022) 40933400 / 40979821

Fax no. (022) 40933401 / 40933402 / 40933403

E-mail id: EMFHelp@edelweissfin.com

D. COMPUTATION OF NAV

A. Calculation of NAV

The NAV of each Scheme shall be calculated by the method shown below:

$$\text{NAV (₹)} = \frac{\text{(Market or fair value of the Scheme's investments + receivables + accrued income + other assets)} - \text{(accrued expenses + payables + other liabilities and provisions)}}{\text{No. of Units outstanding under the Scheme}}$$

The valuation of the Scheme's assets and calculation of the Scheme's NAV shall be subject to audit on an annual basis and such regulations as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time.

The first NAV will be calculated and announced within a period of 5 (five) Business Days after the allotment of the Units. Subsequently, the NAV shall be calculated on all Business Days and announced on the same Business Day.

NAV will be calculated up to four decimal places for the Scheme.

IV. FEES AND EXPENSES

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

A. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO) EXPENSES

Since this is an ongoing scheme, this section shall not apply.

B. ANNUAL SCHEME RECURRING EXPENSES

These are the fees and expenses for operating the Scheme. These expenses include an investment management and advisory fee charged by the AMC, the Registrar and Transfer Agents' fee, marketing and selling costs etc. as given in the table below:

The AMC has estimated that the following recurring expenses, as summarized below in the table will be charged to the Scheme as annual Scheme recurring expenses. For the actual current expenses being charged, the investor should refer to the website of the Mutual Fund. (www.edelweissmf.com).

Particulars	% of daily Net Assets (per annum) (maximum limits) - Regular Plan	
Investment Management & Advisory Fees	Upto 2.50%	
Trustee Fees		
Audit Fees		
Custodian Fees		
Registrar & Transfer Agent Fees		
Marketing & Selling expense including agent commission		
Cost related to investor communications		
Cost of fund transfer from location to location		
Cost of providing account statements and dividend redemption cheques and warrants etc.		
Costs of statutory Advertisements		
Cost towards investor education & awareness (at least 2 bps)		
Brokerage & transaction cost over and above 12 bps and 5 bps for cash and derivative market trades resp.		
Goods & Service Tax on expenses other than investment management and advisory fees		
Goods & Service Tax* on brokerage and transaction cost		
Other Expenses		
Maximum total expense ratio (TER) permissible under Regulation 52 (6) (c) (i) and (6) (a)		Upto 2.50%
Additional expenses under regulation 52 (6A) (c)^		Upto 0.20%
Additional expenses for gross new inflows from specified cities#	Upto 0.30%	

Note: Distribution expenses, will not be charged in Direct Plan and no commission shall be paid from Direct Plan. The TER of the Direct Plan will be lower to the extent of the abovementioned distribution expenses/ commission which is charged in the Regular Plan. #Expenses charged under this clause shall be utilised for distribution expenses incurred for bringing inflows from such cities.

Provided further that amount incurred as expense on account of inflows from such cities shall be credited back to the scheme in case the said inflows are redeemed within a period of one year from the date of investment.

^The nature of expenses can be any permissible expenses including Investment Management & Advisory Fees.

The purpose of the above table is to assist in understanding the various costs and expenses that the Unit Holder in the Scheme will bear directly or indirectly.

The above estimates for recurring expenses for the Scheme are based on the corpus size of INR 1,000 million, and may change to the extent assets are lower or higher.

The AMC may incur actual expenses which may be more or less than those estimated above under any head and / or in total. The AMC will charge the Scheme such actual expenses incurred, subject to the statutory limit prescribed in the SEBI Regulations, as given below.

Maximum Recurring Expenses:

Daily net assets	As a % of daily net assets (per annum)	Additional Total Expense Ratio as per SEBI Regulations 52 (6A) (c) #	Additional Total Expense Ratio as per SEBI Regulations 52 (6A) (b) #
First ₹ 100 Crores	2.50%	0.20%	0.30%
Next ₹ 300 Crores	2.25%	0.20%	0.30%
Next ₹ 300 Crores	2.00%	0.20%	0.30%
Balance of assets over and above ₹ 700 Crores	1.75%	0.20%	0.30%

In addition to the limits specified in Regulation 52 (6) of SEBI Regulations, the following costs or expenses may be charged to the Scheme under Regulation 52 (6A) of SEBI Regulations:

- I. The AMC may charge additional expenses, incurred towards different heads mentioned under regulations 52(2) and 52(4), not exceeding 0.20 per cent of daily net assets of the Scheme. However, such additional expenses will not be charged if exit load is not levied/ not applicable to the Scheme.
- II. Additional expenses may be charged up to 30 basis points on daily net assets of the Scheme as per Regulation 52 of SEBI Regulations, if the new inflows from beyond top 15 cities are at least (a) 30% of gross new inflows in the Scheme or (b) 15% of the average assets under management (year to date) of the Scheme, whichever is higher.

Provided that if inflows from such cities is less than the higher of (a) or (b) above, such additional expenses on daily net assets of the Scheme shall be charged on proportionate basis.

Provided further that expenses charged under this clause shall be utilized for distribution expenses incurred for bringing inflows from such cities.

Provided further that amount incurred as expense on account of inflows from such cities shall be credited back to the Scheme in case the said inflows are redeemed within a period of one year from the date of investment.

- III. Brokerage and transaction cost incurred for the purpose of execution of trade may be capitalized to the extent of 12bps and 5bps for cash market transactions and derivatives transactions respectively. Any payment towards brokerage and transaction cost, over and above the said 12 bps and 5bps for cash market transactions and derivatives transactions respectively may be

charged to the scheme within the maximum limit of Total Expense Ratio (TER) as prescribed under regulation 52 of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 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.

In addition to expenses under Regulation 52 (6) and (6A) of SEBI Regulations, AMC may charge Goods & Service Tax on Investment Management and Advisory Fees, expenses other than Investment Management and Advisory Fees and brokerage and transaction cost as below:

- a. Goods & Service Tax on Investment Management and Advisory Fees: AMC may charge Goods & Service Tax on Investment Management and Advisory Fees of the Scheme in addition to the maximum limit of TER as per the Regulation 52(6) and (6A) of SEBI Regulations.

- b. Goods & Service Tax on expenses other than Investment Management and Advisory Fees: AMC may charge Goods & Service Tax on expenses other than Investment Management and Advisory Fees of the Scheme, if any within the maximum limit of TER as per the Regulation under 52(6) and (6A) of SEBI Regulations.

- c. *Goods & Service Tax on brokerage and transaction cost: The Goods & Service Tax on brokerage and transaction costs which are incurred for the purpose of execution of trade, will be within the limit of prescribed under Regulation 52 of SEBI Regulations.

Any expenditure in excess of the SEBI regulatory limits shall be borne by the AMC or by the Trustee or the Sponsor.

Any change in the current expense ratios will be updated on the website and the same will be communicated to the investor via SMS / e-mail 3 working days prior to the effective date of change.

Illustration of impact of expense ratio on scheme's returns

To see how expense ratios can affect your investments over time, let's compare the returns of several hypothetical investments that differ only in expense ratio. The following table depicts the returns on a ₹ 10,000 initial investment, assuming an average annualized gain of 8%, with different expense ratios (0.5%, 1%, 1.5%, 2% and 2.5%):

Year	Expense Ratio (Impact in ₹)						Expense Ratio (Impact in %age)				
	8% Gain	0.50%	1.00%	1.50%	2.00%	2.50%	0.50%	1.00%	1.50%	2.00%	2.50%
0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
1	10,800	10,750	10,700	10,650	10,600	10,550	7.50	7.00	6.50	6.00	5.50
2	11,664	11,556	11,448	11,340	11,232	11,124	15.56	14.48	13.40	12.32	11.24
3	12,597	12,422	12,247	12,072	11,897	11,722	24.22	22.47	20.72	18.97	17.22

Recurring expenses (Actual expenses for the financial year):

Plan	Recurring expenses (Actual expenses for the financial year):
Direct Plan	1.03%~
Regular Plan	1.30%~

~ Excluding Goods & Service Tax.

C. LOAD STRUCTURE

Load is an amount which is paid by the investor to subscribe to the Units or to redeem the Units from the Scheme. This amount is used by the AMC to pay commissions to the distributor and to take care of other marketing and selling expenses. Load amounts are variable and are subject to change from time to time. For the current applicable structure, please refer to the website of the AMC (www.edelweissmf.com) or investors may call at (toll free no. 1800-425-0090. Callers outside India, mobile users, other landline users may dial. +91-040-23001181. The Toll Free Number and the Non-Toll Free Number will be available between 9.00 am to 7.00 pm from Monday to Saturday.) or their distributor.

Entry Load : Nil

Exit Load:

5% of the units allotted shall be redeemed without any Exit Load on or before completion of 6 months from the date of allotment of units. Any redemption in excess of such limit within 6 months from the date of allotment shall be subject to the following Exit Load:

- If redeemed or switched out on or before completion of 6 Months from the date of allotment of units - 1.00%
- If redeemed or switched out after completion of 6 months from the date of allotment of units - NIL

Redemption of units would be done on First in First out Basis (FIFO). A switch-out under STP or a withdrawal under SWP shall also attract an Exit Load like any Redemption.

There will be no Load for Units created as a result of dividend reinvestment.

No Load shall be chargeable in case of switches made between different Scheme Options within the same Plan or for switches from Direct Plan to Regular Plan.

Exit Load (net of Goods & Service Tax) charged, if any, shall be credited to the Scheme.

Load exemptions, if any: Please refer the table above.

Investors are requested to check the prevailing Load structure of the Scheme before investing.

Subject to the SEBI Regulations, the Trustee retains the right to change / impose an Entry / Exit Load, subject to the provisions below:

- (a) Any imposition or enhancement of Load in future shall be applicable on prospective investments only.
- (b) The AMC shall arrange to display a notice in all the ISCs / AMC office before changing the prevailing Load structure. An addendum detailing the changes in Load structure will be attached to SIDs and Application Forms. Unit Holders / prospective investors will be informed of changed / prevailing load structures through various means of communication such as public notice 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 / or display at ISCs / distributors' offices, on account statements, acknowledgements, investor newsletters, etc. 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 may also be disclosed in the statement of accounts issued after the introduction of such Load.

- (c) The Redemption Price will not be lower than 93% of the Applicable NAV and the Purchase Price will not be higher than 107% of the Applicable NAV, provided that the difference between the Redemption Price and the Purchase Price at any point in time shall not exceed the permitted limit as prescribed by SEBI from time to time, which is currently 7% calculated on the Purchase Price.

D. TRANSACTIONS UNDER POWER OF ATTORNEY

An applicant wishing to transact through a POA must lodge a photocopy of the POA attested by a notary public or the original POA (which will be returned after verification). Applications are liable to be rejected if the POA in the manner as mentioned above is not submitted. The enclosure of the original POA should be duly indicated in the Application Form / Transaction Slips. In circumstances where Units have been issued without submitting a valid POA as specified above, Units under the folio cannot be redeemed unless a valid POA has been submitted to the AMC.

E. APPLICATION BY NON-INDIVIDUAL INVESTORS

In case of an application by a company, body corporate, society, mutual fund, trust or any other organisation not being an individual, a duly certified copy of the relevant resolution specifying the relevant personnel authorized to sign on behalf of the applicant to invest in the units of mutual fund(s) or a document providing evidence of the authority of the organisation to invest in units of mutual fund(s) such as the Scheme, along with the updated specimen signature list of authorized signatories (duly certified) must be lodged along with the Application Form/Transaction Slip at a Designated Collection Centre, if not submitted earlier. Further, the AMC may require that a certified copy of the incorporation deeds / constitutive documents (e.g. memorandum of association and articles of association) be submitted.

F. MODE OF HOLDING

An application can be made by up to a maximum of three applicants. Applicants must specify the 'mode of holding' in the Application Form. If an application is made by one Unit Holder only, then the mode of holding will be considered as "Single".

If an application is made by more than one investor, they have an option to specify the mode of holding as either "Joint" or "Anyone or Survivor". If the mode of holding is specified as "Anyone or Survivor", an instruction signed by any one of the Unit Holders will be acted upon by the Mutual Fund. It will not be necessary for all the Unit Holders to sign the instructions.

In case of joint applications, if the investor has not mentioned the mode of holding, it shall be deemed as "Anyone or Survivor".

If the mode of holding is specified as "Joint", all instructions to the Mutual Fund would have to be signed by all the Unit Holders, jointly. The Mutual Fund will not be empowered to act on the instruction of any one of the Unit Holders in such cases.

In all cases, all communication to Unit Holders (including account statements, statutory notices and communication, etc.) will be addressed to the Unit Holder whose name appears first in terms of priority in the Unit Holder register. All payments, whether for Redemptions, dividends, etc will be made in favour of the first-named Unit Holder. If there is any delay in dispatch of dividends as per SEBI Regulations, the AMC will be liable to pay interest at 15% p.a. Service of a notice on or delivery of a document to any one of several joint Unit Holders shall be deemed effective service on or delivery to the other joint Unit Holders.

Any notice or document so sent by post to or left at the address of a Unit Holder appearing in the Unit Holder register shall, notwithstanding that such Unit Holder be then dead or bankrupt or otherwise and whether or not the Trustee or the AMC has notice of such death or bankruptcy or other event, be deemed to have been duly served and such service shall be deemed a sufficient service on all persons interested (whether jointly with or as claiming through or under the Unit Holder) in the Units concerned.

Investors should carefully study the section on "Transmission of Units", "Change in Guardian" and "Nomination Facility" given in the SAI, before selecting the relevant box pertaining to the mode of holding in the Application Form.

V. RIGHTS OF UNIT HOLDERS

Please refer to the 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

1. All disclosures regarding penalties and action(s) taken against foreign Sponsor(s) may be limited to the jurisdiction of the country where the principal activities (in terms of income / revenue) of the Sponsor(s) are carried out or where the headquarters of the Sponsor(s) is situated. Further, only top 10 monetary penalties during the last three years shall be disclosed.

N.A

2. 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.

Nil

3. 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.

- In the matter of IPO of Electrosteel Steels Limited, Edelweiss Financial Services Limited, along with other Merchant Bankers have received an adjudication order dated March 31, 2016 from SEBI imposing penalty of ₹ 1,00,00,000/- on all the Merchant Bankers, which the Merchant Bankers are liable to pay jointly and severally.
- SEBI has passed an adjudication order dated November 28, 2014 in the matter of IPO of CARE Limited imposing penalty of ₹ 1,00,00,000/- on the Merchant Bankers, which the Merchant Bankers are liable to pay jointly and severally. Edelweiss Financial Services Limited along with other Merchant Bankers have filed an Appeal before Securities Appellate Tribunal against the Adjudicating order. The matter is currently pending.

4. 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.

Nil

5. Any deficiency in the systems and operations of the sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees/Trustee Company which SEBI has specifically advised to be disclosed in the SID, or which has been notified by any other regulatory agency, shall be disclosed.

Nil

Notes:

1. Further, any amendments / replacement / re-enactment of SEBI Regulations subsequent to the date of the Document shall prevail over those specified in this Document.
2. The information contained in this Document regarding taxation is for general information purposes only and is in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Tax Act, and has been included relying upon advice provided to the Fund's tax advisor based on the relevant provisions prevailing as at the currently applicable Laws.
3. Any dispute arising out of this issue shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Courts in India.

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

INVESTOR SERVICE CENTERS (ISC) / OFFICIAL POINT OF ACCEPTANCE (OPA)
EDELWEISS ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED - ISC / OPA

Ahmedabad : Ground Floor, Madhusudan House, Opp. Shail Building, Near Girish Cold Drink Cross Road, Off CG Road, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad - 380 009. Tel No. : 079 26461040/ 26461070 **Bengaluru** : Unit No. 912, 9th floor, Prestige Meridian-1, No.20 , M.G Road, Bengaluru -560001 Karnataka. Tel No. : 080-69001508 **Chandigarh** : Cabin No. 19, 2nd Floor of Meeting point, SCO 487-488, Sector 35-C, Chandigarh - 160035. Tel No. : 0172-5086890 / 2603771 **Chennai** : DBS Business Centre, DBS House, Room No. 220, 31A Cathedral Garden Road, Near Palmgrove Hotel, Nungambakkam, Chennai-600034 Tel No.: 044 40509200 Extn: 220 Fax No.: 044 40509300 **Hyderabad** : Room No.403, 4th Floor, Shree Prashanti Sai Towers, Teetos Business Centre, Plot no. 68, Nagarjuna Hills, Road no:1, Banjarahills, Near Punjagutta, Hyderabad, Telangana - 500082 , Ph no: +91 8297033388 **Indore** : 312-313, D.M. Tower, Third Floor, Race Course Road, Indore, Madhya Pradesh - 452001. Tel No. : 0731 6701522 **Kolkata**: Savitri Tower, 2nd Floor, 3A Upper Wood Street, Kolkata - 700017. Tel No. : 033 - 4421 8800 **Lucknow** : Cabin No. 102, A Small Store Trade Point, Ground Floor, Saran Chamber-1, 5-Park Road, Hazratgunj, Lucknow - 226001. Tel No. : 0522-4070679 **Mumbai** : 801, 802 & 803, 8th Floor, Windsor, Off C.S.T. Road, Kalina, Santacruz (E), Mumbai - 400098, Maharashtra. Tel No. : 022 4093 3400 / 4097 9821 **New Delhi** : 104, 5th Floor, Mercantile House, 15 Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi - 110 001. Tel No. : 011-43571105 **Pune** : Sunit Capital, 4th Floor, 402, B-50 , Vetalbaba Chowk, Above Mahalaxmi Maruti, Showroom, Senapati Bapat Road, Shivajinagar, Pune - 411016

KARVY COMPUTERSHARE PRIVATE LIMITED - ISC / OPA

UNIT : Edelweiss Mutual Fund, Karvy Selenium Tower B, Plot No 31 & 32, Gachibowli, Financial, District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally , Hyderabad - 500 008 Tel: 040-67161500

Agra : 1st Floor, Deepak Wasan Plaza, Behind Holiday Inn, Sanjay Place, Agra - 282002. Tel.: 8899928346 • **Ahmedabad** : 201/202 Shail Complex, Opp. Madhusudan House, B/H Girish Cold Drink, Off C G Road, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad - 380006. Tel.: 079-65445550, 079-26402967 • **Ajmer** : 302, 3rd Floor, Ajmer Auto Building, Opposite City Power House, Jaipur Road, Ajmer - 305001. Tel.: 0145-5120725 • **Aligarh** : 1st Floor, Kumar Plaza, Ramghat Road, Aligarh - 202001. Tel.: 8899928347 • **Allahabad** : Rsa Towers, 2nd Floor, Above Sony Tv Showroom, 57, S P Marg, Civil Lines, Allahabad - 211001. Tel.: 8081127728 • **Ambala** : 6349, Nicholson Road, Adjacent Kos Hospitalambala Cant, Ambala - 133001. Tel.: 9541721382 • **Amritsar** : 72-A, Taylor'S Road, Opp Aga Heritage Club, Amritsar - 143001. Tel.: 0183-5053802 • **Anand** : B-42 Vaibhav Commercial Center, Nr Tvs Down Town Show Room, Grid Char Rasta, Anand - 380001. Tel.: 9662020623 • **Ankleshwar** : L/2 Keval Shopping Center, Old National Highway, Ankleshwar, Ankleshwar - 393002. Tel.: 02646 645326 • **Asansol** : 114/71 G T Road, Near Sony Centre, Bhanga Pachil, Asansol - 713303. Tel.: 9332095447 • **Aurangabad** : Ramkunj Niwas, Railway Station Road, Near Osmanpura Circle, Aurangabad - 431005. Tel.: 0240-2343414 • **Balalore** : M.S Das Street, Gopalgaon, Balasore, Orissa, Balasore - 756001. Tel.: 06782-260503 • **Bangalore** : 59, Skanda puttanna Road, Basavanagudi, Bangalore - 560004. Tel.: 080-26602852 • **Bareilly** : 1st Floor, 165, Civil Lines, opp. Hotel Bareilly Palace, Near Railway Station, Bareilly - 243001. Tel.: 8899928348 • **Baroda** : 203, Corner point, Jetalpur Road, Gujarat, Baroda - 390007. Tel.: 0265-2353506 • **Begusarai** : Near Hotel Diamond Surbhi Complex, O.C Township Gate, Kapasiya Chowk, Begusarai - 851117. Tel.: 7857015101 • **Belgaum** : Cts No. 3939/ A2 A1, Above Raymonds Show Room, Beside Harsha Appliances, Club Road, Belgaum - 590001. Tel.: 0831 2402544 • **Berhampur (Or)** : Divya Nandan Kalyan Mandap, 3rd Lane Dharam Nagar, Near Lohiya Motor, Berhampur (Or) - 760001. Tel.: 0680-2228106 • **Bhagalpur** : 2nd Floor, Chandralok Complex, Ghantaghar, Radha Rani Sinha Road, Bhagalpur - 812001. Tel.: 7857015102 • **Bharuch** : Shop No 147-148, Aditya Complex, Near Kasak Circle, Bharuch - 392001. Tel.: 02642-229022 • **Bhavnagar** : Krushna Darshan Complex, Parimal Chowk, Office No. 306-307, 3rd Floor, Above Jed Blue Show Room, Bhavnagar - 364002. Tel.: 278-3003149 • **Bhilai** : Shop No -1, First Floor Plot No -1, Commercial Complex, Nehru Nagar - East, Bhilai - 490020. Tel.: 0788-2295999 / 2295332 • **Bhopal** : Kay Kay Business Centre, 133, Zone I, Mp Nagar, Above City Bank, Bhopal - 462011. Tel.: 0755-4092712, 0755-4092715 • **Bhubaneswar** : A/181 , Back Side of Shivam Honda Show Room, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar - 751007. Tel.: 0674-6534585 • **Bokaro** : B-1, 1st Floor, City Centre, Sector- 4, Near Sona Chandi Jewellers, Bokaro - 827004. Tel.: 9204061959 • **Borivali** : Gomati Smuti, Ground Floor, Jambli Gully, Near Railway Station, Borivali, Mumbai - 400 092. Tel - 022- 28916319 • **Burdwan** : 63 GT Road, Halder Complex 1st Floor, Burdwan - 713101. Tel.: 0342-2665140 • **Calicut** : 2nd Floor Soubhagya Shopping Complex, Arayidathpalam, Mavoor Road, Calicut - 673004. Tel.: 0495-4022480 • **Chandigarh** : Sco-2423-2424, Above Mirchi Restaurant, New Aroma Hotel, First Floor, Sector 22-C, Chandigarh - 160022. Tel.: 0172-5101342 • **Chennai** : F-11, Akshaya Plaza, 1st Floor, 108, Adhithanar Salai, Egmore, Opp to Chief Metropolitan Court, Chennai - 600002. Tel.: 044-42028512 • **Cochin** : Ali Arcade, 1st Floor, Kizhavana Road, Panampilly Nagar, Near Atlantis Junction, Ernakulam - 682036. Tel.: 0484 3000231 / 32 • **Coimbatore** : 3rd Floor, Jaya Enclave, 1057 Avinashi Road, Coimbatore - 641018. Tel.: 0422 - 4388011 • **Cuttack** : Opp Dargha Bazar Police station, Dargha Bazar, Po - Buxi Bazar, Cuttack - 753001. Tel.: 0-9238102118 (Tata Basephone) • **Dehradun** : Kaulagarh Road, Near Sirmaur Margabove, Reliance Webworld, Dehradun - 248001. Tel.: 8899928349 / 8899928350 • **Dhanbad** : 208 New Market, 2nd Floor, Bank More, Dhanbad - 826001. Tel.: 0326-6452027 • **Dharwad** : 307/9-A 1st Floor, Nagarkar Colony, Elite Business Center, Nagarkar Colony, P B Road, Dharwad - 580001. Tel.: 0836- 2744207 • **Durgapur** : MWAV-16 Bengal Ambuja, 2nd Floor City Centre, Distt. Burdwan, Durgapur - 713216. Tel.: 0343-6512111 • **Erode** : No: 4, Veerappan Traders Complex, KMY Salai, Sathy Road, Opp. Erode Bus Stand, Erode - 638003. Tel.: 0424-4021212 • **Faridabad** : A-2B, 3rd Floor, Neelam Bata Road, Peer ki Mazar, Nehru Groundnit, Faridabad - 121001. Tel.: 8287922816 • **Gandhidham** : Shop # 12, Shree Ambica Arcade, Plot # 300, Ward 12, Opp. CG High School, Near HDFC Bank, Gandhidham - 370201. Tel.: 02836 651296 • **Gaya** : 54 Lal Kothi Compound, Shree Krishna Road, 2nd Floor, North Side, Near Royal Surya Hotel, Gaya - 823001. Tel - 0631-2220065 • **Ghaziabad** : 1st Floor C-7, Lohia Nagar, Ghaziabad - 201001. Tel.: 8287059970 • **Gorakhpur** : Above V.I.P. House Ajdacent, A.D. Girls College, Bank Road, Gorakhpur - 273001. Tel.: 8081127735 • **Guntur** : D No 6-10-27, Srinilayam, Arundelpet, 10/1, Guntur - 522002. Tel.: 0863-2339094 • **Gurgaon** : Shop No. 18, Ground Floor, Sector - 14, Opp. Akd Tower, Near Huda Office, Gurgaon - 122001. Tel.: 8287956344 • **Guwahati** : 1st Floor, Bajrangbali Building, Near Bora Service Station, GS Road, Guwahati - 781007. Tel.: 8811036746 • **Gwalior** : 2nd Floor, Rajeev Plaza, Jayendra Ganj, Lashkar, Gwalior - 474009. Tel.: 9907342201 • **Haldwani** : Above Kapilaz, Sweet House, Opp LIC Building, Piliikothi, Kaladhungi Road, Haldwani - 263139. Tel.: 8899928351 • **Hissar** : SCO 71, 1st Floor, Red Square Market, Hissar - 125001. Tel.: 9541721383 • **Hubli** : CTC No.483/A1/A2, Ground Floor, Shri Ram Palza, Behind Kotak Mahindra Bank, Club Road, Hubli - 580029. Tel.: 0836-2252444 • **Hyderabad** : Karvy House, No:46, 8-2-609/K, Avenue 4, Street No. 1, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad - 500034. Tel.: 040-44857874 / 75/ 76 • **Hyderabad (Gachibowli)** : Karvy Selenium, Plot No: 31 & 32, Tower B, Survey No. 115/22, 115/24, 115/25, Financial District, Gachibowli, Nanakramguda,

Serilingampally Mandal, Hyderabad - 500032. Tel.: 040-33215122 • **Indore** : 2nd floor, 203-205 Balaji Corporate House, Above ICICI bank, 19/1 New Palasia, Near Curewell Hospital, Janjeerwala Square Indore, Indore - 452001. Tel.: 0731-4266828/4218902 • **Jabalpur** : Karvy Computershare Private Limited 43, Naya Bazar, Opposite Shyam Talkies, Jabalpur-482001.Tel - 0761-3204376 • **Jaipur** : S16/A IIIrd Floor, Land Mark Building, Opp. Jai Club, Mahaver Marg, C Scheme, Jaipur - 302001. Tel.: 01414167715/17 • **Jalandhar** : 1st Floor, Shanti Towers, SCO No. 37, PUDA Complex, , Opposite Tehsil Complex, Jalandhar - 144001. Tel.: 0181-5094410 • **Jalgaon** : 269, Jaee Vishwa, 1st Floor, Baliram Peth, Above United Bank of India, Near Kishor Agencies, Jalgaon - 425001. Tel.: 9421521406 • **Jalpaiguri** : D B C Road, Opp Nirala Hotel, Opp. Nirala Hotel, Opp. Nirala Hotel, Jalpaiguri - 735101. Tel.: 03561-222136 • **Jammu** : Gupta's Tower, 2nd Floor, CB-12, Rail Head Complex, Jammu - 180012. Tel.: 0191-2470860 / 2458818 • **Jamnagar** : 136-137-138 Madhav Palaza, Opp SBI Bank, Nr. Lal Bungalow, Jamnagar - 361001. Tel.: 0288 3065810 • **Jamshedpur** : 2nd Floor, R. R. Square, SB Shop Area, Near Reliance Foot Print & Hotel- BS Park Plaza, Main Road, Bistupur, Jamshedpur - 831001. Tel.: 0657-6655003/ 6655004/ 6655005/ 6655006/ 6655007 • **Jhansi** : 371/01, Narayan Plaza, Gwalior Road, Near Jeevan Shah Chauraha, Jhansi - 284001. Tel.: 7851827396 • **Jodhpur** : 203, Modi Arcade, Chopasni Road, Jodhpur - 342001. Tel.: 0291-6454590 • **Kanpur** : 15/46, B, Ground Floor, Opp. Muir Mills, Civil Lines, Kanpur - 208001. Tel.: 8081127738 / 8081127740 • **Karaikudi** : No. 2, Gopi Arcade, 100 Feet Road, Karaikudi - 630001. Tel.: 04565-237192 • **Karur** : No.6, old No.1304, Thiru-vi-ka Road, Near G.R.Kalyan Maha, Karur - 639001. Tel.: 04324-241755 • **Kharagpur** : 180 Malancha Road, Beside Axis Bank Ltd, Kharagpur - 721304. Tel.: 03222-253380 • **Kolhapur** : 605/1/4 E Ward, Shahupuri, 2nd Lane, Laxmi Niwas, Near Sultane Chambers, Kolhapur - 416001. Tel.: 0231 2653656 • **Kolkata** : Apeejay House (Beside Park Hotel), C Block, 3rd Floor, 15 Park Street, Kolkata - 700016. Tel.: 033 66285900 • **Kota** : 29, 1st Floor, Near Lala Lajpat Rai Circle, Shopping Centre, Kota - 324007. Tel.: 0744-5100964 • **Kottayam** : 1st Floor Csiascension Square, Railway Station Road, Collectorate P O, Kottayam - 686002. Tel.: 0481-2300868/2302420 • **Lucknow** : 1st Floor, A. A. Complex, 5 Park Road, Hazratganj, Thaper House, Lucknow - 226001. Tel.: 8081127722 • **Ludhiana** : Sco - 136 , 1st Floor, Above Airtel Showroom, Feroze Gandhi Market, Ludhiana - 141001. Tel.: 0161-4648747 • **Madurai** : Rakesh towers, 30-C, 1st floor, Bye pass Road, Opp. Nagappa motors, Madurai - 625010. Tel.: 0452-2605856 • **Malda** : Sahis Tuli, Under Ward No.6, No.1 Govt Colony, English Bazar Municipality, Malda - 732101. Tel.: 03512-223763 • **Mangalore** : Mahendra Arcade, Opp. Court Road, Karangal Padi, Mangalore - 575003. Tel.: 0824-2496289 • **Margao** : 2nd Floor, Dalal Commercial Complex, Pajifond, Margao - 403601. Tel.: 0832-2731823 • **Mathura** : Ambey Crown, 2nd Floor, In Front Of Bsa College, Gaushala Road, Mathura - 281001. Tel.: 8899928354 • **Meerut** : 1st Floor, Medi Centre, Opp Iccici Bank, Hapur Road, Near Bachha Park, Meerut - 250002. Tel.: 8899928339 • **Mehsana** : Ul/47 Apollo Enclave, Opp Simandhar Temple, Modhera Cross Road, Mehsana - 384002. Tel.: 02762-242950 • **Moradabad** : Om Arcade, Parker Road, Above Syndicate Bank, Chowk Tari Khana, Moradabad - 244001. Tel.: 8899328356 • **Mumbai** : 24/B, Raja Bahadur Compound, Ambalal Doshi Marg, Behind Bse Bldg, Fort - 400001. Tel.: 022-66235353 • **Muzaffarpur** : First Floor, Shukla Complex, Near ICICI Bank, Civil Court Branch, Company Bagh, Muzaffarpur - 842001. Tel.: 7857015105 • **Mysore** : L-350, Silver Tower, Ashoka Road, Opp. Clock Tower, Mysore - 570001. Tel.: 0821-2438006 • **Nadiad** : 104/105, Near Paras Cinema, City Point Nadiad, Nadiad - 387001. Tel.: 0268-2563245 • **Nagercoil** : 45, East Car Street, 1st Floor, Nagercoil - 629001. • **Nagpur** : Plot No 2/1 House No 102/1, Mata Mandir Road, Mangaldeep Apartment Opp Khandelwal Jewelers, Dharampeth, Nagpur - 440010. Tel.: 0712-2533040 • **Nasik** : F-1, Suyojit Sankul, Sharanpur Road, Near Rajiv Gandhi Bhavan, Nasik - 422002. Tel.: 0253-6611395 • **Navsari** : 103, 1st Floore Landmark Mall. Near Sayaji Library, Navsari Gujarat - 396445. • **New Delhi** : 305 New Delhi House , 27 Barakhamba Road, New Delhi - 110001. Tel.: 011- 43681700 • **Noida** : 405,4th Floor,Vishal Chamber, Plot No.1,Sector-18, Noida - 201301. Mob - 8287831058. • **Panipat** : JAVA Complex, 1st Floor, Above Vijaya Bank, G T Road, Panipat - 132103. Tel.: 9541721384 • **Panjim** : Flat No.1-A, H. No. 13/70, Timotio Bldg, Heliodoro Salgado Road, Next to Navhind Bhavan (Market Area), Panjim - 403001. Tel.: 0832-2426873 • **Patiala** : Sco 27 D, Chotti Baradari, Near Car Bazaar, Patiala - 147001. Tel.: 0175-5004349 • **Patna** : 3A, 3rd Floor Anand Tower, Exhibition Road, Opp Iccici Bank, Patna - 800001. Tel.: 0612-4323066 • **Pondicherry** : Building No:7, 1st Floor, Thiayagaraja Street, Pondicherry - 605001. Tel.: 0413 2220640 • **Pune** : Mozaic Bldg, CTS No.1216/1, Final, Plot No.576/1 TP, Scheme No.1, F C Road, Bhamburda, Shivaji Nagar, Pune - 411004. Tel.: 020-66496700 / 66496701 • **Raipur** : Shop No-TF-31, 3rd Floor, Millenium Plaza, Near Old Indian Coffee House, G E Road, Raipur - 492001. Tel.: 0771-4052620 • **Rajahmundry** : D.No.6-1-4, Rangachary Street, T.Nagar, Near Axis Bank Street, Rajahmundry - 533101. Tel.: 0883-2434469 • **Rajkot** : 302, Metro Plaza, Near Moti Tanki Chowky, Rajkot, Gujarat - 360001. Tel : 0281-6545888 • **Ranchi** : Room No 307 3rd Floor, Commerce Tower, Beside Mahabir Tower, Ranchi - 834001. Tel.: 0651-2331320 • **Rohtak** : 1st Floor, Ashoka Plaza, Delhi Road, Rohtak - 124001. Tel.: 9541721385 • **Rourkela** : 1st Floor, Sandhu Complex, Kachery Road, Uditnagar, Rourekla - 769012. Tel.: 0661-2500005 • **Saharanpur** : 18 Mission Market, Court Road, Saharanpur - 247001. Tel.: 8899928353 • **Salem** : NO 3/250, Brindavan Road, 6th Cross, Perumal kovil back side, Fairland's, Salem - 636016. Tel.: 0427-4020300 • **Sambalpur** : Koshal Builder Complex, Near Goal Bazaar Petrol pump, Sambalpur - 768001. Tel - 0663-2533437 • **Secunderabad** : Crystal Plaza, 2nd Floor, Manday Lane, Near Sunshine Hospital, P G Road, Secunderabad - 500 003. Tel.: 8985469607 • **Shillong** : Annex Mani Bhawan, Lower Thana Road, Near R K M Lp School, Shillong - 793001. Tel.: 0364 - 2506106 • **Shimla** : Triveni Building, By Pas Chowkhhallini, Shimla - 171002. Tel.: 8263860395 • **Shimoga** : Sri Matra Naika Complex, 1st Floor, Above Shimoga Diagnostic Centre, Llr Road, Durgigudi, Shimoga - 577201. Tel.: 08182-228799 • **Silchar** : N.N. Dutta Road, Chowchakra Complex, Premtala, Silchar - 788001. Tel.: 3842261714 • **Siliguri** : Nanak Complex, Sevoke Road, Siliguri - 734001. Tel.: 0353-2522579 • **Surat** : G-5 Empire State Buliding, Nr Udhna Darwaja, Ring Road, Surat - 395002. Tel.: 0261-2311100 / 2339100 • **T Nagar** : G1, Ground Floor, No 22, Vijayaraghava Road, Swathi Court, T Nagar, Chennai - 600 017. Tel.: 044 - 28151034 • **Thane** : 101, Yaswant Tower, 1st Floor, Opposite Puja Hotel, Ram Maruti Road, Naupada Thane (West), Mumbai - 400 007. Tel.: 022 25428475 • **Tirunelveli** : 55/18, Jeney Building, S N Road, Near Aravind Eye Hospital, Tirunelveli - 627001. Tel.: 0462 2335137 • **Tirupur** : First floor, 244 A, Above Selvakumar Dept stores, Palladam Road, Opp to Cotton market complex, Tirupur - 641604. Tel.: 0421-2214221 • **Trichur** : 2nd Floor, Brothers Complex, Naikkanal Junction, Shornur Road, Near Dhanalakshmi Bank H O, Thrissur - 680001. Tel.: 0487- 6999987 • **Trichy** : 60, Sri Krishna Arcade, Thennur High Road, Trichy - 620017. Tel.: 0431-4020227 • **Trivandrum** : 2nd Floor, Akshaya Tower, Sasthamangalam, Trivandrum - 695010. Tel.: 0471 - 2725728 • **Udaipur** : 201-202, Madhav Chambers, Opp G P O , Chetak Circle , Udaipur - 313001. Tel.: 0294 2429370 • **Valsad** : Shop No 2 , Phiroza Corner, Opp Next Show Room, Tithal Road, Valsad - 396001. Tel.: 02632-258481 • **Vapi** : Shop No-12, Ground Floor, Sheetal Appatment, Near K P Tower, Vapi - 396195. Tel.: 9228012909 • **Varanasi** : D-64/1321St Floor, Anant Complex, Sagra, Varanashi - 221010. Tel.: 8081127746 • **Vellore** : 1, M N R Arcade, Officers Line, Krishna Nagar, Vellore - 63200.1 Tel - 0416 2215007 • **Vijayawada** : 39-10-7, Opp Municipal Water Tank, Labbipet, Vijayawada - 520010. Tel.: 0866-6604032/39/40 • **Vile Parle** : V P Road, Opp: Railway Station, Above Axis Bank Atm, Vile Parle (west), Mumbai - 400 056. Tel.: 022-26100967 • **Visakhapatnam** : Door No: 48-8-7, Dwaraka Diamond, Ground Floor, Srinagar, Visakhapatnam - 530016. Tel.: 0891-2714125 • **Warangal** : 5-6-95, 1st Floor, Opp: B.Ed Collage, Lashkar Bazar, Chandra Complex, Hanmakonda, Warangal - 506001. Tel.: 0870-2501664



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