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SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT (SID)

Kotak Bluechip Fund

(Large Cap Fund- An open ended equity scheme predominantly investing in large cap stocks)

Continuous Offer: Units at NAV based prices.

<p>Kotak Bluechip Fund is suitable for investors who are seeking*:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term capital growth • Investment in portfolio of predominantly equity & equity related securities of large cap companies 	<p>Investors understand that their principal will be at moderately high risk</p>
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*Investors should consult their financial advisers if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them.

Scheme Re-opened for continuous sale and repurchase on: January 21, 1999

Name of Mutual Fund	Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund
Name of Asset Management Company	Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Ltd CIN: U65991MH1994PLC080009
Name of Trustee Company	Kotak Mahindra Trustee Company Ltd CIN: U65990MH1995PLC090279
Registered Address of the Companies	27 BKC, C-27, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400051
Corporate Office Address of Asset Management Company	2nd Floor, 12-BKC, Plot No. C-12, G-Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai - 400 051
Website	assetmanagement.kotak.com

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

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

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

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

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

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I. HIGHLIGHTS/SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME

SCHEME	Kotak Bluechip Fund
Type of Scheme	Large Cap Fund- An open ended equity scheme predominantly investing in large cap stocks
Investment Objective	<p>To generate capital appreciation from a portfolio of predominantly equity and equity related securities falling under the category of large Cap companies.</p> <p>There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved.</p>
Liquidity	Open-ended. Purchases and Redemptions at prices related to Applicable NAV on each Business Day.
Benchmark Index	Nifty 50 TRI
Transparency / NAV disclosure	<p>The NAVs of the Scheme will be calculated and updated on every Business day on AMFI's website www.amfiindia.com by 11.00 p.m. The</p> <p>The NAVs shall also be updated on the website of the Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund viz. assetmanagement.kotak.com. Unitholders may avail the facility to receive the latest available NAVs through SMS by submitting a specific request in this regard to the AMC/Mutual Fund.</p> <p>Delay in uploading of NAV beyond 11.00 p.m. on every business day shall be explained in writing to AMFI. In case the NAVs are not available before the commencement of business hours on the following business day due to any reason, a press release for revised NAV shall be issued.</p> <p>The monthly portfolio of the Scheme shall be available in a user-friendly and downloadable format on the website viz. assetmanagement.kotak.com on or before the tenth day of succeeding month.</p>
Plans	<p>Direct Plan and Regular Plan</p> <p>Direct Plan: This Plan is only for investors who purchase /subscribe Units in a Scheme directly with the Fund and is not available for investors who route their investments through a Distributor.</p> <p>Regular Plan: This Plan is for investors who wish to route their investment through any distributor.</p> <p>The portfolio of both plans will be unsegregated.</p>
Default Plan	<p>Investors subscribing under Direct Plan of the Scheme will have to indicate "Direct Plan" against the Scheme name in the application form e.g. "Kotak Bluechip Fund – Direct Plan".</p> <p>Investors should also indicate "Direct" in the ARN column of the application form.</p> <p>If the application is received incomplete with respect to not selecting Regular/Direct Plan, the application will be processed as under:</p>

Scenario	Broker Code mentioned by the investor	Plan mentioned by the investor	Default Plan to be captured
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	Direct	Not Mentioned	Direct Plan
6	Direct	Regular	Direct Plan
7	Mentioned	Regular	Regular Plan
8	Mentioned	Not Mentioned	Regular Plan

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

Options	<p>Growth and Dividend (Payout and Reinvestment).</p> <p>The NAVs of the above Options will be different and separately declared; the portfolio of investments remaining the same.</p> <p>Investors are requested to note that, where the actual amount of dividend payout is less than Rs. 500/-, then such dividend will be compulsorily reinvested.</p>
Choice of Default Option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If applicant does not indicate the choice of option between growth and dividend option in the application form then the fund will accept it as an application for growth option under respective plan. • If applicant does not indicate the choice of dividend sub-option between dividend payout and dividend reinvestment then the fund will accept it as an application for dividend reinvestment.
Dividend Frequency (Dividend is declared subject to availability and adequacy of distributable surplus)	At the discretion of the Trustees
SIP/SWP/STP/DTP /FSIP Trigger Facilities/VTP	Available
SIP/ Frequency & Dates	Investors can select SIP date as any date from 1 st to 31 st of a given month/ quarter. In case the chosen date is not available on account being a non-business day, the SIP will be processed on the immediate next Business Day
FSIP Frequency &	Investors can select FSIP date as any date from 1 st to 31 st of a given month/

Dates	quarter. In case the chosen date is not available /non-business day, the FSIP will be processed on the immediate next Business Day.
SWP/STP Frequency	Daily (Only for STP), Weekly (Only for STP), Monthly and Quarterly
SWP Dates	1 st , 7 th , 14 th , 21 st and 25 th
STP Dates	Any Business Day
SWP/STP	Fixed Sum or Entire Appreciation
Minimum Investment size	
Initial Purchase (Non- SIP)	Rs. 1000/- and in multiples of Re. 1 for purchases and of Re. 0.01 for switches
Additional Purchase (Non-SIP)	Rs. 1000/- and in multiples of Re. 1 for purchases and of Re. 0.01 for switches
SIP Purchase	Rs. 100/- (Subject to a minimum of 10 SIP installments of Rs. 100/- each)
Minimum Redemption Size	
In Rupees (Non-SWP/STP)	Rs. 1000/-
In Units (Non-SWP/STP)	100 units
In Rupees (SWP/STP)	Rs. 1000/- (Subject to a minimum of 6 installments) / Entire Appreciation
Minimum balance to be maintained and consequences of non maintenance.	If the holding is less than Rs. 1000 or 100 units, after processing the redemption request, the entire amount/units will be redeemed from the Scheme
Cheques/ Drafts to favour	Regular Plan: Cheques should be drawn in favor of Kotak Bluechip Fund Direct Plan: Cheques should be drawn in favor of Kotak Bluechip Fund – Direct Plan
Loads:	
Entry	In terms of SEBI Circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 4/168230/09 dated June 30, 2009, no entry load will be charged on purchase / additional purchase / switch-in. The commission as specified in the aforesaid circular, if any, on investment made by the investor shall be paid by the investor directly to the Distributor, based on his assessment of various factors including the service rendered by the Distributor.
Exit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For redemption / switch out of upto 10% of the initial investment amount (limit) purchased or switched in within 1 year from the date of allotment: Nil. • If units redeemed or switched out are in excess of the limit within 1 year from the date of allotment: 1% • If units are redeemed or switched out on or after 1 year from the date of allotment: NIL <p>Any exit load charged (net off Goods and Services, if any) shall be credited back to the the Scheme.</p> <p>Units issued on reinvestment of dividends shall not be subject to entry and exit load.</p>

Accepting of cash transactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• At present, applications for investing in scheme through cash are not accepted by Kotak AMC. The Asset Management Company is in process of implementing adequate systems and controls to accept Cash Investment in the Scheme. Information in this regard will be provided to Investors as and when the facility is made available.
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II. INTRODUCTION

A. Risk Factors

Standard Risk Factors:

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the scheme may go up or down. The value of investments may be affected, inter-alia, by changes in the market, interest rates, changes in credit rating, trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures; the NAV is also exposed to Price/Interest-Rate Risk and Credit Risk and may be affected inter-alia, by government policy, volatility and liquidity in the money markets and pressure on the exchange rate of the rupee
- Past performance of the Sponsor/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the scheme.
- Kotak Bluechip Fund is only name of the scheme and does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The sponsor is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of any of the scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs.2,50,000 made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The scheme under this scheme information document is not guaranteed or assured return scheme.

Scheme Specific Risk Factors

The portfolio of Kotak Bluechip Fund will comprise predominantly of Equity and Equity Related instruments and there would be Moderate to High risk on account of Price Fluctuations and Volatility. Since this is not a sector scheme and plans to invest generally in upto 50 scrips but not exceeding 59 stocks, the Concentration and Sector Risks are low. The Liquidity risks are also expected to be low. Some investments may also be made in Equity based derivatives such as Options and Futures, in which case, the risks associated with such Derivatives would be also be applicable.

Risks associated with Capital Markets or Equity Markets

- **Price fluctuations and Volatility:**

Mutual Funds, like securities investments, are subject to market and other risks and there can be neither a guarantee against loss resulting from an investment in the Scheme nor any assurance that the objective of the Scheme will be achieved. The NAV of the Units issued under the Scheme can go up or down because of various factors that affect the capital market in general, such as, but not limited to, changes in interest rates, government policy and volatility in the capital markets. Pressure on the exchange rate of the Rupee may also affect security prices.

- **Concentration / Sector Risk:**

When a Mutual Fund Scheme, by mandate, restricts its investments only to a particular sector; there arises a risk called concentration risk. If the sector, for any reason, fails to perform, the portfolio value will plummet and the Investment Manager will not be able to diversify the investment in any other sector. Investments under this scheme will be in a portfolio of diversified equity or equity related stocks spanning across a few selected sectors. Hence the concentration risks could be high.

- **Liquidity Risks:**

Liquidity in Equity investments may be affected by trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures. These factors may also affect the Scheme's ability to make intended purchases/sales, cause potential losses to the Scheme and result in the Scheme missing certain investment opportunities. These factors can also affect the time taken by KMMF for redemption of Units,

which could be significant in the event of receipt of a very large number of redemption requests or very large value redemption requests. In view of this, redemption may be limited or suspended after approval from the Boards of Directors of the AMC and the Trustee, under certain circumstances as described in the Statement of Additional Information.

- **Potential Loss associated with Derivative Trading pertaining to Equity Markets:**

- a) In case of investments in index futures, the risk would be the same as in the case of investments in a portfolio of shares representing an index. The extent of loss is the same as in the underlying stocks. In case futures are used for hedging a portfolio of stocks, which is different from the index stocks, the extent of loss could be more or less depending on the coefficient of variation of such portfolio with respect to the index; such coefficient is known as Beta.
- b) The risk (loss) for an options buyer is limited to the premium paid, while the risk (loss) of an options writer is unlimited, the latter's gains being limited to the premiums earned. However, in the case of KMMF, all option positions will have underlying assets and therefore all losses due to price-movement beyond the strike price will actually be an opportunity loss. The writer of a put option bears a 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.

- **Potential Loss associated with Offshore Investments**

In respect of investments in ADRs/GDRs, the risks associated with underlying stocks remain the same except for the additional risk of the exchange rate of the Indian rupee vis-à-vis the currency in which ADRs/GDRs are denominated. In case of other offshore investments the risk shall be exchange rate of the Indian rupee vis-à-vis the currency in which such securities are issued and the country risk associated with an investment. Country risk would include events such as introduction of extraordinary exchange control, economic deterioration and bilateral conflict leading to immobilization of the assets.

Risks associated with Debt / Money Markets (i.e. Markets in which Interest bearing Securities or Discounted Instruments are traded)

i. Credit Risk:

Securities carry a Credit risk of repayment of principal or interest by the borrower. This risk depends on micro-economic factors such as financial soundness and ability of the borrower as also macro-economic factors such as Industry performance, Competition from Imports, Competitiveness of Exports, Input costs, Trade barriers, Favourability of Foreign Currency conversion rates, etc.

Credit risks of most issuers of Debt securities are rated by Independent and professionally run rating agencies. Ratings of Credit issued by these agencies typically range from "AAA" (read as "Triple A" denoting "Highest Safety") to "D" (denoting "Default"), with about 6 distinct ratings between the two extremes.

The highest credit rating (i.e. lowest credit risk) commands a low yield for the borrower. Conversely, the lowest credit rated borrower can raise funds at a relatively higher cost. On account of a higher credit risk for lower rated borrowers lenders prefer higher rated instruments further justifying the lower yields.

ii. Price-Risk or Interest-Rate Risk:

From the perspective of coupon rates, Debt securities can be classified in two categories, i.e., Fixed Income bearing Securities and Floating Rate Securities. In Fixed Income Bearing Securities, the

Coupon rate is determined at the time of investment and paid/received at the predetermined frequency. In the Floating Rate Securities, on the other hand, the coupon rate changes - 'floats' - with the underlying benchmark rate, e.g., MIBOR, 1 yr. Treasury Bill.

Fixed Income Securities (such as Government Securities, bonds, debentures and money market instruments) where a fixed return is offered, run price-risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of fixed income securities fall and when interest rates drop, the prices increase. The extent of fall or rise in the prices is a function of the existing coupon, the payment-frequency of such coupon, days to maturity and the increase or decrease in the level of interest rates. The prices of Government Securities (existing and new) will be influenced only by movement in interest rates in the financial system. Whereas, in the case of corporate or institutional fixed income securities, such as bonds or debentures, prices are influenced not only by the change in interest rates but also by credit rating of the security and liquidity thereof.

Floating rate securities issued by a government (coupon linked to treasury bill benchmark or a real return inflation linked bond) have the least sensitivity to interest rate movements, as compared to other securities. The Government of India has already issued a few such securities and the Investment Manager believes that such securities may become available in future as well. These securities can play an important role in minimizing interest rate risk on a portfolio.

iii. Risk of Rating Migration:

The following table illustrates the impact of change of rating (credit worthiness) on the price of a hypothetical AA rated security with a maturity period of 3 years, a coupon of 10.00% p.a. and a market value of Rs. 100. If it is downgraded to A category, which commands a market yield of, say, 11.50% p.a., its market value would drop to Rs. 98.76 (i.e. 1.24%) If the security is up-graded to AAA category which commands a market yield of, say, 9.60% p.a. its market value would increase to Rs103.48 (i.e. by 3.48%). The figures shown in the table are only indicative and are intended to demonstrate how the price of a security can be affected by change in credit rating.

Rating	Yield (% p.a.)	Market Value (Rs.)
AA	11.00	100.00
If upgraded to AAA	9.60	103.48
If downgraded to A	11.50	98.76

iv. Basis Risk:

During the life of floating rate security or a swap the underlying benchmark index may become less active and may not capture the actual movement in the interest rates or at times the benchmark may cease to exist. These types of events may result in loss of value in the portfolio. Where swaps are used to hedge an underlying fixed income security, basis risk could arise when the fixed income yield curve moves differently from that of the swap benchmark curve.

v. Spread Risk:

In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. However depending upon the market conditions the spreads may move adversely or favourably leading to fluctuation in NAV.

vi. Reinvestment Risk:

Investments in fixed income securities may carry reinvestment risk as interest rates prevailing on the interest or maturity due dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond. Consequently the proceeds may get invested at a lower rate.

vii. Liquidity Risk:

The corporate debt market is relatively illiquid vis-a- vis the government securities market. There could therefore be difficulties in exiting from corporate bonds in times of uncertainties. Liquidity in a scheme therefore may suffer. Even though the Government Securities market is more liquid compared to that of other debt instruments, on occasions, there could be difficulties in transacting in the market due to extreme volatility or unusual constriction in market volumes or on occasions when an unusually large transaction has to be put through. In view of this, redemption may be limited or suspended after approval from the Boards of Directors of the AMC and the Trustee, under certain circumstances as described elsewhere in the SAI.

viii. Potential Loss associated with Derivative Trading pertaining to Debt Markets:

The use of an Interest Rate Swap ('IRS') does not eliminate the credit (default) risk on the original investment. While the fixed to floating rate IRS reduces interest rate risk caused by rise in interest rates, it also restricts the profit in case interest rates decline. In case of a floating to fixed rate swap, any subsequent rise in interest rates will result in a loss like in any fixed rate investment. Any IRS carries, the risk of default of the counter party to the swap, which may lead to a loss. Such loss is usually, a small proportion of the notional principal amount of the swap.

All the above factors may not only affect the prices of securities but also the time taken by the Fund for redemption of Units, which could be significant in the event of receipt of a very large number of redemption requests or very large value redemption requests. The liquidity of the assets may be affected by other factors such as general market conditions, political events, bank holidays and civil strife. In view of this, redemption may be limited or suspended after approval from the Boards of Directors of the AMC and the Trustee, under certain circumstances as described elsewhere in the SAI.

ix. Risks associated with Securitised Debt:

The Scheme may from time to time invest in domestic securitised debt, for instance, in asset backed securities (ABS) or mortgage backed securities (MBS). Typically, investments in securitised debt carry credit risk (where credit losses in the underlying pool exceed credit enhancement provided, (if any) and the reinvestment risk (which is higher as compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt). The underlying assets in securitised debt are receivables arising from automobile loans, personal loans, loans against consumer durables, loans backed by mortgage of residential / commercial properties, underlying single loans etc.

ABS/MBS instruments reflect the proportionate undivided beneficial interest in the pool of loans and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS/MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. Investments in securitised debt is largely guided by following factors:

- Attractive yields i.e. where securitised papers offer better yields as compared to the other debt papers and also considering the risk profile of the securitised papers.
- Diversification of the portfolio
- Better performance

Broadly following types of loans are securitised:

a. Auto Loans

The underlying assets (cars etc.) are susceptible to depreciation in value whereas the loans are given at high loan to value ratios. Thus, after a few months, the value of asset becomes lower than the loan outstanding. The borrowers, therefore, may sometimes tend to default on loans and allow the vehicle to be repossessed.

These loans are also subject to model risk. i.e. if a particular automobile model does not become popular, loans given for financing that model have a much higher likelihood of turning bad. In such cases, loss on sale of repossession vehicles is higher than usual.

Commercial vehicle loans are susceptible to the cyclical nature of the economy. In a downturn in economy, freight rates drop leading to higher defaults in commercial vehicle loans. Further, the second hand prices of these vehicles also decline in such economic environment.

b. Housing Loans

Housing loans in India have shown very low default rates historically. However, in recent years, loans have been given at high loan to value ratios and to a much younger borrower classes. The loans have not yet gone through the full economic cycle and have not yet seen a period of declining property prices. Thus the performance of these housing loans is yet to be tested and it need not conform to the historical experience of low default rates.

c. Consumer Durable Loans

- The underlying security for such loans is easily transferable without the bank's knowledge and hence repossession is difficult.
- The underlying security for such loans is also susceptible to quick depreciation in value. This gives the borrowers a high incentive to default.

d. Personal Loans

These are unsecured loans. In case of a default, the bank has no security to fall back on. The lender has no control over how the borrower has used the borrowed money.

Further, all the above categories of loans have the following common risks:

- All the above loans are retail, relatively small value loans. There is a possibility that the borrower takes different loans using the same income proof and thus the income is not sufficient to meet the debt service obligations of all these loans.
- In India, there is no ready database available regarding past credit record of borrowers. Thus, loans may be given to borrowers with poor credit record.
- In retail loans, the risks due to frauds are high.

e. Single Loan PTC

A single loan PTC is a securitization transaction in which a loan given by an originator (Bank/ NBFC/ FI etc.) to a single entity (obligor) is converted into pass through certificates and sold to investors. The transaction involves the assignment of the loan and the underlying receivables by the originator to a trust, which funds the purchase by issuing PTCs to investors at the discounted value of the receivables. The PTCs are rated by a rating agency, which is based on the financial strength of the obligor alone, as the PTCs have no recourse to the originator.

The advantage of a single loan PTC is that the rating represents the credit risk of a single entity (the obligor) and is hence easy to understand and track over the tenure of the PTC. The primary risk is that of all securitized instruments, which are not traded as often in the secondary market and hence carry an illiquidity risk. The structure involves an assignment of the loan by the originator to the trustee who then has no interest in monitoring the credit quality of the originator. The originator that is most often a bank is in the best position to monitor the credit quality of the originator. The investor then has to rely on an external rating agency to monitor the PTC. Since the AMC relies on the documentation provided by the originator, there is a risk to the extent of the underlying documentation between the seller and underlying borrower.

- **Potential Loss associated with Securities Lending:-**

In the case of securities lending the additional risk is that there can be temporary illiquidity of the securities that are lent out and the Fund may not be able to sell such lent-out securities, resulting in an opportunity loss. In case of a default by counterparty, the loss to the Fund can be equivalent to the securities lent.

x. Risk Factors Associated with Overseas Investment

Subject to necessary 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 the AMC's belief that investment in foreign securities offer new investment and portfolio diversification opportunities into multimarket and multi-currency products. However, such investments also entail additional risks. Such investment opportunities may be pursued by the AMC provided they are considered appropriate in terms of the overall investment objectives of the Scheme. Since the Scheme may invest only partially in overseas securities, there may not be readily available and widely accepted benchmarks to measure performance of the Scheme. 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 under the Regulations or by the RBI from time to time.

Overseas investments will be made subject to any/all approvals, conditions thereof as may be stipulated under the Regulations or by RBI and provided such investments do not result in expenses to the Fund in excess of the ceiling on expenses prescribed by and consistent with costs and expenses attendant to international investing. The Fund may, where necessary, appoint other intermediaries of repute as advisors, custodian/sub-custodians etc. for managing and administering such investments. The appointment of such intermediaries shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI and within the permissible ceilings of expenses. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, fees of appointed advisors and sub-managers, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs.

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. The repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls or political circumstances as well as the application to it of other restrictions on investment.

xi. Risk factors associated with Imperfect Hedging:

Holders of the GOI securities are exposed to the risk of rising interest rates, which in turn results in the reduction in the value of their portfolio. So in order to protect against a fall in the value of their portfolio due to falling bond prices, they can take short position in IRF contracts. However there is a possibility that the hedge may be an imperfect

- Potential loss associated with imperfect hedge using IRFs – While using such strategy may reduce interest rate risk caused by rise in interest rates, it also restricts the profit in case interest rates decline.
- Liquidity Risk – Liquidity risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. IRFs used for the purpose of hedging may not have adequate liquidity which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Example:

Date: 09/06/2017

Spot price of 7.61% GOI 2030 Security: Rs 106.50

Futures price of IRF Contract 6.79 G GOI 2027: Rs 101.45

On 09/06/2017 XYZ bought 2000 GOI securities from spot market at Rs 106.50. He anticipates that the interest rate will rise in near future. Therefore to hedge the exposure in underlying market he may sell July 2017. Interest Rate Futures contracts at Rs 101.45

On 24/07/2017 due to steepening of curve the more than 10 yr yield went up while the benchmark 10 yr yields came down :

Spot price of GOI Security: Rs 106.03

Futures Price of IRF Contract: Rs 102.06

Loss in underlying market will be $(106.50-106.03)*2000 = \text{Rs } 940$

Profit in the Futures market will be $(101.45-102.06)*2000 = \text{Rs } 1220$

Therefore there is a loss in both trades leading to more risk while trying to hedge the risk.

Imperfect hedge will not be undertaken where the correlation of last 90 day price movement is less than .90 as per SEBI regulation.

xii. Risk Factors Associated with investing in Foreign securities:

Subject to necessary 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 the AMC's belief that investment in foreign securities offer new investment and portfolio diversification opportunities into multimarket and multi-currency products. However, such investments also entail additional risks. Such investment opportunities may be pursued by the AMC provided they are considered appropriate in terms of the overall investment objectives of the Scheme. Since the Scheme may invest only partially in overseas securities, there may not be readily available and widely accepted benchmarks to measure performance of the Scheme. 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 under the Regulations or by the RBI from time to time.

Overseas investments will be made subject to any/all approvals, conditions thereof as may be stipulated under the Regulations or by RBI and provided such investments do not result in expenses to the Fund in excess of the ceiling on expenses prescribed by and consistent with costs and expenses attendant to international investing. The Fund may, where necessary, appoint other intermediaries of repute as advisors, custodian/sub-custodians etc. for managing and administering such investments. The appointment of such intermediaries shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI and within the permissible ceilings of expenses. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, fees of appointed advisors and sub-managers, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs.

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. The repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls or political circumstances as well as the application to it of other restrictions on investment.

xiii. Risk factors associated with REITS/InvITs:

- **Market Risk** – Units of REITS & InvITs are subject to market and other risks. The value of these units can go up or down because of various factors that affect the capital market in general, such as, but not limited to, changes in interest rates, government policy and volatility in the capital markets
- **Liquidity Risk** - Liquidity in units of REITs & InvITs may be affected by trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures. These factors may also affect the Scheme's ability to make intended purchases/sales, cause potential losses to the Scheme and result in the Scheme missing certain investment opportunities. These factors can also affect the time taken by Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund for redemption of Units, which could be significant in the event of receipt of a very large number of redemption requests or very large value redemption requests. In view of this, redemption may be limited or suspended after approval from the Boards of Directors of the AMC and the Trustee, under certain circumstances as described in the Statement of Additional Information. REITs and InvITs currently only have a nascent primary market. As such, in absence of the secondary market, the invested units cannot be redeemed except where the issuer is offering a buyback or delisting the units.
- **Re-investment 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 at a lower rate
- **Performance Risk** - InvITs and REITS carry a performance risk by way of repayment of principal or of interest by the borrower. REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be pre scheduled.

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.

B. Requirement of Minimum Investors in the Scheme

The Scheme shall have a minimum of 20 investors and no single investor shall account for more than 25% of the corpus of the Scheme. However, if such limit is breached during the NFO of the Scheme, the Fund will endeavour to ensure that within a period of three months or the end of the succeeding calendar quarter from the close of the NFO of the Scheme, whichever is earlier, the Scheme complies with these two conditions. In case the Scheme does not have a minimum of 20 investors in the stipulated period, the provisions of Regulation 39(2)(c) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations would become applicable automatically without any reference from SEBI and accordingly the Scheme shall be wound up and the units would be redeemed at applicable NAV. The two conditions mentioned above shall also be complied within each subsequent calendar quarter thereafter, on an average basis, as specified by SEBI. If there is a breach of the 25% limit by any investor over the quarter, a rebalancing period of one month would be allowed and thereafter the investor who is in breach of the rule shall be given 15 days notice to redeem his exposure over the 25 % limit. Failure on the part of the said investor to redeem his exposure over the 25 % limit within the aforesaid 15 days would lead to automatic redemption by the Mutual Fund on the applicable Net Asset Value on the 15th day of the notice period. The Fund shall adhere to the requirements prescribed by SEBI from time to time in this regard.

C. Special Considerations

- i.** Prospective investors should review/study SAI along with SID carefully and in its entirety and shall not construe the contents hereof or regard the summaries contained herein as advice relating to legal, taxation, or financial/investment matters and are advised to consult their own professional advisor(s) as to the legal or any other requirements or restrictions relating to the subscriptions, gifting, acquisition, holding, disposal (sale, transfer, switch or redemption or conversion into money) of units and to the treatment of income (if any), capitalization, capital gains, any distribution, and other tax consequences relevant to their subscription, acquisition, holding, capitalization, disposal (sale, transfer, switch or redemption or conversion into money) of units within their jurisdiction/nationality, residence, domicile etc. or under the laws of any jurisdiction to which they or any managed Funds to be used to purchase/gift units are subject, and also to determine possible legal, tax, financial or other consequences of subscribing/gifting to, purchasing or holding units before making an application for units.
- ii.** Neither this SID and SAI, nor the units have been registered in any jurisdiction. The distribution of this SID in certain jurisdictions may be restricted or subject to registration and accordingly, any person who gets possession of this SID is required to inform themselves about, and to observe, any such restrictions. It is the responsibility of any persons in possession of this SID and any persons wishing to apply for units pursuant to this SID to inform themselves of and to observe, all applicable laws and Regulations of such relevant jurisdiction. Any changes in SEBI/RBI regulations and other applicable laws/regulations could have an effect on such investments and valuation thereof.
- iii.** Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund/AMC has not authorised any person to give any information or make any representations, either oral or written, not stated in this SID in connection with issue of units under the Scheme. Prospective investors are advised not to rely upon any information or representations not incorporated in the SAI and SID as the same have not been authorised by the Fund or the AMC. Any purchase or redemption made by any person on the basis of statements or representations which are not contained in this SID or which are not consistent with the information contained herein shall be solely at the risk of the investor. The investor is requested to check the credentials of the individual, firm or other entity he/she is entrusting his/her application form and payment to, for any transaction with the Fund. The Fund shall not be responsible for any acts done by the intermediaries representing or purportedly representing such investor.
- iv.** If the units are held by any person in breach of the Regulations, law or requirements of any governmental, statutory authority including, without limitation, Exchange Control Regulations, the Fund may mandatorily redeem all the units of any Unit holder where the units are held by a Unit holder in breach of the same. The Trustee may further mandatorily redeem units of any Unit holder in the event it is found that the Unit holder has submitted information either in the application or otherwise that is false, misleading or incomplete.
- v.** If a Unit holder makes a redemption request immediately after purchase of units, the Fund shall have a right to withhold the redemption request till sufficient time has elapsed to ensure that the amount remitted by the Unit holder (for purchase of units) is realized and the proceeds have been credited to the Scheme's Account. However, this is only applicable if the value of redemption is such that some or all of the freshly purchased units may have to be redeemed to effect the full redemption.
- vi.** 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 (AML) 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 address(es) of investors.
- vii.** If after due diligence, the AMC believes that any transaction is suspicious in nature as regards money laundering, the AMC shall report any such suspicious transactions to competent authorities under PMLA and rules/guidelines issued thereunder by SEBI and/or RBI, furnish any such information in connection therewith to such authorities and take any other 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/any other person.

- viii. The AMC offers portfolio management service. The AMC has renewed its registration obtained from SEBI vide Registration No. – INP00000837 dated November 13, 2018 to act as a Portfolio Manager under the SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 1993. The said certificate of registration is valid unless it is suspended or cancelled by SEBI. Kotak Mahindra Pension Fund Limited, a subsidiary of the AMC is providing pension fund management services. The AMC has received no objection certificate from SEBI for management of pension funds through its subsidiary. The AMC has received in-principle approval from SEBI for acting as an investment manager for Kotak Alternative Investment Fund Trust. No Scheme(s) have yet been launched under the AIF Fund. The AMC has received No objection from SEBI for providing non-binding offshore advisory services to offshore funds. The AMC has not yet commenced providing non-binding offshore advisory services. The AMC has systems in place to ensure that there is no conflict of interest between the aforesaid activities.

ix. Purchase/ Redemption of units of scheme through Stock Exchange Infrastructure

Units of the scheme shall be available for subscription / purchase through stock exchange platform(s) made available by NSE and/or BSE during NFO i.e. Mutual Fund Service System (MFSS) of NSE and/or Bombay Stock Exchange Platform for Allotment and Redemption of Mutual Fund units (BSE StAR MF) of BSE. Under this facility, trading member can facilitate eligible investors (i.e. Resident Individuals, HUF, resident minors represented by guardian and Body corporate or such other class of eligible investors as may be qualified as per the guidelines issued by relevant stock exchange) to purchase / subscribe to units of the scheme using their existing network and order collection mechanism as provided by respective stock exchange. Investors availing of this facility shall be allotted units in accordance with the SEBI guidelines issued from time to time and the records of the Depository Participant shall be considered as final for such unitholders. The transactions carried out on the above platform shall be subject to such guidelines as may be issued by the respective stock exchanges and also SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and circulars / guidelines issued thereunder from time to time.

The transactions carried out on the above platform shall be subject to SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and circulars / guidelines issued thereunder, and also the guidelines/ procedural requirements as laid by the Depositories (NSDL/CDSL) / Stock Exchanges (NSE / BSE) from time to time.

Systematic Investment Plan (SIP)

- Investor can register SIP transaction through their secondary market broker.
- SIP transaction will be registered in the respective platform
- Investor has to ensure the amount available with the broker on the SIP date.
- Units will be allotted only in demat form

The transactions carried out on the above platform shall be subject to SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and circulars / guidelines issued thereunder, and also the guidelines/ procedural requirements as laid by the Depositories (NSDL/CDSL) / Stock Exchanges (NSE / BSE) from time to time

Note for demat holding

- Investors would have to provide the demat account details in the application form along with supporting documents evidencing the accuracy of the demat account. Applications received without supporting documents could be processed under the physical mode.
- Investors of Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund would also have an option of holding the units in demat form for SIP/STP transactions registered directly through Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Ltd. / Registrars & Transfer Agents. The units will be allotted based

on the applicable NAV as per Scheme Information Document (SID) of the the scheme. The units will be credited to investors Demat Account on weekly basis on realisation of funds.

- The option of holding SIP units in Demat form is available for investments registered through BStAR & MFSS.
- Dividend options having dividend frequency of less than a month will not be available for Purchase and Redemption through MFSS and BStAR platform.
- The minimum redemption size is 1 unit in case of redemption through MFSS and BStAR platform
- The requirement of maintaining minimum balance of 100 units shall not be applicable units held in demat mode.
- In case of non-financial requests/ applications such as change of address, change of bank details, etc. investors should approach the respective Depository Participant(s) since the units are held in demat mode.
- Investors will be sent a demat statement by Depository Participant showing the credit/debit of units to their account. Such demat statement given by the Depository Participant will be deemed to be adequate compliance with the requirements for dispatch of statement of account prescribed by SEBI.
- Investors will have to comply with Know Your Customer (KYC) norms as prescribed by BSE/NSE/CDSL/ NSDL and Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund to participate in this facility.
- Investors should note that the terms & conditions and operating guidelines issued by NSE & BSE shall be applicable for purchase/redemption of units through the stock exchange infrastructure.
- Investors should get in touch with Investor Service Centres (ISCs) of Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund or their respective brokers for further details.

Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Ltd. reserves the right to change/modify the features of this facility at a later date.

D. Definitions

In this SID, the following words and expressions shall have the meaning specified below, unless the context otherwise requires:

Applicable NAV	Unless stated otherwise in the SID, 'Applicable NAV' is the Net Asset Value at the close of a Business Day as of which the purchase or redemption is sought by an investor and determined by the Fund.
Asset Management Company or AMC or Investment Manager	Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Limited, the Asset Management Company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, and authorised by SEBI to act as Investment Manager to the Schemes of Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund.
Business Day	A day other than: (i) Saturday and Sunday, (ii) A day on which Purchase and Redemption is suspended by the AMC, (iii) Banks are closed in India (iv) a day on which both the National Stock Exchange and the Bombay Stock Exchange are closed. Additionally, the days when the banks in any location where the AMC's Investor service center are located, are closed due to local holiday, such days will be treated as non business days at such centers for the purpose of accepting subscriptions. However if the Investor service center in such location is open on such local holidays, only redemption and switch request will be accepted at those centers provided it is a business day for the scheme.

	The AMC reserves the right to change the definition of Business Day. The AMC reserves the right to declare any day as a Business Day or otherwise at any or all ISCs.
Consolidated Account Statement(CAS)	An account statement containing details relating to: (a) all the transactions (which includes purchase, redemption, switch, dividend payout, dividend reinvestment, systematic investment plan, systematic withdrawal plan and systematic transfer plan) carried out by the investor across all schemes of all mutual funds during a specified period; (b) holding at the end of the specified period; and (c) transaction charges, if any, deducted from the investment amount to be paid to the distributor.
Custodian	Deutsche Bank AG and Standard Chartered Bank, acting as Custodian to the Scheme, or any other Custodian appointed by the Trustee.
Dividend Option	<p>Under the Dividend option, the Trustee may at any time decide to distribute by way of dividend, the surplus by way of realised profit and interest, net of losses, expenses and taxes, if any, to Unitholders if, in the opinion of the Trustee, such surplus is available and adequate for distribution. The Trustee's decision with regard to such availability and adequacy of surplus, rate, timing and frequency of distribution shall be final. The Trustee may or may not distribute surplus, even if available, by way of dividend.</p> <p>The dividend will be paid to only those Unitholders whose names appear on the register of Unitholders of the Scheme / Option at the close of the business hours on the record date, which will be announced in advance. In case of dynamic lien the dividend may be credited to the financier</p> <p>The Dividend Option will be available under two sub-options – the Payout Option and the Reinvestment Option.</p> <p><i>Dividend Payout Option:</i> Unitholders will have the option to receive payout of their dividend by way of Payorder / DD any other means which can be encashed or by way of direct credit / electronic payout into their account.</p> <p><i>Dividend Reinvestment Option:</i> Under the reinvestment option, dividend amounts will be reinvested in the Dividend Reinvestment Option at the Applicable NAV announced immediately following the record date.</p> <p>However, the Trustees reserve the right to introduce new options and / or alter the dividend payout intervals, frequency, including the day of payout.</p>
Entry Load	The charge that is paid by an Investor when he invests an amount in the Scheme.
Exit Load	The charge that is paid by a Unitholder when he redeems Units from the Scheme.
Foreign Portfolio Investoror (FPI)	<p>Means a person who satisfies the eligibility criteria prescribed under regulation 4 of SEBI (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014 and has been registered under Chapter II of these regulations, which shall be deemed to be an intermediary in terms of the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.</p> <p>Provided that any foreign institutional investor or qualified foreign investor who holds a valid certificate of registration shall be deemed to be a foreign portfolio investor till the expiry of the block of three years for which fees have been paid as per the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Institutional Investors) Regulations, 1995.</p>

Gilts/Government Securities	Securities created and issued by the Central Government and/or State Government.
Growth Option:	Under the Growth option, there will be no distribution of income and the return to investors will be only by way of capital gains, if any, through redemption at applicable NAV of Units held by them.
IMA	Investment Management Agreement dated 20th May 1996, entered into between the Fund (acting through the Trustee) and the AMC and as amended up to date, or as may be amended from time to time.
Investor Service Centres or ISCs	Designated branches of the AMC / other offices as may be designated by the AMC from time to time.
Kotak Bank/ Sponsor	Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited.
KMMF/Fund/ Mutual Fund	Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund, a trust set up under the provisions of The Indian Trusts Act, 1882.
KMTCL/Trustee	Kotak Mahindra Trustee Company Limited, a company set up under the Companies Act, 1956, and approved by SEBI to act as the Trustee for the Schemes of Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund.
MIBOR	The Mumbai Interbank Offered Rate published once every day by the National Stock Exchange and published twice every day by Reuters, as specifically applied to each contract.
Mutual Fund Regulations/ Regulations	Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, as amended up to date, and such other regulations as may be in force from time to time.
NAV	Net Asset Value of the Units of the Scheme (including the options thereunder) as calculated in the manner provided in this SID or as may be prescribed by Regulations from time to time. The NAV will be computed up to three decimal places.
NRI	Non-Resident Indian and Person of Indian Origin as defined in Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.
Purchase Price	Purchase Price, to an investor, of Units under the Scheme (including Options thereunder) computed in the manner indicated elsewhere in this SID.
Redemption Price	Redemption Price to an investor of Units under the Scheme (including Options thereunder) computed in the manner indicated elsewhere in this SID.
Registrar	Computer Age Management Services Private Limited ('CAMS'), acting as Registrar to the Scheme, or any other Registrar appointed by the AMC.
Repo	Sale of securities with simultaneous agreement to repurchase them at a later date.
Reserve Bank of India/RBI	Reserve Bank of India, established under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
Reverse Repo	Purchase of securities with a simultaneous agreement to sell them at a later date.
Money Market Instruments	Includes commercial papers, commercial bills, treasury bills, Government securities having an unexpired maturity upto one year, call or notice money, certificate of deposit, usance bills, and any other like instruments as specified by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time.
Scheme	Kotak Bluechip Fund
Scheme Information Document (SID)	This document issued by Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund, offering for subscription of Units of the Scheme.
Statement of Additional Information (SAI)	It contains details of Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund, its constitution, and certain tax, legal and general information. It is incorporated by reference (is legally a part of the Scheme Information Document)
SEBI	The Securities and Exchange Board of India.
Triparty Repo	Tri-party repo is a type of repo contract where a third entity (apart from the

	borrower and lender), called a Tri-Party Agent, acts as an intermediary between the two parties to the repo to facilitate services like collateral selection, payment and settlement, custody and management during the life of the transaction.
Trust Deed	The Trust Deed entered into on 20th May 1996 between the Sponsor and the Trustee, as amended up to date, or as may be amended from time to time.
Trust Fund	The corpus of the Trust, Unit capital and all property belonging to and/or vested in the Trustee.
Unit	The interest of the investors in the Scheme, which consists of each Unit representing one undivided share in the assets of the Scheme.
Unitholder	A person who holds Unit(s) of the Scheme.
Valuation Day	Business Day of the Scheme.
Words and Expressions used in this SID and not defined	Same meaning as in Trust Deed.

E. Due Diligence by the Asset Management Company

It is confirmed that:

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

**For Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Limited
Asset Management Company for Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund**

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 29, 2020

Jolly Bhatt
Compliance Officer and Company Secretary

III. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME

Kotak Bluechip Fund

A. Type of Scheme

Large Cap Fund- An open ended equity scheme predominantly investing in large cap stocks

B. Features of the scheme (Investment Objective, Asset Allocation Pattern, Investment Strategy, Benchmark, Risk Mitigation)

Investment Objective	<p>To generate capital appreciation from a portfolio of predominantly equity and equity related securities falling under the category of large Cap companies.</p> <p>There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved.</p>																										
Asset Allocation	<p>The asset allocation under the Scheme, under normal circumstances, is as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="440 770 1375 1402"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="440 770 592 837">Asset Class</th> <th data-bbox="600 770 887 837">Investments</th> <th data-bbox="895 770 1134 837">Indicative allocation</th> <th data-bbox="1142 770 1375 837">Risk profile</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="440 844 592 911">A</td> <td data-bbox="600 844 887 911">Equity and equity related securities</td> <td data-bbox="895 844 1134 911">80% to 100%</td> <td data-bbox="1142 844 1375 911">Medium to High</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="440 918 592 1041">A1</td> <td data-bbox="600 918 887 1041">investments in equity and equity related securities of large cap companies\$</td> <td data-bbox="895 918 1134 1041">80% to 100%</td> <td data-bbox="1142 918 1375 1041">Medium to High</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="440 1048 592 1216">A2</td> <td data-bbox="600 1048 887 1216">investments in equity and equity related securities of other than large cap companies</td> <td data-bbox="895 1048 1134 1216">0% to 20%</td> <td data-bbox="1142 1048 1375 1216">Medium to High</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="440 1223 592 1312">B</td> <td data-bbox="600 1223 887 1312">Debt and Money Market Instruments*</td> <td data-bbox="895 1223 1134 1312">0% to 20%</td> <td data-bbox="1142 1223 1375 1312">Low to Medium</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="440 1319 592 1402">C</td> <td data-bbox="600 1319 887 1402">Units issued by REITs & InvITs</td> <td data-bbox="895 1319 1134 1402">0 to 10%</td> <td data-bbox="1142 1319 1375 1402">Medium to High</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="440 1442 1399 1637">\$ Large cap companies would be those companies as defined under SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IM/DF3/CIR/P/2017/114 dated October 6, 2017 and as may be amended by SEBI from time to time. Currently the large cap companies are the 1st-100th in terms of full market capitalisation. The list of stocks would be as per the list published by AMFI in accordance with the said circular and updated on half yearly basis.</p> <p data-bbox="440 1677 1399 1771">*Debt securities/instruments are deemed to include securitised debt and investment in securitised debt will not exceed 50% of debt portion of the Scheme.</p> <p data-bbox="440 1812 1399 1939">*Money Market instruments includes commercial papers, commercial bills, treasury bills, Government securities having an unexpired maturity up to one year, call or notice money, certificate of deposit, usance bills, and any other like instruments as specified by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time;</p>			Asset Class	Investments	Indicative allocation	Risk profile	A	Equity and equity related securities	80% to 100%	Medium to High	A1	investments in equity and equity related securities of large cap companies\$	80% to 100%	Medium to High	A2	investments in equity and equity related securities of other than large cap companies	0% to 20%	Medium to High	B	Debt and Money Market Instruments*	0% to 20%	Low to Medium	C	Units issued by REITs & InvITs	0 to 10%	Medium to High
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C	Units issued by REITs & InvITs	0 to 10%	Medium to High																								

	<p>The Scheme will invest upto a maximum of 20% of its net assets in foreign securities as specified in the SEBI circular- SEBI/IMD/CIR No.7/104753/07 dated September 26, 2007 and any subsequent amendments thereto specified by SEBI and/or RBI from time to time. Scheme may invest in GDRs/ADRs including overseas markets in GDRs/ ADRs, overseas equity, bonds and mutual funds and such other instruments as may be allowed under the Regulations from time to time.</p> <p>To reduce the risk of the portfolio, the Scheme may use various derivative and hedging products from time to time, in the manner permitted by SEBI.</p> <p>Subject to the Regulations and the applicable guidelines issued by SEBI, the Trustee may permit the Fund to engage in securities lending and borrowing and short selling. At present, since only lending is permitted, the Fund may temporarily lend securities held with the Custodian to reputed counter-parties or on the exchange, for a fee, subject to prudent limits and controls for enhancing returns. The Fund, as per the current regulations is allowed to lend securities subject to a maximum of 50%, in aggregate, of the net assets of the Scheme and 50% of the net assets of the Scheme in the case of a single intermediary.</p> <p>The scheme may participate in the corporate bond repo transactions and in accordance with extant SEBI/RBI guidelines and any subsequent amendments thereto specified by SEBI and/or RBI from time to time. The gross exposure of the scheme to repo transactions in corporate debt securities shall not be more than 10 % of the net assets of the concerned scheme.</p> <p>Portfolio Rebalancing:</p> <p>Subject to SEBI (MF) 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. These proportions may vary depending upon the perception of the Fund Manager, the intention being at all times to seek to protect the interests of the Unit holders. In case of any deviation, the AMC will achieve a normal asset allocation pattern in a maximum period of 30 days. Where the portfolio is not rebalanced within 30 Days, justification for the same shall be placed before the Investment Committee and reasons for the same shall be recorded in writing. The Investment committee shall then decide on the course of action. However, at all times the portfolio will adhere to the overall investment objective of the Scheme.</p>
<p>Investment Strategy</p>	<p>The investment strategy of the AMC is directed to investing in stocks, which, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, are priced at a material discount to their intrinsic value. Such intrinsic value is a function of both past performance and future growth prospects. The process of discovering the intrinsic value is through in-house research supplemented by research available from other sources.</p> <p>For selecting particular stocks as well as determining the potential value of such stocks, the AMC is guided, inter alia, by one or more of the following considerations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The financial strength of the companies, as indicated by well recognised financial parameters; 2. Reputation of the management and track record; 3. Companies that are relatively less prone to recessions or cycles, either because of the nature of their businesses or superior strategies followed by their management;

	<p>4. Companies which pursue a strategy to build strong brands for their products or services and those which are capable of building strong franchises; and</p> <p>5. Market liquidity of the stock.</p> <p>Risk is managed by adequate diversification by spreading investments over a range of industries.</p> <p>The Scheme may invest in listed/unlisted equity shares as per the extant SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. The Scheme may invest in listed/unlisted and/or rated/unrated debt or money market securities, provided the investments are within the limits indicated in the asset allocation pattern. Investment in unrated debt securities is made with the prior approval of the Board of the AMC, provided the investment is in terms of the parameters approved by the Board of the Trustee. Where the proposed investment is not within the parameters as mentioned above, approval of the Boards of both the AMC and the Trustee is taken before making the investment.</p> <p>The scheme may invest in companies coming out with the IPO and whose post issue market cap (based on the issue price) would fall under above-mentioned criteria.</p> <p>The scheme may invest in another scheme of the Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund or any other Mutual Fund without charging any fees, provided that aggregate inter-scheme investment made by all schemes under the management of Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Limited or in schemes under the management of any other asset management company shall not exceed 5% of the net asset value of Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund.</p>
Portfolio Turnover	<p>The portfolio turnover will not normally exceed 150%.</p> <p>Portfolio turnover will exclude:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the turnover caused on account of investing the initial corpus; • the turnover caused on account of investing in debt and money market securities; • the turnover caused on account of fresh purchases and redemptions by Unitholders. <p>Turnover means simple average of the aggregate of purchases and sales net of the certain exclusions. These purchases and sales invite transaction costs viz. brokerage and custodian transaction charges.</p> <p>Portfolio Turnover Ratio: 55.17.</p>
Benchmark	<p>The performance of the Scheme is measured against Nifty 50 TRI.</p> <p>The composition of the aforesaid benchmark is such that, it is most suited for comparing the performance of the scheme. The Trustees reserves right to change benchmark in future for measuring performance of the scheme.</p>
Risk Mitigation	<p>Risk control measures for investment strategy</p> <p>The fund will comply with the prescribed SEBI limits on exposure. Risk is monitored and necessary action would be taken on the portfolio if required. Attribution analysis is done to monitor the under or over performance vis a vis the benchmark and the reasons for the same.</p> <p>Risk mitigation measures for portfolio volatility</p>

	<p>The overall volatility of the portfolio would be maintained in line with the objective of the scheme. The portfolio would be adequately diversified to mitigate volatility. Volatility would be monitored with respect to the benchmark and peer set.</p> <p>Risk mitigation measures for managing liquidity The scheme predominantly invests in large cap stocks which are actively traded and thereby liquid. The fund manager may also keep some portion of the portfolio in debt and money market instruments and/or cash within the specified asset allocation framework for the purpose of meeting redemptions. The liquidity would be monitored and necessary action would be taken on the portfolio if required. Stock turnover is monitored at regular intervals. The debt/money market instruments that are invested by the fund will have a short term duration.</p>
Securities Lending	Subject to Regulations and the applicable guidelines, the Trustee may permit the Fund to engage in securities lending.

C. Where will the scheme invest?

Subject to the Regulations, the amount collected the scheme can be invested in any (but not exclusively) of the following securities/ instruments, as per the indicative asset allocation given under the heading “How will the Scheme allocate its assets”:

- a. Equity and equity related securities including convertible bonds and debentures and warrants carrying the right to obtain equity shares.
- b. Securities created and issued/ guaranteed by the Central and State Governments and/or repos/reverse repos in such Government Securities as may be permitted by RBI (including but not limited to coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills).
- c. Debt obligations of domestic Government agencies and statutory bodies, which may or may not carry a Central/State Government guarantee(including but not limited to Indian Government Bond, State Development Loans issued and serviced at the Public Debt Office, Bonds issued by Central & State Government PSU’s which are guaranteed by Central or State Governments).
- d. Corporate debt (of both public and private sector undertakings) including Non convertible debentures (including bonds) and non-convertible part of convertible securities.
- e. Obligations/ Term Deposits of banks (both public and private sector) and development financial institutions to the extent permissible under SEBI Regulations
- f. Money market instruments permitted by SEBI/RBI, having maturities of up to one year or in alternative investment for the call money market as may be provided by the RBI to meet the liquidity requirements.
- g. Certificate of Deposits (CDs).
- h. Commercial Paper (CPs).
- i. Repo of corporate debt securities.
- j. Securitised Debt, not including foreign securitised debt.
- k. The non-convertible part of convertible securities.
- l. ADR/GDR of Indian Companies
- m. Any other domestic fixed income securities as permitted by SEBI / RBI from time to time. Derivative instruments like Interest Rate Swaps, Forward Rate Agreements, Interest Rate Futures (IRFs) (both perfectly and imperfectly hedged) and such other derivative instruments permitted by SEBI/RBI.
- n. Foreign securities including ADR/GDR of Indian or foreign Companies
- o. Investment in units of Real Estate Investment Trust (‘REIT’) & Infrastructure Investment Trust (‘InvIT’).
- p. Any other instruments / securities, which in the opinion of the fund manager would suit the investment objective of the scheme subject to compliance with extant Regulations.

Investment in Foreign Securities

The Scheme may also invest in suitable investment avenues in overseas financial markets for the purpose of diversification, commensurate with the Scheme objectives and subject to the provisions of SEBI Circular No. SEBI/ IMD/ CIR No.7/104753/07 dated September 26, 2007 as may be amended from time to time and any other requirements as may be stipulated by SEBI/RBI from time to time

The Scheme may, in terms of its investment objectives with the approval of SEBI/RBI invest in following Foreign Securities:

- i. ADRs/ GDRs issued by Indian or foreign companies
- ii. Equity of overseas companies listed on recognized stock exchanges overseas
- iii. Initial and follow on public offerings for listing at recognized stock exchanges overseas
- iv. 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
- v. Money market instruments rated not below investment grade
- vi. 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
- vii. Government securities where the countries are rated not below investment grade
- viii. Derivatives traded on recognized stock exchanges overseas only for hedging and portfolio balancing with underlying as securities
- ix. Short term deposits with banks overseas where the issuer is rated not below investment grade
- x. Units/securities issued by overseas mutual funds or unit trusts registered with overseas regulators and investing in
 - (a) aforesaid securities,
 - (b) Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) listed in recognized stock exchanges overseas or
 - (c) unlisted overseas securities (not exceeding 10% of their net assets).

Mutual funds can make overseas investments [as stated in point (i) to (x) above] subject to a maximum of US \$300 million (limit per mutual fund subject to overall limit of US \$7 billion) or such limits as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time.

The Mutual Fund may, where necessary appoint intermediaries as sub-managers, sub-custodians, etc. for managing and administering such investments. The appointment of such intermediaries shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI and within the permissible ceilings of expenses as stated under Regulation 52 of SEBI (MF) Regulations.

Investment in Derivatives- Interest Rate Futures (IRFs) (both perfectly and imperfectly hedged):

To reduce interest rate risk in a debt portfolio, scheme may hedge the portfolio or part of the portfolio (including one or more securities) on weighted average modified duration basis by using Interest Rate Futures (IRFs). The maximum extent of short position that may be taken in IRFs to hedge interest rate risk of the portfolio or part of the portfolio, is as per the formula given below:

$$\frac{(\text{Portfolio Modified Duration} * \text{Market Value of the Portfolio})}{(\text{Futures Modified Duration} * \text{Futures price/PAR})}$$

In case the IRF used for hedging the interest rate risk has different underlying security(s) than the existing position being hedged, it would result in imperfect hedging.

Imperfect hedging using IRFs may be considered to be exempted from the gross exposure, upto

maximum of 20% of the net assets of the scheme, subject to the following:

- a) Exposure to IRFs is created **only for hedging** the interest rate risk based on the weighted average modified duration of the bond portfolio or part of the portfolio.
- b) The scheme is permitted to resort to imperfect hedging, without it being considered under the gross exposure limits, if and only if, the correlation between the portfolio or part of the portfolio (*excluding the hedged portions, if any*) and the IRF is atleast 0.9 at the time of initiation of hedge. In case of any subsequent deviation from the correlation criteria, the same may be rebalanced within 5 working days and if not rebalanced within the timeline, the derivative positions created for hedging shall be considered under the gross exposure computed in terms of Para 3 of SEBI circular dated August 18, 2010. The correlation should be calculated for a period of last 90 days.

Explanation: If the fund manager intends to do imperfect hedging upto 15% of the portfolio using IRFs on weighted average modified duration basis, either of the following conditions need to be complied with:

i. The correlation for past 90 days between the portfolio and the IRF is at least 0.9 or

ii. The correlation for past 90 days between the part of the portfolio (excluding the hedged portions, if any) i.e. at least 15% of the net asset of the scheme (including one or more securities) and the IRF is at least 0.9.

c) At no point of time, the net modified duration of part of the portfolio being hedged should be negative.

d) The portion of imperfect hedging in excess of 20% of the net assets of the scheme should be considered as creating exposure and shall be included in the computation of gross exposure in terms of Para 3 of SEBI circular dated August 18, 2010.

The basic characteristics of the scheme will not be affected by hedging the portfolio or part of the portfolio (including one or more securities) based on the weighted average modified duration.

The interest rate hedging of the portfolio will be in the interest of the investors.

Participation of scheme in repo of corporate debt securities:

In accordance with SEBI circular no. CIR / IMD / DF / 19 / 2011 dated November 11, 2011 and CIR/IMD/DF/23/2012 dated November 15, 2012; scheme shall participate in the corporate bond repo transactions w.e.f. June 21, 2013 as per the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from time to time. Currently the applicable guidelines are as under:

- The gross exposure of the scheme to repo transactions in corporate debt securities shall not be more than 10 % of the net assets of the concerned scheme.
- The cumulative gross exposure through repo transactions in corporate debt securities along with equity, debt, units of REITs & INVITs and derivatives shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the concerned scheme.
- Mutual Funds shall participate in repo transactions only in AA and above rated corporate debt securities.
- In terms of Regulation 44 (2) mutual funds shall borrow through repo transactions only if the tenor of the transaction does not exceed a period of six months

The investment restrictions applicable to the Scheme's participation in the corporate bond repos will also be as prescribed or varied by SEBI or by the Board of Kotak Mahindra Trustee Company Limited (subject to SEBI requirements) from time to time.

The following guidelines shall be followed by Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund for participating in repo in corporate debt securities, which have been approved by the Board of AMC and Trustee Company.

(i) Category of counterparty to be considered for making investment:

All entities eligible for transacting in corporate bond repos as defined by SEBI and RBI shall be considered for repo transactions.

(ii) Credit rating of counterparty to be considered for making investment

The scheme shall participate in corporate bond repo transactions with counterparties having a minimum investment grade rating and is approved by the Investment Committee on a case-to-case basis. In case there is no rating available, the Investment Committee will decide the rating of the counterparty, and report the same to the Board from time to time.

(iii) Tenor of Repo and collateral

As a repo seller, the scheme will borrow cash for a period not exceeding 6 months or as per extant regulations.

As a repo buyer, the Scheme is allowed to undertake the transactions for maximum maturity upto one year or such other terms as may be approved by the Investment Committee.

There shall be no restriction / limitation on the tenor of collateral.

(iv) Applicable haircuts

As per RBI circular RBI/2012-13/365 IDMD.PCD. 09 /14.03.02/2012-13 dated 07/01/2013, all corporate bond repo transaction will be subject to a minimum haircut given as given below:

(1) AAA	: 07.50%
(2) AA+	: 08.50%
(3) AA	: 10.00%

The haircut will be applicable on the prevailing market value of the said security on the prevailing on the date of trade. However, the fund manager may ask for a higher haircut (while lending) or give a higher haircut (while borrowing) depending on the market prevailing liquidity situation.

Risk envisaged and mitigation measures for repo transactions:

Credit risks could arise if the counterparty does not return the security as contracted or interest received by the counter party on due date. This risk is largely mitigated, as the choice of counterparties is largely restricted and their credit rating is taken into account before entering into such transactions. Also operational risks are lower as such trades are settled on a DVP basis.

In the event of the scheme being unable to pay back the money to the counterparty as contracted, the counter party may dispose of the assets (as they have sufficient margin) and the net proceeds may be refunded to us. Thus the scheme may in remote cases suffer losses. This risk is normally mitigated by better cash flow planning to take care of such repayments.

Investment in Derivatives:

The Scheme may use derivative instruments such as index futures, stock futures, index options, stock options, warrants, convertible securities, swap agreements or any other derivative instruments that are permissible or may be permissible in future under applicable regulations, as would be commensurate with the investment objective of the Scheme. The manner of use of derivatives instruments is illustrated below:

Hedging & Portfolio balancing

As part of the fund management exercise under the Scheme, the Trustee may permit the use of any of the instruments mentioned above or any other instrument that may become permissible in the future under applicable regulations. Such investment in Index futures, Interest Rate Swaps, Stock options, Index Options, Stock Futures and other derivative instruments will be used with the objective of a) hedging the portfolio and/or b) rebalancing of the portfolio of the Scheme or c) for any other purpose as may be permitted by the Regulations from time to time.

The note below explains the concept of Index Futures, Options and Interest Rate Swaps, with an example each, for the understanding of the Unitholders.

Index Futures

Due to ease of execution and settlement, index futures are an efficient way of buying / selling an Index compared to buying / selling a portfolio of physical shares representing an Index. Index futures can be an efficient way of achieving a Scheme's investment objectives. Index futures may do away with the need for trading in individual components of the Index, which may not be possible at times, keeping in mind the circuit filter system and the liquidity in some of the scripts. Index futures can also be helpful in reducing transaction costs and processing costs on account of ease of execution of one trade compared to several trades of shares comprising the Index and will be easy to settle compared to physical portfolio of shares representing an Index

The National Stock Exchange and the Bombay Stock Exchange introduced Index futures on Nifty (NSE-50) and Sensex (BSE 30) for three serial months. For example, in the month of Jun 2020, three futures were available i.e. June, July and August 2020, each expiring on the last working Thursday of the respective month

Let us assume the Nifty Index was 10,142 as on Jun 5, 2020 and three future indices were available as under:

Month	Bid Price	Offer Price
Jun 2020	10152	10154
Jul 2020	10160	10163
Aug 2020	10180	10184

The Fund could buy an Index of Jun 2020 as on Jun 5, 2020 at an offer price of 10154. The Fund would have to pay the initial margin as regulated by the exchanges and settle its Index position with daily marked to market i.e. receive profits/pay losses on a daily basis.

The following is a hypothetical example of a typical index future trade and the associated costs compared with physical stocks.

Particulars	(Amount in Rupees)	
	Index Future	Actual Purchase of Stocks
Index as on Jun 5, 2020	10142	10142
Jun 2020 Futures Cost	10154	
A. Execution Cost		

Carry costs (10154-10142)	12.00	Nil
B. Brokerage Cost		
Assumed at 0.02% for Index Future and 0.05% for spot stocks (0.02% of 10154) (0.05% of 10142)	2.0308	5.0710
C. Securities Transaction Tax STT for Index Futures is Nil STT for Spot Stocks is 0.10% (0.10% of 10142)	Nil	10.1420
D. Gains on Surplus Funds (Assuming 3% return on 81% of the money left after paying (19% margin) (3% x 10142 x 81% x 20 days ÷ 365)	(16.6718)	Nil
Cash Market/ Sale Price at expiry	10200	10200
E. Brokerage on Sale		
Assumed at 0.02% for Index Future and 0.05% for Spot stocks (0.02% of 10200) (0.05% of 10200)	2.0400	5.1000
F. Securities Transaction Tax STT for Index Futures is 0.01% STT for Spot Stocks is 0.10% (0.01% of 10200) (0.10% of 10200)	1.0200	10.2000
Total Cost (A+B+C-D+E+F)	0.4190	30.5130
Profit	57.5810	27.4870

As the above example demonstrates, the cost differential between purchasing Index Future and 50 stocks comprising Nifty (NSE-50) is a function of the carrying cost, the interest earned available to Fund Managers and the brokerage cost applicable in both cases. However, as mentioned earlier, as the Indian equity markets continues to have limitations in execution of trades due to the lack of adequate liquidity and the concept of circuit breakers, index future can allow a fund to buy all the stocks comprising the index at a nominal additional cost.

Please note that the above example is hypothetical in nature and the figures, brokerage rates etc. are assumed. In case the execution and brokerage costs on purchase of Index Futures are high and the returns on surplus funds are less, buying of index future may not be beneficial as compared to buying stocks comprising the Index. The actual return may vary based on actuals and depends on final guidelines / procedures and trading mechanism as envisaged by stock exchanges and other regulatory authorities.

Use of futures

Futures can effectively be used as a substitute for underlying stocks e.g. if the Scheme has received fresh subscriptions and if it is not immediately possible to invest the cash so received into intended stocks, the Fund Manager can buy a Future contract and subsequently replace them by actual purchase of stocks. The reverse can be done in case of redemption of Units.

The Scheme typically holds cash in order to meet sudden redemption requests. This cash holding reduces the overall returns of the Scheme. By buying futures relative to this cash holding the Scheme can effectively increase its exposure to the market while keeping the cash required to meet redemption requirement.

Futures will be used to hedge or rebalance the Portfolio or as permitted by the Regulations from time to time.

Option Contracts (Stock and Index)

In the global financial markets, particularly securities markets, options have been, for quite many years, a means of conveying rights from one party to another at a specified price on or before a specific date, at a cost, which is called Premium. The underlying instrument can be an individual stock or a stock index such as the BSE Sensex (such options being referred to as index options). Options are used widely the world over to manage risk and generate income. Options may be preferred over futures as they provide asymmetric pay offs.

Option contracts are of two types - Call and Put; the former being the right, but not obligation, to purchase a prescribed number of shares at a specified price before or on a specific expiration date and the latter being the right, but not obligation, to sell a prescribed number of shares at a specified price before or on a specific expiration date. The specified price at which the shares are contracted to be purchased or sold is called the strike price. Options that can be exercised on or before the expiration date are called American Options, while those that can be exercised only on the expiration date are called European Options. In India, all options are European Options. Option contracts are designated by the type of option, name of the underlying, expiry month and the strike price.

Example for Options

Buying a Call Option: Let us assume that the Scheme buys a call option of ABC Ltd. with strike price of Rs. 3500, at a premium of Rs. 100. If the market price of ABC Ltd on the expiration date is more than Rs. 3500, the option will be exercised. The Scheme will earn profits once the share price crosses Rs. 3600 (Strike Price + Premium i.e. 3500+100). Suppose the price of the stock is Rs. 3800, the option will be exercised and the Scheme will buy 1 share of ABC Ltd. from the seller of the option at Rs 3500 and sell it in the market at Rs. 3800, making a profit of Rs. 200. In another scenario, if on the expiration date the stock price falls below Rs. 3500, say it touches Rs. 3000, the Scheme will choose not to exercise the option. In this case the Scheme loses the premium (Rs. 100), which will be the profit earned by the seller of the call option.

Thus for an option buyer, loss is limited to the premium that he has paid and gains are unlimited. The risk of an option writer i.e. the seller of the option, is unlimited while his gains are limited to the premiums earned. However, in the case of the Scheme, all option positions will have underlying assets and therefore all losses due to price-movement beyond the strike price will actually be an opportunity loss as illustrated in the example below.

Buying a Put Option: Let us assume that the Scheme owns shares of ABC Ltd., which are trading at Rs. 3500. The fund manager expects the price to rise to Rs. 3800 but at the same time wants to protect the downside. So, he can buy a put option at Rs. 3500 by paying a premium of, say, Rs. 100. If the stock falls to say Rs 3200 by expiry, the option becomes in-the-money by Rs. 300 and the scheme loses only the initial premium paid to buy the hedge. On the contrary, if the fund manager's view turns out to be right and the stock actually rallies to Rs. 3800, the scheme gains Rs. 300 from the stock and the hedging cost paid to buy the protection is the loss. Thus, adjusted for the hedging cost, the scheme gains Rs. 200 from the trade.

The above example is hypothetical in nature and all figures are assumed for the purpose of illustrating the use of call options in individual stocks. Similarly, analogies can be drawn to illustrate the use of put options in individual stocks, and call and put options in index.

Note on Risk: The risk (loss) for an option buyer is limited to the premium paid, while the risk (loss) of an option writer is unlimited, the latter's gain being limited to the premiums earned. However, in the case of the Scheme, as per current SEBI regulations, there is a blanket prohibition on writing of options (call or put).

Interest Rate Futures (IRFs)

Interest Rate Futures (IRF) contract is an agreement to buy or to sell a debt instrument at a specified future date at a price that is fixed today. Exchange traded IRFs are standardised contracts based on a notional coupon bearing Government of India (GOI) security. National Securities Clearing Corporation Limited (NSCCL) is the clearing and settlement agency for all deals executed in Interest Rate Futures. NSCCL acts as legal counter-party to all deals on Interest Rate Futures contract and guarantees settlement.

Using IRFs

- **Directional trading**

As there is an inverse relationship between interest rate movement and underlying bond prices, the futures price also moves in tandem with the underlying bond prices. If one has a strong view that interest rates will rise in the near future and wants to benefit from rise in interest rates; one can do so by taking short position in IRF contracts.

Example:

A trader expects long-term interest rate to rise. He decides to sell Interest Rate Futures contracts as he shall benefit from falling future prices.

Expectation	Position
Interest Rates going up	Short Futures
Interest Rates going down	Long Futures

- Trade Date- 1st April 2017
- Futures Delivery date – 1st May 2017
- Current Futures Price- Rs. 97.50
- Futures Bond Yield- 8.21%
- Trader sell 250 contracts of the May 2017 - 10 Year futures contract on NSE on 1st April 2017 at Rs. 97.50

Assuming the price moves to Rs. 97.15 on April 9, 2017, net MTM gain would be Rs. 1,75,000 ($250 \times 2000 \times 97.50 - 97.15$) (I)

Closing out the Position

- 10th April 2017 - Futures market Price – Rs. 96.70
- Trader buys 250 contracts of May 2017 at Rs. 96.70 and squares off his position
- Therefore total profit for trader $250 \times 2000 \times (97.15 - 96.70)$ is Rs. 2,25,000 (II)
- Total Profit on the trade = INR 4,00,000 (I & II)

Note on Risk:

- The risk related to hedging for use of derivatives, (apart from the derivatives risk mentioned above) is that event of risk, which we were anticipating and hedged our position to mitigate it, does not happen. In such case, the cost incurred in hedging the position would be a avoidable charge to the scheme net assets.
- Limitations on upside: Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.

- Credit Risk – The credit risk in derivative transaction is the risk that the counter party will default on its obligations and is generally low, as there is no exchange of principal amounts in a IRS / IRF derivative transaction.
- Liquidity risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Hedging

Holders of the GOI securities are exposed to the risk of rising interest rates, which in turn results in the reduction in the value of their portfolio. So in order to protect against a fall in the value of their portfolio due to falling bond prices, they can take short position in IRF contracts.

Example:

Date: 01-April-2017

Spot price of GOI Security: Rs 105.05

Futures price of IRF Contract: Rs 105.12

On 01-April-2017 XYZ bought 2000 GOI securities from spot market at Rs 105.07. He anticipates that the interest rate will rise in near future. Therefore to hedge the exposure in underlying market he may sell May 2017 Interest Rate Futures contracts at Rs 105.12

On 16-May-2017 due to increase in interest rate:

Spot price of GOI Security: Rs 104.24

Futures Price of IRF Contract: Rs 104.28

Loss in underlying market will be $(104.24 - 105.05) * 2000 = \text{Rs } 1620$

Profit in the Futures market will be $(105.12 - 104.28) * 2000 = \text{Rs } 1680$

Note on Risk:

- The risk related to hedging for use of derivatives, (apart from the derivatives risk mentioned above) is that event of risk, which we were anticipating and hedged our position to mitigate it, does not happen. In such case, the cost incurred in hedging the position would be a avoidable charge to the scheme net assets.
- Limitations on upside: Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.
- Credit Risk – The credit risk in derivative transaction is the risk that the counter party will default on its obligations and is generally low, as there is no exchange of principal amounts in a IRS / IRF derivative transaction.
- Liquidity risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Arbitrage

Arbitrage is the price difference between the bonds prices in underlying bond market and IRF contract without any view about the interest rate movement. One can earn the risk-less profit from realizing arbitrage opportunity and entering into the IRF contract.

Example:

On 18th April, 2017 buy 6.35% GOI '20 at the current market price of Rs. 97.2485

Step 1 - Short the futures at the current futures price of Rs. 97.80

Step 2 - Fund the bond by borrowing up to the delivery period (assuming borrowing rate is 8.00%)

Step 3 - On 10th May 2017, give a notice of delivery to the exchange

Under the strategy, the trader has earned a return of

$= (97.800 - 97.2485) / 97.2485 * 365 / 23$

= 9.00 % (implied repo rate)

(Note: For simplicity accrued interest is not considered for calculation)

Against its funding cost of 8.00% (borrowing rate), thereby earning risk free arbitrage.

Note on Risk:

- The risk related to hedging for use of derivatives, (apart from the derivatives risk mentioned above) is that event of risk, which we were anticipating and hedged our position to mitigate it, does not happen. In such case, the cost incurred in hedging the position would be a avoidable charge to the scheme net assets.
- Limitations on upside: Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.
- Liquidity risk pertains to how saleable a security is in the market. All securities/instruments irrespective of whether they are equity, bonds or derivatives may be exposed to liquidity risk (when the sellers outnumber buyers) which may impact returns while exiting opportunities.

Interest Rate Swap (IRS)

IRS is a widely used derivative product in the financial markets to manage interest rate risk. A typical transaction is a contract to exchange streams of interest rate obligation/income on a notional principal amount with a counter party, usually a bank. The two interest streams are, fixed rate on one side and floating rate on the other.

Example: Suppose the Fund holds a fixed rate bond of maturity 5 years carrying a fixed interest rate (coupon) of 6% p.a. payable half yearly. Such an investment runs the risk of depreciation if interest rates rise. To manage this risk, the Fund can enter into an IRS with another market participant, here the Fund contracts to pay fixed rate, say 5.25% p.a., and receive a floating rate (say overnight MIBOR). This transaction is done for a notional principal amount equal to the value of the investment. By such a contract a fixed rate income is offset by a fixed rate payment obligation leaving only a floating rate income stream. Thus, without actually investing in a floating rate asset, the Fund starts earning a floating rate income, reducing the risk of depreciation associated with the fixed rate investment. Following table summarises the cash flow streams:

Original investment	6% p.a.
Pay (Fixed rate)	5.25% p.a. (IRS)
Receive (Floating rate)	MIBOR
Net Flow	MIBOR + 0.75% p.a. (*)

* (6% p.a. – 5.25 % p.a.)

The floating rate reference is defined in the swap agreement.

The above example illustrates a case of fixed to floating rate swap. A swap could be done to move from floating rate to fixed rate in a similar fashion.

Please note that the above example is hypothetical in nature and the interest rates are assumed. The actual return may vary based on actual and depends on the interest rate prevailing at the time the swap agreement is entered into.

The Scheme will be allowed to take exposure in Interest Rate Swaps only on a non-leveraged basis. A swap will be undertaken only if there is an underlying asset in the portfolio.

The Scheme may use other derivatives such as interest rate futures, etc, to meet the investment objective of the Scheme, whenever such instruments are available in the market.

Note on Risk:

- Limitations on upside: Derivatives when used as hedging tool can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.
- Credit Risk – The credit risk in derivative transaction is the risk that the counter party will default on its obligations and is generally low, as there is no exchange of principal amounts in a IRS / IRF derivative transaction.

Stated below are the key features of other open ended equity schemes of Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund.

Kotak Equity Opportunities Fund:

Investment objective: The investment objective of the Scheme is to generate capital appreciation from a diversified portfolio of equity and equity related securities. The Scheme will invest predominantly in a mix of large and mid cap stocks from various sectors, which look promising, based on the growth pattern in the economy. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved.

Asset Allocation Pattern: A. Equity and Equity Related Securities-70%-100%; A1. Investments in equity and equity related securities of large cap companies-\$-35%-65%; A2. Investments in equity and equity related securities of mid cap companies-35%-65% ;A3. Investments in equity and equity related securities of Companies other than large and mid cap companies-0%-30% ;B. Debt and Money Market Securities-0%- 30%; C. Units issued by REITs & InvITs-0-10%

Differentiation: Kotak Equity Opportunities Fund is the only scheme offered by Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund under Large & Mid Cap Fund Category.

Quarterly AAUM (March 31, 2020: 3040.97crs, Folios (May 29, 2020): 170510

Kotak Small Cap Fund

Investment objective: The investment objective of the scheme is to generate capital appreciation from a diversified portfolio of equity and equity related securities by investing predominantly in small cap companies. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved.

Asset Allocation Pattern: A. Equity and Equity related instruments-65% to 100%; A1. investments in equity and equity related securities of small cap companies-\$-65% to 100%; A2. investments in equity and equity related securities of Companies other than small cap companies-0 to 35%;B. Debt and Money Market Securities-0 to 35%; C. Units issued by REITs & InvITs-0-10%

Differentiation: Kotak Small Cap Fund is the only scheme offered by Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund under Small cap Fund Category.

Quarterly AAUM (March 31, 2020): 1503.81crs, Folios (May 29, 2020): 73104

Kotak India EQ Contra Fund:

Investment objective: The investment objective of the Scheme is to generate capital appreciation from a diversified portfolio of equity and equity related instruments. The Scheme will invest in stocks of companies, which are fundamentally sound but are undervalued.

Asset Allocation Pattern: Equity and Equity Related Securities - 65%-100%; Debt and Money Market Securities - 0%-35%;

Differentiation: Kotak India EQ Contra Fund is the only scheme offered by Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund under Contra Fund Category.

Quarterly AAUM (March 31, 2020): 840.10 crs, Folios (May 29, 2020): 55375

Kotak Tax Saver Fund :

Investment objective: The investment objective of the scheme is to generate long-term capital appreciation from a diversified portfolio of equity and equity related securities and enable investors to avail the income tax rebate, as permitted from time to time.

Asset Allocation Pattern: Equity and Equity Related Securities - 80%-100%; Debt and Money Market Securities - 0% - 20%;

Differentiation: Kotak Tax Saver Fund is the only scheme offered by Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund under ELSS Category.

Quarterly AAUM (March 31, 2020): 1097.49crs, Folios (May 29, 2020): 203518

Kotak Standard Multicap Fund :

Investment objective: The investment objective of the scheme is to generate long-term capital appreciation from a portfolio of equity and equity related securities, generally focused on a few selected sectors. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved.

Asset Allocation Pattern: Equity and Equity related Securities-65%-100%; Debt & Money Market Instruments-0% - 35%; Units issued by REITs & InvITs-0%-10%

Differentiation: Kotak Standard Multicap Fund is the only scheme offered by Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund under Multi Cap Fund Category.

Quarterly AAUM (March 31, 2020): 28838.1314crs, Folios (May 29, 2020): 1478373

Kotak Infrastructure & Economic Reform Fund

Investment objective: The investment objective of the Scheme is to generate long-term capital appreciation from a diversified portfolio of predominantly equity and equity-related securities of companies involved in economic development of India as a result of potential investments in infrastructure and unfolding economic reforms. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved.

Asset Allocation Pattern: Equity and equity related securities of companies involved in economic development of India as a result of potential investments in infrastructure and unfolding economic reforms-80%- 100%; Equity and equity related securities of companies other than those involved in economic development of India as a result of potential investments in infrastructure and unfolding economic reforms-0%- 20%; Debt & money market securities/instruments/funds-0% – 20%; Units issued by REITs & InvITs-0-10%

Differentiation: Kotak Infrastructure & Economic Reform Fund is the only scheme offered by Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund under Sectoral Category.

Quarterly AAUM (March 31,2020): 313.13 crs, Folios (March 31, 2020): 20709

Kotak Emerging Equity Fund:

Investment objective: The investment objective of the scheme is to generate long-term capital appreciation from a portfolio of equity and equity related securities, by investing predominantly in mid companies. The scheme may also invest in Debt and Money Market Instruments, as per the asset allocation table. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved.

Asset Allocation Pattern: A. Equity & Equity related Securities-65%-100%; A1. investments in equity and equity related securities of mid cap companies-65%-100%;A2. investments in equity and equity related securities of Companies other than mid cap companies-0% to 35%;B. Debt & Money Market Instruments-0% - 35%;C. Units issued by REITs & InvITs-0-10%

Differentiation: Kotak Emerging Equity Fund is the only scheme offered by Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund under Mid Cap Fund Category.

Quarterly AAUM (March 31, 2020): 6390.59crs, Folios (May 29, 2020): 402658

Kotak Pioneer Fund

Investment objective: The investment objective of the scheme is to generate capital appreciation from a diversified portfolio of equity, equity related instruments and units of global mutual funds which invests into such companies that utilize new forms of production, technology, distribution or processes which are likely to challenge existing markets or value networks, or displace established

market leaders, or bring in novel products and/or business models. However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realized.

Asset Allocation Pattern: A. Equity & Equity related Securities Equity and Equity Related Securities of companies having pioneering innovations theme -80%-100%; B. investments Equity and Equity Related Securities of companies other than having pioneering innovations theme -0%-20%; C. Debt & Money Market Instruments-0%- 20%;D. Units issued by REITs & InvITs-0-10%

Differentiation: Kotak Pioneer Fund is the only scheme offered by Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund under Thematic Category.

Quarterly AAUM (March 31, 2020): 675.76 crs , Folios (May 29, 2020): 30672

Kotak Focused Equity Fund:

Investment objective: The investment objective of the scheme is to generate long term capital appreciation/income by investing in equity & equity related instruments across market capitalization of up to 30 companies. However, there is no assurance that the objective of the scheme will be realized.

Asset Allocation Pattern: Equity and Equity related Instruments# : 65 - 100%; Debt & Money Market Instruments : 0 - 35%; Units issued by REITs & InvITs-0-10%.

#Subject to overall limit of 30 stocks across market capitalization.

Differentiation: Kotak Focused Equity Fund is the only scheme offered by Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund under Focused Fund category.

Quarterly AAUM (March 31, 2020): 1544.87 crores Folios (May 29, 2020): 73398

D. Fundamental Attributes

Following are the fundamental attributes of the scheme, in terms of Regulation 18 (15A) of SEBI (MF) Regulations:

- (i) Type of the scheme :As mentioned under the heading “Type of the Scheme” of Chapter III
- (ii) Investment Objective: As mentioned under the heading “Investment Objective” of Chapter III
- (iii) Investment Pattern : As mentioned under the heading “How will the scheme allocate its assets” of Chapter III
- (iv) Terms of Issue:
 - a. Liquidity provisions such as listing, repurchase, redemption. Investors may refer Chapter IV for detailed information on listing, repurchase and redemption.
 - b. Aggregate fees and expenses charged to the scheme. Investors may refer Chapter V on fees and expenses charged to the scheme.
 - c. Any safety net or guarantee provided – Not Applicable.

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

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

E. Who manages the scheme?

Name	Age	Qualification	Business Experience	Schemes Managed
Mr. Harish Krishnan	40 Years	CFA, PGDBM (IIM Kozhikode), B. Tech (Electronics & Communications)	Mr. Harish Krishnan has 15 years of experience spread over Equity Research and Fund Management. Prior to joining Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund, he was based out of Singapore and Dubai, managing Kotak's offshore funds. He has also worked at Infosys Technologies Ltd in his earlier stint. He is a Bachelor of Technology (Electronics & Communications) from Government Engineering College, Trichur, a post Graduate in Management from Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode and a Chartered Financial Analyst from the CFA Institute.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kotak Infrastructure & Economic Reform Fund • Kotak Bluechip Fund • Kotak India Growth Fund Series 5 • Kotak Balanced Advantage Fund • Kotak Equity Savings Fund • Kotak Focused Equity Fund • Kotak Pioneer Fund
Mr. Arjun Khanna	37 years	CFA, FRM, MMS (Finance), B.E (Electronics)	Mr. Arjun Khanna has over 13 years of experience out of which 12 years has been with Mutual Funds in Equity Research. Prior to joining Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund, he was with Principal Mutual Funds. He has also worked at Citibank N.A. in his earlier stint. He is a Bachelor of Engineering (Electronics) and has done his Masters of Management (Finance) from Jamnalal Bajaj Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai. He has received the Chartered Financial Analyst designation from the CFA Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kotak Infrastructure & Economic Reform Fund • Kotak Bluechip Fund • Kotak Equity Hybrid Fund • Kotak Emerging Equity Scheme • Kotak Equity Savings Fund • Kotak Small Cap Fund • Kotak Standard Multicap Fund • Kotak Debt Hybrid Fund • Kotak Equity Opportunities Fund • Kotak Banking and PSU Debt Fund • Kotak Bond Short Term Fund • Kotak Bond • Kotak Corporate Bond Fund • Kotak Dynamic Bond Fund • Kotak Money Market

				<p>Fund</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kotak Credit Risk Fund • Kotak Liquid Fund • Kotak Low Duration Fund • Kotak Medium Term Fund • Kotak Savings Fund • Kotak Gilt Fund • Kotak Balanced Advantage Fund • Kotak Global Emerging Market Fund • Kotak Asset Allocator • Kotak Pioneer Fund • Kotak Focused Equity Fund
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Mr. Harish Krishnan has been managing the scheme since January 1, 2014. Mr. Arjun Khanna is the dedicated fund manager for investments in foreign securities.

F. What are Investment Restrictions?

As per the Trust Deed read with the SEBI (MF) 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 the equity shares or equity related instruments of any company.

Provided that, the limit of 10% shall not be applicable for investments in case of index fund or sector or industry specific scheme.

2. All investments by a mutual fund scheme in equity shares and equity related instruments shall only be made provided such securities are listed or to be listed

3. The Mutual Fund under all its Scheme(s) shall not own more than 10% of any company's paid up capital carrying voting rights.

Provided, investment in the asset management company or the trustee company of a mutual fund shall be governed by clause (a), of sub-regulation (1), of regulation 7B.

4. 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 securitized debt which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency registered with the Board.

5. The investment of the Scheme in the following instruments shall not exceed 10% of the debt portfolio of the Scheme and the group exposure in such instruments shall not exceed 5% of the debt portfolio of the Scheme: -
 - Unsupported rating of debt instruments (i.e. without factoring-in credit enhancements) is below investment grade; and –
 - Supported rating of debt instruments (i.e. after factoring-in credit enhancement) is above investment grade

The above limits shall not be applicable on investments in securitized debt instruments. Investment by the Scheme in debt instruments, having credit enhancements backed by equity shares directly or indirectly, shall have a minimum cover of 4 times considering the market value of such shares.

Further, the investment in debt instruments having credit enhancements should be sufficiently covered to address the market volatility and reduce the inefficiencies of invoking of the pledge or cover, whenever required, without impacting the interest of the investors. In case of fall in the value of the cover below the specified limit, AMC's will initiate necessary steps to ensure protection of the interest of the investors.

6. Debentures, irrespective of any residual maturity period (above or below one year), shall attract the investment restrictions as applicable for debt instruments. It is further clarified that the investment limits are applicable to all debt securities, which are issued by public bodies/institutions such as electricity boards, municipal corporations, state transport corporations etc. guaranteed by either state or central government. Government securities issued by central/state government or on its behalf by the RBI are exempt from the above investment limits.
7. The Scheme may invest in another scheme under the same AMC or any other mutual fund without charging any fees, provided that aggregate inter-scheme investment made by all schemes under the same AMC or in schemes under the management of any other asset management shall not exceed 5% of the net asset value of the Mutual Fund. However the aforesaid provision will not apply to fund of funds scheme.
8. The Scheme shall not make any investments in:
 - (a) any unlisted security of an associate or group company of the Sponsors; or
 - (b) any security issued by way of private placement by an associate or group company of the Sponsors; or
 - (c) the listed securities of group companies of the Sponsors which is in excess of 25% of the net assets.
9. The Scheme shall not invest in any Fund of Funds Scheme.
10. A fund of funds scheme shall be subject to the following investment restrictions:

A scheme shall not invest its assets other than in schemes of mutual funds, except to the extent of funds required for meeting the liquidity requirements for the purpose of repurchases or redemptions, as disclosed in the Scheme Information Document of fund of funds scheme.

11. Transfer of investments from one scheme to another scheme in the same Mutual Fund, shall be allowed only if:-
 - (a) such transfers are made at the prevailing market price for quoted Securities on spot basis (spot basis shall have the same meaning as specified by 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.
12. The Mutual Fund shall buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relevant securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities:
 - Provided that the Mutual Fund may engage in short selling of securities in accordance with the framework relating to short selling and securities lending and borrowing specified by SEBI.
 - Provided further that the Mutual Fund may enter into derivatives transactions in a recognized stock exchange, subject to the framework 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 Reserve Bank of India in this regard.
13. No loans for any purpose may be advanced by the Mutual Fund and the Mutual Fund shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs of the Schemes for the purpose of payment of interest or dividends to Unit Holders, provided that the Mutual Fund shall not borrow more than 20% of the net assets of each of the Schemes and the duration of such borrowing shall not exceed a period of six months.
14. The Mutual Fund shall enter into transactions relating to Government Securities only in dematerialised form.
15. The mutual fund shall get the securities purchased / transferred in the name of the fund on account of the concerned scheme, where investments are intended to be of long term nature.
16. Pending deployment of funds of a scheme in terms of investment objectives of the scheme, a mutual fund may invest them in short term deposits of schedule commercial banks, subject to the guidelines issued by SEBI vide its circular dated April 16, 2007, to be read with SEBI circular dated August 16, 2019 and September 20, 2019, as may be amended from time to time.. The AMC shall not charge any investment management and advisory fees for parking of funds in such short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks for the scheme.
17. In accordance with SEBI circular no. CIR/IMD/DF/21/2012 dated September 13, 2012, CIR/IMD/DF/24/2012 dated November 19, 2012, SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO//DF2/CIR/P/2016/35 dated February 15, 2016, SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2016/68 dated August 10, 2016 and SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2017/14 dated February 22, 2017 in case of debt schemes, the total exposure to single sector shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme. However this limit is not applicable for investments in Bank CDs, Tri-party Repo, G-Secs, T-Bills short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks and AAA rated securities issued by Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks.

Provided that an additional exposure to financial services sector (over and above the limit of 20%) not exceeding 10% of the net assets of the scheme shall be allowed by way of increase in exposure to Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) only; Further, an additional exposure of 5% of the net assets of the scheme has been allowed for investments in securitized debt instruments based on retail housing loan portfolio and/or affordable housing loan portfolio.

However the overall exposure in HFCs shall not exceed the sector exposure limit of 20% of the net assets of the scheme.

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 20% of the net assets of the scheme.

18. In accordance with SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO//DF2/CIR/P/2016/35 dated February 15, 2016 and SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2019/104 dated October 01, 2019, in case of debt scheme the total exposure in a group, except and in the group of sponsor and the asset management company, (excluding investments in securities issued by Public Sector Units, Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks) shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme. Such investment limit may be extended to 25% of the net assets of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees.

Further, the investments in debt and money market instruments of group companies of both the sponsor and the asset management company shall not exceed 10% of the net assets of the scheme. Such investment limit may be extended to 15% of the net assets of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees.

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.

19. In accordance with the guidelines as stated under SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2019/104 dated October 01, 2019, investments in following instruments as specified in the said circular, as may be amended from time to time, shall be applicable:
- i. The Scheme shall not invest in unlisted debt instruments including commercial papers (CPs), other than (a) government securities, (b) other money market instruments and (c) derivative products such as Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Interest Rate Futures (IRF), etc. which are used by mutual funds for hedging. However, mutual fund schemes may invest in unlisted Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) not exceeding 10% of the debt portfolio of the scheme subject to the condition that such unlisted NCDs have a simple structure (i.e. with fixed and uniform coupon, fixed maturity period, without any options, fully paid up upfront, without any credit enhancements or structured obligations) and are rated and secured with coupon payment frequency on monthly basis. Provided further that, the Scheme shall comply with the norms under this clause within the time and in the manner as may be specified by the Board.
 - ii. Further, investment in unrated debt and money market instruments, other than government securities, treasury bills, derivative products such as Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Interest Rate Futures (IRF), etc. by mutual fund schemes shall be subject to the conditions as specified in the said circular:
 - iii. Investments should only be made in such instruments, including bills re-discounting, usance bills, etc., that are generally not rated and for which separate investment norms or limits are not provided in SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996 and various circulars issued thereunder.
 - iv. Exposure of mutual fund schemes in such instruments, shall not exceed 5% of the net assets of the schemes.

All such investments shall be made with the prior approval of the Board of AMC and the Board of trustees.

20. Investment restrictions w.r.t. REITs and InvITS:

- a) The Mutual Fund under all its schemes shall not own more than 10% of units issued by a single issuer of REIT and InvIT.
- b) The Scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in the units of REITs and InvITs.
- c) The Scheme shall not invest more than 5% of its NAV in the units of REITs and InvITs issued by a single issuer.

Limits for investment in derivatives instruments

In accordance with SEBI circulars nos. DNP/Cir-29/2005 dated September 14, 2005, DNP/Cir-30/2006 dated January 20, 2006 and SEBI/DNP/Cir-31/2006 dated September 22, 2006, the following conditions shall apply to the Scheme's participation in the derivatives market. The investment restrictions applicable to the Scheme's participation in the derivatives market will be as prescribed or varied by SEBI or by the Trustees (subject to SEBI requirements) from time to time.

I. Position limit for the Mutual Fund in equity index options contracts

- a. The Mutual Fund position limit in all equity index options contracts on a particular underlying index shall be Rs. 500 crore or 15% of the total open interest of the market in equity index option contracts, whichever is higher.
- b. This limit would be applicable on open positions in all options contracts on a particular underlying index.

ii. Position limit for the Mutual Fund in equity index futures/stock futures contracts:

The Mutual Fund position limit in all equity index futures/stock futures contracts on a particular underlying index shall be Rs. 500 crore; or 15% of the total open interest in the market in equity index futures/stock futures contracts, whichever is higher.

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

iii. Additional position limit for hedging.

In addition to the position limits at point (i) and (ii) above, Mutual Fund may take exposure in equity index derivatives subject to the following limits:

Short positions in index derivatives (short futures, short calls and long puts) shall not exceed (in notional value) the Mutual Fund's holding of stocks.

Long positions in index derivatives (long futures, long calls and short puts) shall not exceed (in notional value) the Mutual Fund's holding of cash, government securities, T-Bills and similar instruments.

iv. Position limit for the Mutual Fund for stock based derivative contracts

The combined futures and options position limit shall be 20% of applicable MWPL

v. Position limit for the Scheme

The position limits for the Scheme and disclosure requirements are as follows–

For stock option and stock futures contracts, the gross open position across all derivative contracts on a particular underlying stock of a scheme of the Mutual Fund 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).

This position limit shall be applicable on the combined position in all derivative contracts on an underlying stock at a Stock Exchange.

For index based contracts, the Mutual Fund shall disclose the total open interest held by its scheme or all schemes put together in a particular underlying index, if such open interest equals to or exceeds 15% of the open interest of all derivative contracts on that underlying index.

Exposure Limits:

As per SEBI circular no. Cir / IMD / DF / 11 / 2010 dated August 18, 2010 on “Review of norms for investment and disclosure by Mutual Funds in derivatives”, the limits for exposure towards derivatives are as under:

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

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

As and when SEBI notifies amended limits in position limits for exchange traded derivative contracts in future, the aforesaid position limits, to the extent relevant, shall be read as if they were substituted with the SEBI amended limits.

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

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

Apart from the above investment restrictions, the Fund follows certain internal norms vis-à-vis limiting exposure to scrips, sectors etc, within the above mentioned restrictions, and these are subject to review from time to time

Modifications, if any, in the Investment Restrictions on account of amendments to the Regulations shall supercede/override the provisions of the Trust Deed.

E. Additional Scheme Related Disclosures

a. Aggregate investment in the Scheme of certain categories of persons as on May 31, 2020:

The AMC reserves the right to invest its own funds in the Scheme as may be decided by the AMC from time to time. Under the Regulations, the AMC is not permitted to charge any investment management and advisory services fee on its own investment in the Scheme.

Aggregate Investment by the concerned Fund Manager(s) in the scheme is Rs. 20.59 Lakhs .

Aggregate Investment by the Kotak AMC'S Board of Directors in the scheme is Rs.11.54 Lakhs

Aggregate Investment by Key Managerial Person of Kotak AMC in the scheme is Rs.192.46 Lakhs

b. Scheme's Portfolio Holdings and Sector wise fund allocation (As on May 31, 2020) –

(1)Top 10 holdings by issuer

Top 10 Holdings Issuer Wise	Percentage to Net Assets
Reliance Industries Ltd.	8.75
HDFC Bank Ltd.	7.92
Infosys Ltd.	6.34
ICICI Bank Ltd.	5.69
Tata Consultancy Services Ltd.	4.57
Bharti Airtel Ltd.	3.93
Hindustan Unilever Ltd.	3.89
Larsen and Toubro Ltd.	3.55
Tripaty Repo (Collateralized Borrowing and Lending Obligation/ Reverse Repo)	3.42
HDFC Ltd.	3.36

Note: Reverse Repo includes Corporate Bond Repo (if any).

(2) Fund allocation Sector wise

Sector	Percentage to Net Assets
Financial Services	30.10
Oil And Gas	12.95
Consumer Goods	12.80
It	12.13
Automobile	5.22
Cement & Cement Products	4.63
Construction	4.30
Telecom	3.93
Pharma	3.51
Triparty repo (Collateralized Borrowing and Lending Obligation/ Reverse Repo)	3.42
Services	1.83
Industrial Manufacturing	1.31
Fertilisers & Pesticides	1.19
Chemicals	0.95
Power	0.78
Healthcare Services	0.74
Metals	0.70
Textiles	0.67
Net Derivatives Exposure	0.21
Net Current Assets	-1.37

Note: Reverse Repo includes Corporate Bond Repo (if any).

c. Website link for Monthly Portfolio Holding:

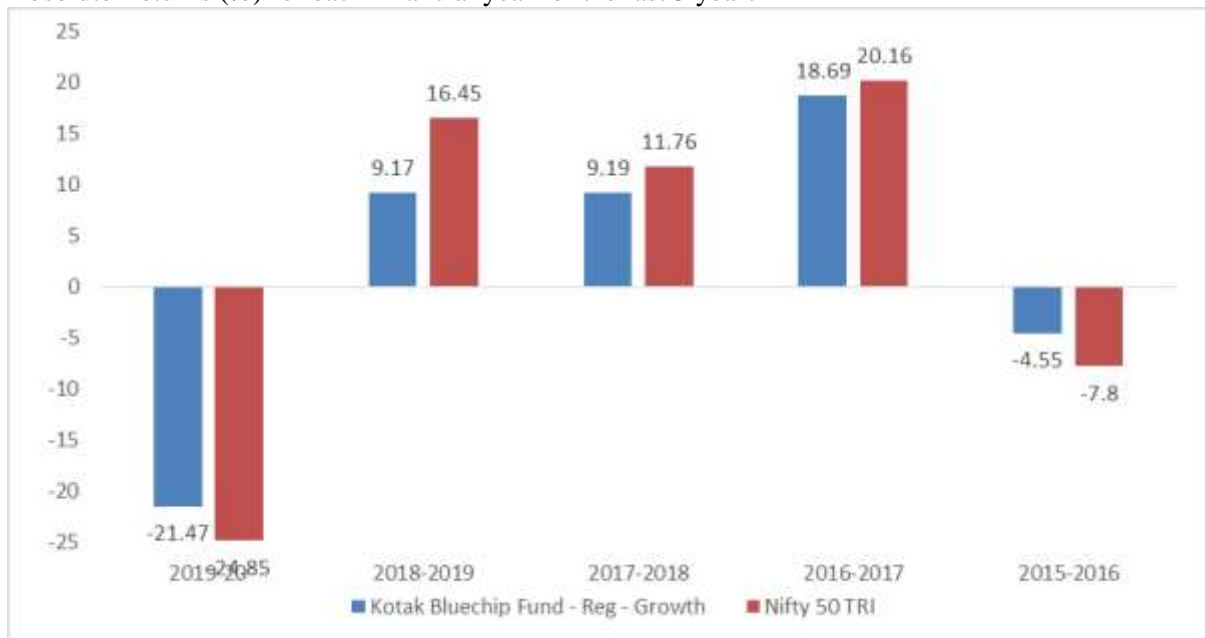
Please visit assetmanagement.kotak.com/forms&essentials/information/portfolios to obtain Scheme's latest monthly portfolio holding statement.

G. How has the scheme performed?**Performance of the scheme as on May 29, 2020**

Compounded Annualised Growth Returns (%)	Scheme Returns - Regular Plan - Dividend	Nifty 50 (TRI)
Returns for the last 1 Year	17.71%	15.17%
Returns for the last 3 Years	-15.50%	-18.57%
Returns for the last 5 Years	-0.55%	1.23%
Since Inception	3.18%	3.93%

TRI - Total Return Index, In terms of SEBI circular dated January 4, 2018, the performance of the scheme is benchmarked to the Total Return variant (TRI) of the Benchmark Index. As TRI data is not available since inception of the scheme, benchmark performance is calculated using composite CAGR of S&P BSE Sensex PRI values from Dec 29, 1998 to May 31, 2007.

Absolute Returns (%) for each financial year for the last 5 years



Past performance may or may not be sustained in future.

IV. UNITS AND OFFER

This section provides details you need to know for investing in the scheme.

A. Ongoing Offer Details

<p>Ongoing Offer Period</p> <p>This is the date from which the scheme reopened for subscriptions/redemptions after the closure of the NFO period.</p>	<p>Scheme Reopened on January 21, 1999</p>
<p>Ongoing price for subscription (purchase)/switch-in</p> <p>This is the price you need to pay for purchase/switch-in.</p>	<p>At the applicable NAV.</p> <p>The Methodology of calculating the Sale price for mutual fund units (Purchase price for investors) is given below:</p> <p>Sale price is the price at which investor can invest in units of mutual fund schemes. The entry load has been abolished with effect from August 01, 2009 vide SEBI Circular no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 4/ 168230/09 dated August 01, 2009. Hence, Sale price is equal to the applicable NAV.</p>
<p>Ongoing price for redemption (sale) /switch outs (to other schemes/plans of the Mutual Fund) by investors.</p> <p>This is the price you will receive for redemptions/switch outs.</p> <p>Example: If the applicable NAV is Rs. 10, exit load is 2% then redemption price will be: Rs. 10* (1-0.02) = Rs. 9.80</p>	<p>The redemption will be at Applicable NAV based prices, subject to applicable exit load; if any.</p> <p>As required under the Regulations, the Fund will ensure that the Redemption Price is not lower than 93% of the NAV and the Purchase Price is not higher than 107% of the NAV, provided that the difference between the Redemption Price and Purchase Price of the Units shall not exceed the permissible limit of 7% of the Purchase Price, as provided for under the Regulations.</p> <p>The Methodology of calculating the Repurchase price (Redemption price) of units is given below:</p> <p>Repurchase price is the price at which investor can redeem units of mutual fund schemes. While calculating repurchase price the exit load, as applicable, is deducted from the applicable NAV.</p> <p>For example, If the applicable NAV is Rs. 10, exit load is 1% then repurchase price will be: Rs. 10* (1-0.01) = Rs. 9.90.</p>
<p>Cut off timing for subscriptions/redemptions/ switches</p> <p>This is the time before which your application (complete in all respects) should reach the official points of acceptance.</p>	<p>Applicable NAV for Purchases/Switch-ins</p> <p>a) <u>For amounts greater than or equal to Rs. 2 lakhs:</u></p> <p>(i) In respect of valid applications received upto 3.00 p.m. on a business day and entire amount is available in the mutual fund's account for utilization before the cut off time of the same day – closing NAV of the day of receipt of application;</p> <p>(ii) In respect of valid applications received after 3.00 p.m. on a business day and the entire amount is</p>

available in the mutual fund's account for utilization before cut off time of the next business day – the closing NAV of the next business day;

(iii) Irrespective of the time of receipt of the application where the entire amount is available in Mutual fund's account for utilization before cut off time on any subsequent business day – units will be allotted at such subsequent business day's NAV.

b) For amounts less than Rs. 2 lakhs:

- (i) In respect of valid applications received upto 3.00 p.m. with a local cheque or demand draft payable at par at the place where it is received – closing NAV of the day of receipt of application;
- (ii) In respect of valid applications received after 3.00 p.m. with a local cheque or demand draft payable at par at the place where it is received – closing NAV of the next business day.

Notes:

1. It is clarified that switches will be considered as redemption in the switch out scheme and purchase / subscription in the switch in scheme considering the value of the transactions.
2. Cheques received on a business day may be deposited with the primary bankers of the respective location on the next business day. NAV shall be as per the applicable NAV mentioned above. To enable early sighting of funds by the scheme, investors are requested to avail of electronic facilities like RTGS / NEFT in respect of subscriptions and submit the proof of transfer of funds alongwith their applications. AMC shall not be responsible for any delay on account of banking clearance or circumstances which are beyond the control of AMC.

Applicable NAV for Redemption/ Switch outs

- a) where the application received upto 3.00 pm – closing NAV of the day of receipt of application; and
- b) an application received after 3.00 pm – closing NAV of the next business day.

Further, where the AMC or the Registrar has provided a facility to the investors to redeem /switch-out of the Scheme through the medium of Internet by logging onto specific web-sites or any other facilities offered by the AMC and where investors have signed up for using these facilities, the Applicable NAVs will be as provided above.

Pursuant to AMFI circular no. 135/BP/35/2012-13 dated February 18, 2013, the following practice of aggregating split transactions is made applicable from March 4, 2013 and accordingly the closing NAV of the day on which the funds are available for utilization shall be applied where the aggregated amount of investments is Rs. 2 lacs and above as under:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. All transactions received on the same day (as per Time stamp rule). b. Transactions will include purchases, additional purchases, excluding Switches, SIP/STP/FSIP and triggered transactions. c. Aggregations will be done on the basis of investor/s PAN. In case of joint holding, transactions with similar holding structures will be aggregated. d. All transactions will be aggregated where investors holding pattern is same as stated above, irrespective of whether the amount of the individual transaction is above or below Rs 2 lacs. e. Only transactions in the same scheme will be clubbed. This will include transactions at option level (Dividend and Growth). f. Transactions in the name of minor received through guardian will not be aggregated with the transaction in the name of same guardian.
<p>Where can the applications for purchase/redemption switches be submitted?</p>	<p>Applications can be made either by way of a “Regular Application or Transaction slip” along with a cheque/DD or fund transfer instruction. The Fund may introduce other newer methods of application which will be notified as and when introduced. Investors should complete the Application Form and deliver it along with a cheque/draft (i.e. in case of “Regular Application”) or fund transfer instructions at any of the official points of acceptance of transactions listed below,</p> <p>First time investments can be made only by way of duly filled in application form.</p> <p>(1) At the Official points of acceptance of transactions as given on the back cover of this document. (2) For investments through switch transactions, transaction slip with application forms can be submitted at the AMC branches and CAMS Investor Service Centres & branches given in the last page.</p>
<p>Direct Plan</p>	<p>With effect from January 1, 2013, there are two plans under scheme namely, Regular Plan and Direct Plan</p> <p>Regular Plan: This Plan is for investors who wish to route their investment through any distributor.</p> <p>Direct Plan: This Plan is only for investors who purchase /subscribe Units in a Scheme directly with the Fund and is not available for investors who route their investments through a Distributor.</p> <p>The portfolio of both plans will be unsegregated.</p> <p>All characteristics such as Investment Objective, Asset Allocation</p>

	<p>Pattern, Investment Strategy, risk factors, minimum investment amount, additional investment amount, availability of options including sub options, SIP/STP/SWP/DTP/FSIP facilities offered and terms and conditions including load structure will be the same for Direct Plan and Regular Plan. Except that</p> <p>(a) Switch of investments from Regular Plan, where the transaction has been received with broker code (whether the investments were made before or after the January 1, 2013) to Direct Plan shall be subject to applicable exit load, if any.</p> <p>(b) No exit load shall be levied:</p> <p>(i) in case of switch of investment from Regular Plan, where transaction has been received without broker code (whether the investments were made before or after the January 1, 2013) to Direct Plan.</p> <p>(i) in case of switch of investments from Direct Plan to Regular Plan.</p> <p>Direct Plan shall have a lower expense ratio excluding distribution expenses, commission, etc and no commission for distribution of Units will be paid / charged under Direct Plan.</p> <p>Investments through systematic routes:</p> <p>In case of Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) / Systematic Transfer Plan (STP)/, etc registered prior to the January 1, 2013 without any distributor code under the Regular Plan, installments falling on or after February 1, 2013 will automatically be processed under the Direct Plan. However, investors who intend to continue with their future installments in Regular Plan, may opt to do so by submitting a written request to AMC before February 1, 2013.</p> <p>Investors who had registered for SIP/STP facility prior to January 1, 2013 with distributor code and wish to invest their future installments into the Direct Plan, shall make a written request to the Fund in this behalf. The Fund will take at least 15 days to process such requests. Intervening installments will continue in the Regular) Plan.</p> <p>The terms and conditions of the existing registered enrolment shall continue to apply.</p> <p>Redemption/Switch requests: Where Units under a Scheme are held under both Direct Plan and Regular Plan, investors should clearly mention the plan from which redemption/switch requests are to be processed. If the investor does not mention the plan then the application may be rejected.</p>						
<p>Minimum application amount</p>	<p>Minimum application amount for purchases</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="550 1713 831 1816">Initial Purchase (Non-SIP)</th> <th data-bbox="831 1713 1070 1816">Additional Purchase (Non-SIP)</th> <th data-bbox="1070 1713 1351 1816">SIP Purchase</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="550 1816 831 1982">Rs. 1000/- and in multiples of Re. 1 for purchases and of Re. 0.01 for switches</td> <td data-bbox="831 1816 1070 1982">Rs. 1000/- and in multiples of Re. 1 for purchases and of Re. 0.01 for switches</td> <td data-bbox="1070 1816 1351 1982">Rs. 100/- (Subject to a minimum of 10 SIP installments of Rs. 100/- each)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Initial Purchase (Non-SIP)	Additional Purchase (Non-SIP)	SIP Purchase	Rs. 1000/- and in multiples of Re. 1 for purchases and of Re. 0.01 for switches	Rs. 1000/- and in multiples of Re. 1 for purchases and of Re. 0.01 for switches	Rs. 100/- (Subject to a minimum of 10 SIP installments of Rs. 100/- each)
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	<p>Minimum amount for redemption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Rupees (Non- SWP/STP) - Rs. 1000/- • In Units (Non- SWP/STP) - 100 units • In Rupees (Non- SWP/STP) - Rs. 1000/- or entire appreciation /-
Minimum balance to be maintained	<p>If the holding is less than Rs. 1000 or 100 units, after processing the redemption request, the entire amount/units will be redeemed from the Scheme.</p> <p>In case of Units held in dematerialized mode, the redemption request can be given only in number of units and the provision pertaining to minimum repurchase amount / units and minimum balance shall not be applicable to such investors.</p>
<p>Who can invest</p> <p>This is an indicative list and you are requested to consult your financial advisor to ascertain whether the scheme is suitable to your risk profile.</p>	<p>The following are eligible to apply for purchase of the Units:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resident Indian Adult Individuals, either singly or jointly (not exceeding three). • Parents/Lawful guardians on behalf of Minors. • Companies, corporate bodies, registered in India. • Registered Societies and Co-operative Societies authorised to invest in such Units. • Public sector undertakings, public/Statutory corporations subject to general or specific permissions granted to them by the Central/State governments from time to time. • Religious and Charitable Trusts under the provisions of 11(5) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 read with Rule 17C of the Income Tax Rules, 1962. • Trustees of private trusts authorised to invest in mutual fund schemes under their trust deeds. • Partner(s) of Partnership Firms. • Association of Persons or Body of Individuals, whether incorporated or not. • Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs). • Banks (including Co-operative Banks and Regional Rural Banks) and Financial Institutions and Investment Institutions. • Non-Resident Indians/Persons of Indian origin resident abroad (NRIs) on full repatriation or non-repatriation basis. • Other Mutual Funds registered with SEBI. • Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) or sub-accounts of FPI's registered with SEBI. • International Multilateral Agencies approved by the Government of India. • Army/Navy/Air Force, Para-Military Units and other eligible institutions. • Scientific and Industrial Research Organizations. • Provident/Pension/Gratuity and such other Funds as and when permitted to invest. • Public Financial Institution as defined under the Companies Act 2013. • Foreign Portfolio Investor • Universities and Educational Institutions.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other schemes of Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund may, subject to the conditions and limits prescribed in the SEBI Regulations and/or by the Trustee, AMC or Sponsor, subscribe to the Units under the Scheme. <p>The list given above is indicative and the applicable law, if any, shall supersede the list.</p> <p>Acceptance of Subscriptions from U.S. Persons and Residents of Canada w.e.f. November 17, 2016 : -</p> <p>The Scheme shall not accept subscriptions from U.S. Persons and Residents of Canada, except where transaction request received from Non – resident Indian (NRIs) / Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) who at the time of investment are present in India and submit physical transaction request along with such declarations / documents as may be prescribed by Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Ltd and Kotak Mahindra Trustee Company Ltd.</p> <p>The AMC shall accept such investments subject to the applicable laws and such other terms and conditions as may be notified by the AMC/ Trustee Company. The investor shall be responsible for complying with all the applicable laws for such investments.</p> <p>The AMC reserves the right to put the transaction request on hold/reject the transaction request, or reverse the units allotted, as the case may be, as and when identified by the AMC, which are not in compliance with the terms and conditions notified in this regard.</p> <p>The Trustee/AMC reserves the right to change/modify the provisions mentioned above at a later date.</p>
How to Apply	<p>Application form and Key Information Memorandum may be obtained from the offices of AMC or Investor Services Centers of the Registrar or distributors or downloaded from Investors are also advised to refer to Statement of Additional Information before submitting the application form.</p> <p>All cheques and drafts should be crossed "Account Payee Only" and drawn in favour the scheme name in which investment is intended to be made.</p> <p>Any application may be accepted or rejected at the sole and absolute discretion of the Trustee.</p> <p>Please refer to the SAI and Application form for the instructions.</p>
Non acceptance of Third Party Cheques	<p>Third Party Cheques will not be accepted by the Scheme.</p> <p>Definition of Third Party Cheques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where payment is made through instruments issued from an account other than that of the beneficiary investor, the same is referred to as Third-Party payment. • In case of a payment from a joint bank account, the first holder of the mutual fund folio has to be one of the joint holders of

	<p>the bank account from which payment is made. If this criterion is not fulfilled, then this is also construed to be a third party payment.</p> <p>However, afore-mentioned clause of investment with Third-Party Payment shall not be applicable for the below mentioned exceptional cases.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Payment for investment by means of Cheque, Demand Draft or any other mode shall be accepted from the bank account of the minor or from a joint account of the minor with the guardian only. 2. Payment by Employer on behalf of employee under Systematic Investment Plans or lump sum / one-time subscription, through Payroll deductions. AMC shall exercise extra due diligence in terms of ensuring the authenticity of such arrangements from a fraud prevention and KYC perspectives. 3. Custodian on behalf of an FPI or a client. <p>For pre funded instruments such as DD/Pay order it is the onus of the investor to provided adequate supporting documents to prove that such instruments are issued by debiting the first holders account.</p> <p>Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Co. Ltd. / Trustee retains the sole and absolute discretion to reject/ not process application and refund subscription money if the subscription does not comply with the specified provisions of Payment Instruments.</p>
<p>Listing</p>	<p>Since the Scheme is open-ended, it is not necessary to list the Units of the Schemes on any exchange. Liquidity is ensured to investors by the purchase and sale of Units from/to the Fund at prices related to the relevant Applicable NAV for the purpose of purchasing or redeeming Units from the Fund.</p> <p>The Trustee, however, has the right to list the Units under any of the Schemes on any stock exchange/s for better distribution and additional convenience to existing/prospective Unitholders. Even if the Units are listed, the Fund shall continue to offer purchase and redemption facility as specified in this scheme information document. Any listing will come only as an additional facility to investors who wish to use the services of a stock exchange for the purpose of transacting business in the Units of the Schemes.</p>
<p>Transaction Charges</p>	<p>Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. Cir/ IMD/ DF/13/ 2011 dated August 22, 2011, transaction charge per subscription of Rs. 10,000/- and above be allowed to be paid to the distributors of the Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund products. The transaction charge shall be subject to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) For existing investors (across mutual funds), the distributor shall be paid Rs. 100/- as transaction charge per subscription of Rs.10,000/- & above. (b) For first time investors, (across Mutual Funds), the distributor

	<p>may be paid Rs. 150/- as transaction charge for subscription of Rs.10,000/- & above.</p> <p>(c) The transaction charge shall be deducted by Kotak AMC from the subscription amount & paid to the distributor (will be subject to statutory levies, as applicable) & the balance amount shall be invested.</p> <p>(d) In case of Systematic Investment Plan(s), the transaction charge shall be applicable only if the total commitment through SIPs amounts to Rs.10,000/- & above. In such cases the transaction charge shall be recovered in first 3/4 successful installments.</p> <p>Identification of investors as "first time" or "existing" will be based on Permanent Account Number (PAN) at the First/ Sole Applicant/ Guardian level. Hence, Unit holders are urged to ensure that their PAN / KYC is updated with the Fund. Unit holders may approach any of the Official Points of Acceptances of the Fund i.e. Investor Service Centres (ISCs) of the Fund/ offices of our Registrar and Transfer Agent, M/s. Computer Age Management Services Pvt. Ltd in this regard.</p> <p>The statement of accounts shall clearly state that the net investment as gross subscription less transaction charge and give the number of units allotted against the net investment.</p> <p>Transaction charges shall not be deducted/applicable for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transaction other than purchases/subscriptions such as Switch/Systematic Transfer Plan (STP)/ Dividend Transfer Plan (DTP),etc.; 2. Purchases/Subscriptions made directly with the Fund without any ARN code. 3. Transactions carried out through the stock exchange platforms. 4. Distributors who have chosen to 'Opt Out' of charging the transaction charge based on type of the product. <p>In accordance with the SEBI circular no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 4/168230/09, dated June 30, 2009, commission as specified in the aforesaid circular to distributors shall 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.</p>
Special Products available	<p>The Following facilities are available under the Scheme</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Systematic Investment Plan 2. SIP Top Up Facility 3. Flex - Systematic Investment Plan Facility ('FSIP') Facility 4. Systematic Withdrawal Plan 5. Systematic Transfer Plan 6. Dividend Transfer Plan (DTP) 7. Switching 8. Trigger Facility 9. Daily frequency under Systematic Transfer Plan Facility

10. Variable Transfer Plan ('VTP')

11. SIP Pause Facility

Systematic Investment Plan (SIP):

This facility enables investors to save and invest periodically over a longer 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. Any Unitholder can avail of this facility subject to certain terms and conditions contained in the Application Form. The Fundamental Attributes and other terms and conditions regarding purchase/redemption, price and related matters are the same as contained in this SID.

The first SIP can be for any date of the month on which a NAV is declared in the scheme. In respect of the second and all subsequent SIPs, investors can select any one date among 1st to 31st as the SIP Date (in case the chosen fall on non-Business day the transaction will be effected on the next Business day of the scheme), and can also choose the SIP frequency as monthly or quarterly subject however, to the condition that there shall be a minimum gap of 28 days between the first and the second SIP. The aforesaid minimum gap shall be applicable only for SIPs registered via direct / auto debit. The minimum SIP installment amount is Rs. 10/. In case the SIP date is not selected for the aforesaid facility, 7th of every month/quarter will be treated as the default date.

The SIP request should be for a minimum of 6 months / quarters. The SIP payments can be made either by issue of Post Dated Cheques or by availing the Auto Debit Facility through ECS (available in select locations only) or by availing the Direct Debit Facility / Standing Instructions Facility (Unitholders may check with their bankers for availability of this facility.) However, the first investment in SIP through the Auto Debit Facility or Direct Debit Facility needs to be made compulsorily by issuance of a cheque from the account from which the Auto Debit / Direct Debit is requested. Investors can also submit SIP applications along with cancelled cheque leaf of the account from where the investor intends to commence the SIP.

If the first SIP investment is through a demand draft or pay order or the initial investment cheque is drawn from a bank account, other than the bank account mentioned in the SIP mandate, the investor has to ensure that the bank details and signatures are attested by the banker of the bank from where the SIP is initiated. Alternatively the investors should provide a copy of the cancelled cheque leaf of the bank account from where the investor intends to do the SIP.

The load structure applicable for each installment will be as per the load structure applicable at the time of registration of SIP. Changes in load structure effected by the AMC after that date may not be applicable unless stated specifically.

SIP Top Up Facility:

Description: It is a facility whereby an investor has an option to increase the amount of the SIP Installment by a fixed amount at pre-defined intervals. . This will enhance the flexibility of the investor to invest higher amounts during the tenure of the SIP.

Frequency: Half Yearly Basis and Yearly Basis.

Functionality of frequency:

The installment amount can be increased on a Half-Yearly and/or Yearly basis i.e. on completion of 6 months/1 year from the commencement of the first SIP.

SIP Frequency	SIP Top Up Frequency	Default	Min Amount
Monthly	Half Yearly / Yearly	Yearly	Rs. 500 & in multiples of Rs. 500 thereof
Quarterly	Half Yearly / Yearly	Yearly	Rs. 500 & in multiples of Rs. 500 thereof

Other Terms:

1. SIP Top Up Facility shall be available with fresh registration of SIP only. If an existing investor wants to opt for SIP Top Up facility, the existing SIP is required to be cancelled and a fresh SIP investment with SIP Booster Facility is required to be submitted.
2. SIP Top Up Facility will be available for all open-ended schemes of Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund where SIP facility is being currently offered.
3. Investors opting for this facility, need to duly fill-in the SIP Top up Facility section of SIP Form along-with the other requisite SIP related information.
4. For complete details regarding the SIP with SIP Top up facility please refer to SIP Auto Debit Form with SIP booster facility.
5. All other terms & conditions applicable for regular SIP will also be applicable to SIP Top up SIP

Illustration explaining the SIP top up facility:

1. SIP period: 01-Jan-2012 to 01-Dec-2013 (2 years)
2. Monthly SIP Amount: Rs 2000
3. Top-up Amount Rs 1000
4. Top-up frequency: Half-yearly

Instalment Period	From Date	To Date	Monthly SIP Amount	SIP Top Up Amount	Final monthly SIP amount
1 to 6	01-Jan-12	01-Jun-12	2000	Not Applicable	2000
7 to 12	01-Jul-12	01-Dec-12	2000	1000	3000
13 to 18	01-Jan-13	01-Jun-13	3000	1000	4000
19 to 24	01-Jul-13	01-Dec-13	4000	1000	5000

Note: In the above table, Monthly SIP Installment Amount increases by SIP Top Up amount of Rs 1,000 at halfyearly intervals.

The Trustee/AMC reserves the right to change/modify the provisions mentioned facility at a later date.

Flex - Systematic Investment Plan Facility ('FSIP') Facility

1. **FSIP** - is a facility wherein an investor can opt to invest variable amount in the scheme based on P/E (price-to-earnings ratio) level of Nifty. This facility allows investors to take advantage of market movements by investing higher amounts when the markets are low, and by investing a variable amount (within the limits defined by the investor) when the markets are higher.
2. If an investor wants to opt for the said facility then Individual Enrolment Form is required filled for each FSIP transaction.
3. Details for FSIP:
4. Available under the Monthly and Quarterly Options
5. The minimum amount and tenure of FSIP would be as applicable to normal SIP facility in the scheme.
6. Dates available for transfer are as applicable for regular SIP of Schemes.
7. Investors at the time of registration will have an option to specify the amount to be invested at PE level of ≤ 15 . This amount will have to be higher than the installment amount invested at PE level of > 15 . In case the investor does not specify the amount for PE level of ≤ 15 , then the default amount (3 times the specified amount for PE band > 15) shall be applicable.
8. There is no maximum duration for FSIP enrollment.

Calculation of FSIP :

The FSIP will be based on the trailing Price to Equity ratio (P/E) of Nifty 50 Index. The amount to be transferred on each FSIP date will be determined on the basis of the P/E band.

1. If the P/E ratio is greater than 15, then the specified amount gets invested
2. If the P/E ratio is lesser than or equal to 15, then -
3. The amount in the application form specified by the investor for PE level ≤ 15 .
4. Or if no such amount is specified then the default amount which is 3 times the FSIP amount gets invested
5. The installment value of FSIP would be determined based on PE of Nifty 50 on T-10th day. If T-10th day is a non-business day, then valuation will be done on the previous business day i.e. T-11th day.

The process has been explained below through an illustration for FSIP using the default option.

Assumptions:

Installment amount – Rs. 2,500

PE Band	Allocation	Installment Amount (Rs.)
>15	1x	2,500
≤ 15	3x	7,500

Date	Assumed Nifty P/E Ratio	Assumed Equity Scheme NAV	FSIP Installment Amount (Rs.)	Units	Accumulated Units	Valuation (Rs.)
1-May-15	21.4	10.0	2,500.0	250.0	250.0	2,500
1-Jun-15	22.0	10.9	2,500.0	228.4	478.4	2,736
1-Jul-15	21.9	11.0	2,500.0	226.6	705.0	5,277
1-Aug-15	21.4	10.7	2,500.0	233.0	938.0	7,565
1-Sep-15	21.0	10.8	2,500.0	232.0	1,170.0	10,107
1-Oct-15	18.6	9.6	2,500.0	260.6	1,430.6	11,226
1-Nov-15	18.9	9.7	2,500.0	257.9	1,688.5	13,869
1-Dec-15	18.1	10.2	2,500.0	245.2	1,933.7	17,212
1-Jan-16	17.9	10.1	2,500.0	247.8	2,181.5	19,509
1-Feb-16	17.4	10.0	2,500.0	250.1	2,431.6	21,805
1-Mar-	16.5	10.1	2,500.0	247	2,678.7	24,6

16				.0		08
1-Apr-16	16.2	10.0	2,500.0	249.4	2,928.1	26,853
1-May-16	14.7	9.4	7,500.0	802.0	3,730.0	27,384
1-Jun-16	14.8	9.1	7,500.0	823.8	4,553.8	33,957
1-Jul-16	15.8	9.5	2,500.0	262.1	4,816.0	43,432
1-Aug-16	14.9	9.1	7,500.0	825.1	5,641.1	43,775
1-Sep-16	13.9	8.8	7,500.0	855.8	6,496.9	49,439
1-Oct-16	15.7	9.4	2,500.0	264.7	6,761.6	61,351
1-Nov-16	16.0	9.5	2,500.0	262.3	7,023.9	64,436
1-Dec-16	15.5	9.6	2,500.0	261.8	7,285.7	67,085

1. In case of FSIP, if four consecutive installments fail, then FSIP will be ceased.
2. The first FSIP installment will be processed as per the standard installment amount specified by the unit holder at the time of enrolment and not based on PE value of Nifty 50.
3. Once the FSIP has been stopped, the unit holder needs to provide a new request to start FSIP.
4. In respect of FSIP enrollments made in any of the existing open ended Scheme(s), the Load Structure prevalent at the time of enrollment shall be applicable to the investors during the tenure of the FSIP.
5. FSIP Facility will not be available if the Folio / Certificate is under Lien or marked "FROZEN" on the advice of I.T. authorities /regulatory authorities / Court or any other reason.
6. All requests for registering or deactivating the FSIP shall be subject to an advance notice of 10 (Ten) business days. Investors can deactivate the facility by sending a written request to the Investor Service Centers.

Systematic Withdrawal Plan:

This facility enables the Unitholders to withdraw (subject to deduction of tax at source, if any) sums from their investments in Scheme at periodic intervals through a one-time request. The withdrawals can be made either Monthly (on 1st, 7th, 14th, 21st or 25th of every month) or Quarterly (on 1st, 7th, 14th, 21st or 25th, as the case may be. In case any of these days fall on non-business day the transaction will be effected on the next business day of the

scheme. SWP registration needs to be submitted to the Registrar/AMC 7 days prior to the date of commencement of SWP. In case the SWP commencement date is less than 7 days from the date of submission of registration form and the date opted for, then the same would be registered for the next cycle. The AMC reserves the right to process the SWP registration request received for a period lesser than 7 days in the interest of unit holders.

Example: for Monthly SWP if the SWP date opted is 7th of every month from 7th January and submitted on 3rd January then the registration of this SWP will be from 7th February onwards.

This facility is available in two options to the Unitholders:

Fixed Option: Under this option, the Unitholder can seek redemption of a fixed amount of not less than Rs. 1000 from his Unit account. In this option the withdrawals will commence from the Start Date (being one of the dates indicated above) mentioned by the Unitholder in the Application Form for the facility. The Units will be redeemed at the Applicable NAV of the respective dates on which such withdrawals are sought. If the net asset value of the units outstanding on the withdrawal date is insufficient to process the withdrawal request, then the entire outstanding units will be processed. And if the available balance falls below Rs 1000 after processing of the last SWP installment then the entire amount will be processed along the last SWP installment.

Appreciation Option: Under this option, the Unitholder can seek redemption of an amount equal to a periodic appreciation on the investment. The Unitholder redeems only such number of Units, which when multiplied by the Applicable NAV is, in amount terms equal to the appreciation in his investment over the last month / quarter.

The investor would need to indicate in his systematic withdrawal request, the commencement / start date from which the appreciation in investment value should be computed. The withdrawal will commence after one month/quarter (as requested by the investor) from the commencement / start date mentioned by the Unitholder in the Application Form and can, at the investor's discretion be on 1st, 7th, 14th, 21st or 25th of the month / quarter.

The Units will be redeemed at the Applicable NAV of the respective dates on which such withdrawals are sought. In case the investor purchases additional Units, the withdrawal amount would include the appreciation generated on such Units as well. In the absence of any appreciation, the redemption under this option will not be made.

For both fixed and appreciation option, the provision of minimum redemption amount / units will not be applicable for redemption made under this facility.

Systematic Transfer Plan (STP)

This facility enables the Unitholders to switch an amount from their existing investments in a Scheme/Plan/Option to another Scheme/Plan/Option of the Fund, which is available for

investment at that time, at periodic intervals through a one-time request. The switch can be made weekly, monthly or quarterly. Under this facility the switch by the Unitholders should be within the same account/ folio number. The withdrawals can be made either Weekly or Monthly (on any business day) or Quarterly (on any business day). The amount so switched shall be reinvested in the other scheme / plan and accordingly, to be effective, the systematic transfer must comply with the redemption rules of transferor scheme and the issue rules of transferee scheme (e.g. exit / entry load etc)

STP registration needs to be submitted to the Registrar/ AMC 7 days prior to the date of commencement of STP. In case the STP commencement date is less than 7 days from the date of submission of registration form and the date opted for, then the same would be registered for the next cycle. The AMC reserves the right to process the STP registration request received for a period lesser than 7 days in the interest of unit holders.

Example: for Monthly STP if the STP date opted is 7th of every month from 7th January and submitted on 3rd January then the registration of this STP will be from 7th February onwards.

This facility offers two options to the Unitholders:

Fixed Option: Under this option, the Unitholder can switch fixed amount of not less than Rs. 1000/- from his Unit account. In this option the switch will commence from the Start Date mentioned by the Unitholder in the application form for the facility. The Units in the Scheme/Plan/Option from which the switch - out is sought will be redeemed at the Applicable NAV of the Scheme/Plan/Option on the respective dates on which such switches are sought and the new Units in the Scheme/Plan/Option to which the switch - in is sought will be created at the Applicable NAV of such Scheme/Plan/Option on the respective dates. If the net asset value of the units outstanding on the transfer date is insufficient to process the withdrawal request, then the entire outstanding units will be processed. And if the available balance falls below Rs 1000 after processing of the last STP installment, then the entire amount will be processed along the last STP installment.

Appreciation Option: Under this option, the Unitholder can seek switch of an amount equal to the periodic appreciation on the investment. Under this option the Unit holder switches only proportionate number of Units, which when multiplied by the applicable NAV is, in amount terms equal to the appreciation in the investment over the last month/quarter.

For both Fixed and appreciation option the provision of minimum redemption and minimum investment amount / units will not be applicable for transfer / switch transactions made under this facility for both switch out and switch in schemes.

The investor has to mention a "Start Date". The first switch will happen after one month/quarter from the start date. In case the

investor purchases additional Units, the amount to be switched would be equal to the appreciation generated on such Units. In the absence of any appreciation as mentioned above, the switch under this option will not be made. The Units in the Scheme/Plan/Option from which the switch - out is sought will be redeemed at the Applicable NAV of the Scheme/Plan/Option on the respective dates on which such switches are sought and the new Units in the Scheme/Plan/Option to which the switch - in is sought will be allotted at the Applicable NAV of such Scheme/Plan/Option on the respective dates.

Dividend Transfer Plan (DTP):

Dividend Transfer Plan (DTP) is a facility whereby the unit holders under the Dividend Options (other than Daily Reinvestment Sub-option) of the open ended Schemes of KMMF can opt to transfer their dividends to any other Investment option (other than Daily Reinvestment Sub-option) under any other open ended schemes of KMMF. DTP facility will be available to unit holder(s) holding units in non-demat form under the Dividend Option of the Transferor Schemes.

Under the DTP facility investors cannot transfer their dividends into certain category of transferee schemes viz, close ended Schemes, Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs), and Kotak Tax Saver Scheme.

Under DTP, dividend as & when declared (as reduced by the amount of applicable statutory levy) in the transferor scheme (subject to minimum of Rs.500/-) will be automatically invested without any exit load into the transferee scheme, as opted by the Unit holder. Such transfer will be treated as fresh subscription in the transferee scheme and invested at the Applicable NAV of the Transferee Scheme. If the dividend amount in the Transferor Scheme is less than Rs.500/- the dividend will be automatically reinvested in the Transferor Scheme itself and hence will not be transferred. The provision for 'Minimum Application Amount' specified in the respective transferee scheme's SID will not be applicable under DTP.

Enrolment under the DTP facility will automatically override any previous instructions for 'Dividend Payout' or 'Dividend Reinvestment' option in the transferor scheme. No Exit Load will be levied on units allotted in the Transferee Scheme under the Dividend Transfer Plan.

Unit holders who wish to enroll for the DTP facility are required to fill DTP Enrollment Form available with the ISC's, distributors/agents and also available on the website assetmanagement.kotak.com

The request for enrolment or cancellation for DTP must be submitted at least 7 days prior to the Record Date for the dividend. In case of the condition not being met, the enrolment would be considered valid from the immediately succeeding Record Date of the dividend, provided the difference between the date of receipt

of a valid application for enrolment under DTP and the next Record Date for the dividend is not less than 7 days.

The AMC / Trustee reserve the right to change/ modify the terms and conditions of the DTP on a prospective basis.

Switching

Unitholders of the Scheme have the option of switching out all or part of their investment in the Scheme/ Plan/ Option to any other Option of the Scheme or to any other Scheme / Plan/ Option of the Fund.

A switch has the effect of redemption from a Scheme/Plan/ Option and a purchase in the other Scheme/Plan/Option to which the switching has been done and all the terms and conditions pertaining to redemption and purchase of the Units of the respective Scheme shall apply to a switch, unless otherwise specified.

Switch is affected by redeeming Units from the Scheme/ Plan/Option and investing the net proceeds in the other Scheme/Plan/Option.

All other terms & conditions of existing SIP will remain the same.

Trigger Facility

Unitholders of the Scheme have the option under this facility to automatically redeem/ switch the units to any other scheme on the occurrence of any one of the trigger option as specified by Unit holder

1. **Trigger Options:**
2. **Value Trigger (Amount based)**
3. **Appreciation/Depreciation Trigger (% based)**

Value Trigger: Under this option the investors will be given a choice to indicate the exit trigger as and when investment value increases/decreases by a particular sum.

Appreciation/Depreciation Trigger: Under this option the investors will be given a choice to indicate the exit trigger as and when investment value appreciates/depreciates by a particular percentage (%) (Whole Numbers only e.g. 10%, 11%) of investment value.

Actions on occurrence of Trigger:

Additionally the investor can choose any of the applicable actions on occurrence of trigger:

1. Redemption/Switch to the extent of capital appreciation or
2. Redemption/Switch of Full amount or
3. Redemption/Switch of Partial amount (%)

Trigger Facility will be available in the following specified

schemes:

The investors of the transferor scheme, on occurrence of trigger can opt for switch in their investments in any of below mentioned transferee schemes:

1. Kotak Liquid
2. Kotak Floater Short Term
3. Kotak Treasury Advantage
4. Kotak Low Duration Fund
5. Kotak Banking & PSU Debt Fund

Notes:

1. Trigger Facility will be a one time facility which can be selected by the investors. On occurrence of trigger and post completion of corresponding action, the trigger facility will be automatically deactivated.
2. Trigger Facility will be available only for growth option. In case investor has opted for trigger facility and subsequently switches from growth option to dividend option, the trigger facility will be automatically deactivated
3. Minimum Investment in the facility – Rs. 20,000, and in multiples of Rs 0.01 thereof.
4. The minimum application amount criteria for switch into transferee schemes will not be applicable.
5. NAVs of the schemes are declared at the close of the business day and hence value of the unit holder's unit holdings based on the end of day NAV will be considered as a base for activating the triggers. Accordingly, all the redemptions/switches etc. will be done on the day on which the trigger occurs. Applicable NAV of switch in schemes will be applied.
6. All requests for registering or deactivating the trigger facility shall be subject to an advance notice of 10 (Ten) business days. Investors can deactivate the trigger facility by sending a written request to the Investor Service Centres. Trigger facility shall be applicable subject to exit load, if any, in the transferor schemes. Exit load as applicable to redemption of units will also be applicable to trigger facility.
7. Investor cannot modify a Trigger registration once submitted. Investor must cancel the existing Trigger option and enroll for a fresh Trigger option.
8. Trigger Facility is not available if the Folio / Certificate is under Lien or marked "FROZEN" on the advice of I.T Authorities /regulatory authorities/ Court or any other reason.
9. All trigger option will be processed at transaction level. Since, redemption is processed on First-in-First-out basis, investors having multiple transactions in single folio and

opting for trigger facility will have to select the redemption action at transaction level.

10. Existing investors of the transferor schemes can opt for trigger facility by completing the necessary formalities.
11. Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP)/Systematic Transfer Plan (STP) facilities will not be available for the investors, if they opt for trigger facility.

Daily frequency under Systematic Transfer Plan Facility:

Daily frequency (“Daily STP”) has been introduced in addition to existing frequencies available under “Fixed Option” of Systematic Transfer Plan facility.

Terms and conditions of Daily STP are as follows:

Applicability:

1. Daily STP is only available under Fixed amount Option (Fixed STP) and will not be applicable under Capital appreciation STP (Variable STP).
2. An investor can select this facility whereby the investor chooses to transfer on a periodic basis a pre-determined amount from any “Source Scheme” into any “Target Scheme”.
3. In case the Investor fails to mention the frequency for the STP option in the form, then the default option will be considered as monthly frequency.
4. The STP will be processed subject to the terms of the Target scheme.
5. This frequency will be available under all the “eligible schemes” of Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund.

Eligible Schemes	Source Scheme	All Open Ended Schemes of Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund except Exchange Traded Funds. In case of Kotak Tax Saver Scheme, Daily STP will be available for free units only.
	Target Scheme	All Open Ended Schemes of Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund except Exchange Traded Funds.

Transfer of Funds:

1. Minimum Instalment amount to be transferred through this facility should be at least Rs. 6,000 per year or that which matches the minimum investment amount of the said schemes whichever is higher for the said year.
2. Minimum amount to transfer under Daily STP: Minimum 12 transfers of Rs. 500/- each and in multiples of Rs. 100/- thereafter.
3. Default amount: If investor fails to mention the STP Amount then the default value should be taken as Rs. 500 (minimum transfer amount).

Schemes available for Daily STP:

1. It shall be the responsibility of the investor to ensure that

	<p>sufficient balance (free from any Lock-in or encumbrances) is available in the Source Scheme account on the date of transfer, failing which the transfer will not be processed to the extent of available balance in the source scheme's account.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. If the plan/option of the Source scheme is not mentioned and there is only one plan/option available in the folio, the STP will be processed from that plan/option. 3. If investor carries investments under multiple schemes / plans / options and does not mention the Source Scheme along with plans and options, then such request will be rejected. 4. In case plan and option in Target Scheme for STP are not selected by the investor, then the default option/ plan for the Target scheme shall be considered as per SID. <p><u>Other Terms and Conditions:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Investor need to clearly mention the “Transfer Period from” and “Transfer Period To” in the STP request Form. In case, the investor fails to specify the “Transfer Period from” the STP will start from the 7th day from the date of receipt of valid registration form. 2. In case, the investor fails to specify the “Transfer Period To” under Daily STP, STP shall continue to be triggered perpetually until further valid instructions from the investor or until the outstanding balance in “Source scheme” does not cover the Daily STP transfer amount. 3. If the available balance falls below the minimum amount of the specified triggered value, the available balance in the Source scheme will get triggered and future STP will be ceased. 4. STP registration from the existing investment (in the Source Scheme) will start from the 7th day from the date of receipt of valid registration form. If the STP form is received along with fresh investment, then the STP will start from the 7th day from the date of realisation of the investment amount with the valid registration form. 5. In case the specified date is a non-business day for either the Source Scheme or the Target Scheme, the STP will be processed on the following business day for both the schemes. When the value of STP is more than Rs. 2 lakhs or the Target scheme is a liquid fund then the allotment in the Target scheme will be processed based on the utilisation/ realisation of funds from Source scheme (for more details refer NAV applicability clause for respective Target scheme). 6. In case the STP commencement date is less than 7 days from the date of submission of registration form, the same will commence from the 7th day from the date of receipt of valid registration form. The AMC reserves the right to process the STP registration request received for a period lesser than 7 days in the interest of unit holders. 7. An investor can discontinue his STP facility by giving 7
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days prior notice in writing to the Registrars (CAMS) office or at any other point of service.

Variable Transfer Plan:

It is a facility wherein an investor under a source scheme can opt to transfer variable amounts linked to the value of his investments on the date of transfer at pre-determined intervals from source scheme to the growth option of target scheme.

It would be suitable for investors who are looking to invest higher when the NAVs are lower and a fixed amount when the NAVs are higher and take the benefit of rupee cost averaging.

Terms and conditions of VTP are as follows:

1. An individual VTP Enrolment Form should be filled for each Scheme / Plan / Option.
2. VTP will be available in the following specified schemes:

Source Schemes	All Open Ended Schemes of Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund except Exchange Traded Funds and Kotak Tax Saver. In case of Kotak Tax Saver Scheme, VTP will be available for free units only.
Target Schemes	All open ended equity schemes, open ended hybrid schemes and open ended fund of fund schemes excluding exchange traded funds and Kotak Tax Saver.

3. Calculation of VTP:

The amount to be transferred under Variable Transfer Plan from source scheme to target scheme shall be calculated using the below formula -

Variable Transfer Plan amount shall be higher of the following:

- a. Fixed amount specified at the time of enrolment
- b. [fixed amount to be transferred per installment x number of installments already executed, including the current installment] - market value of the investments through Variable Transfer Plan in the Target Scheme on the date of transfer

Illustration:

The process has been explained below through an illustration for calculation of VTP as on the date of 3rd Installment, with the help of the abovementioned formula:

Fixed amount specified at the time of enrolment (A)	Rs.6000
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or	
As determined by the formula (B)	(6000*3) – 11495 =Rs.6505
Whichever is higher. Hence, Rs.6505 is taken as investment amount.	

I n s t . N o.	Fixe d A m o u n t	NAV	Amt. as deter mine d by form ula	Varia ble Trans fer A m o u n t	Uni ts	Tota l units	Mar ket Valu e befo re tran sfer	Tar get Val ue
1	6,000	10.000	-	6,000	600	600	6,000	6,000
2	6,000	9.500	6,300	6,300	663	1,263.16	5,700	12,000
3	6,000	9.100	6,505	6,505	715	1,978.02	11,495	18,000
4	6,000	8.700	6,791	6,791	781	2,758.62	17,209	24,000
5	6,000	8.100	7,655	7,655	945	3,703.70	22,345	30,000
6	6,000	8.000	6,370	6,370	796	4,500.00	29,630	36,000
7	6,000	8.000	6,000	6,000	750	5,250.00	36,000	42,000
8	6,000	8.300	4,425	6,000	723	5,972.89	43,575	48,000
9	6,000	9.000	244	6,000	667	6,639.56	53,756	54,000
10	6,000	10.000	- 6,396	6,000	600	7,239.56	66,396	60,000
11	6,000	11.000	- 13,635	6,000	545	7,785.01	79,635	66,000
12	6,000	12.000	- 21,420	2,378*	198	7,983.18	93,420	72,000
Total	72,000			72000				

*residual amount in the Source scheme.

Note: The above example does not contain any TDS / STT deduction. VTP determined will be net of applicable taxes.

4. The minimum amount and tenure of VTP would be as applicable to normal STP (Specified Transaction Period) facility in respective schemes. Frequency of the VTP is mentioned as below:

Particulars	VTP Transaction	Minimum no. of installments and Minimum amount per
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	Dates	instalment
Daily	Every Business Day	6 installments of Rs. 1000/- each and in multiples of Re.0.01/- thereafter
Weekly	Any day of the Week (except Saturday & Sunday)	6 installments of Rs. 1000/- each and in multiples of Re.0.01/- thereafter
Monthly	Any Date	6 installments of Rs. 1000/- each and in multiples of Re.0.01/- thereafter
Quarterly	Any Date	6 installments of Rs.1000/- each and in multiples of Re.0.01/- thereafter

5. In case of valid VTP enrolment forms received, indicating choice of option other than the growth option in the Target Scheme, it will be deemed as the growth option in the Target Scheme and processed accordingly.
6. In case the VTP commencement date is less than 10 calendar days from the date of submission of registration form, the same will commence from the 11th day from the date of receipt of valid registration form. The AMC reserves the right to process the VTP registration request received for a period lesser than 10 calendar days in the interest of unit holders.
7. There is no maximum duration for VTP enrollment.
8. The first VTP installment will be processed for the fixed installment amount specified by the investor at the time of enrolment. From the second installment onwards, the transfer amount shall be computed as per formula stated above.
9. If there is any other financial transaction (Purchase, redemption or switch or Systematic Investment Plan) processed in the target scheme during the tenure of VTP, the VTP will be processed as normal STP for the rest of the installments for a fixed amount, also there will not be any change in number of installments.
10. In case of VTP, if four consecutive installments fail, then VTP will be ceased. In case the amount to be invested is not available, the transaction will be rejected. After 4 consecutive rejects, this facility will be cancelled.
11. The VTP will be processed subject to the terms, applicable loads (if any), of the Target scheme and Source Scheme.
12. An investor can select this facility whereby the investor chooses to transfer on a periodic basis a variable amount from any "Source Scheme" into any "Target Scheme".
13. Once the VTP has been stopped, the unit holder needs to

	<p>provide a new request to start VTP again.</p> <p>14. All other terms & conditions of Systematic Transfer Plan are also applicable to VTP.</p> <p><u>SIP Pause Facility</u></p> <p>SIP Pause facility gives option to pause the SIP for a period ranging from 1 month up to 6 months in a respective scheme. Basic Terms and conditions are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant will have the right to pause SIP which is directly registered with KMMF. • An investor who wishes to request for SIP Pause facility shall duly fill the SIP Pause Form and submit the same at the office of the Customer Service Centres of KMMF or CAMS Service Centre. • A valid form for SIP Pause facility will be processed within 15 days from the date of receipt of the same. • SIP Pause facility would allow existing investor to ‘Pause’ their SIP for a specified period of time i.e. Minimum 1 month and Maximum 6 months. • There would be no restriction on the number of times a SIP can be paused. • SIP Pause facility shall be available where ‘SIP Facility’ is available in the Schemes of KMMF. • SIP Pause Facility is applicable only for AMC initiated debit instructions i.e. ECS/NACH/Direct Debit, etc. • SIP Pause Facility is not possible for investors having Standing Instructions with banks. • The SIP shall continue from the subsequent instalment after the completion of pause period automatically. • If the SIP pause period is coinciding with the SIP Top Up facility, the SIP instalment amount post completion of pause period would be inclusive of SIP Top Up amount. For e.g. SIP instalment amount prior to pause period is ` 5,000/- and SIP Top Up amount is `1,000/- . If the pause period is completed after date of SIP Top Up, then the SIP instalment amount post completion of pause period shall be ` 6,000/-. • Incomplete SIP Pause Form in any respect would be liable to be rejected. • The investor hereby agrees to indemnify and not hold responsible, the AMC and its employees, the R&T agent and the service providers in case his/her bank is not able to effect any of the payment instructions for whatsoever reason.
<p>Accounts Statements</p>	<p>Pursuant to Regulation 36 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and amendments thereto, read with SEBI Circular No. Cir/IMD/DF/16/ 2011 dated September 8, 2011 and SEBI Circular no. CIR/MRD/DP/31/2014 dated November 12, 2014; SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2016/42 dated March 18, 2016, and SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2016/89 dated September 20, 2016 and SEBI Circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2018/137 dated October 22, 2018; the investor whose transaction has been accepted by Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Ltd. / Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund shall receive the following:</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A consolidated account statement (CAS) for each calendar month on or before 10th of the succeeding month shall be sent by email (wherever investor has provided email id) or physical account statement where investor has not provided email id., across the schemes of the mutual funds, to all the investors in whose folio(s) transaction(s) has/have taken place during the month. The same shall be sent by the AMC or by the Agencies appointed by the AMC for non demat unit holders. 2. For the purpose of sending CAS, common investors across mutual funds shall be identified by their Permanent Account Number (PAN). 3. The CAS will not be received by the investors for the folio(s) not updated with PAN details. The Unit holders are therefore requested to ensure that the folio(s) are updated with their PAN and email id. Such investors will get monthly account statement from Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund in respect of transactions carried out in the schemes of Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund during the month. 4. Pursuant to SEBI Circular no. CIR /MRD /DP /31/2014 dated November 12, 2014 requiring Depositories to generate and dispatch a single consolidated account statement for investors having mutual fund investments and holding demat accounts, the following modifications are made to the existing guidelines on issuance of CAS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Such Investors shall receive a single Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) from the Depository. ▪ Consolidation shall be done on the basis of Permanent Account Number (PAN). In case of multiple holding, it shall be PAN of the first holder and pattern of holding. ▪ In case an investor has multiple accounts across two depositories, the depository with whom the Demat account has been opened earlier will be the default depository which will consolidate the details across depositories and MF investments and dispatch the CAS to the investor. ▪ The CAS will be generated on monthly basis. ▪ If there is any transaction in any of the Demat accounts of the investor or in any of his mutual fund folios, depositories shall send the CAS within ten days from the month end. In case, there is no transaction in any of the mutual fund folios and demat accounts, then CAS with holding details shall be sent to the investor on half yearly basis. ▪ The dispatch of CAS by the depositories shall constitute compliance by Kotak AMC/ Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund with the requirements under Regulation 36(4) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 ▪ Further, a consolidated account statement shall be sent by Depositories every half yearly (September/March), on or before 10th day of succeeding month, providing the following information :
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - holding at the end of the six month - The amount of actual commission paid by AMCs/Mutual Funds (MFs) to distributors (in absolute terms) during the half-year period against the concerned investor's total investments in each MF scheme. The term 'commission' here refers to all direct monetary payments and other payments made in the form of gifts / rewards, trips, event sponsorships etc. by AMCs/MFs to distributors. Further, a mention may be made in such CAS indicating that the commission disclosed is gross commission and does not exclude costs incurred by distributors such as Goods and Services tax (wherever applicable, as per existing rates), operating expenses, etc. - The scheme's average Total Expense Ratio (in percentage terms) along with the break up between Investment and Advisory fees, Commission paid to the distributor and Other expenses for the period for each scheme's applicable plan (regular or direct or both) where the concerned investor has actually invested in. <p>5. Such half-yearly CAS shall be issued to all MF investors, excluding those investors who do not have any holdings in MF schemes and where no commission against their investment has been paid to distributors, during the concerned half-year period.</p> <p>6. In case of a specific request is received from the investors, Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Ltd./ Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund will provide the physical account statement to the investors.</p> <p>7. In case of units held in demat, on allotment ,confirmation specifying the units allotted shall be sent by way of email and/or SMS within 5 Business Days of the closure of the NFO Period to the Unit holder's registered e-mail address and/or mobile number The statement of holding of the beneficiary account holder for units held in demat will be sent by the respective DPs periodically.</p> <p>8. An Account Statement may be sent to a Unitholder using e-mail. Account Statements to be issued in lieu of Unit Certificates under the Scheme are non-transferable. These Account Statements shall not be construed as proof of title and are only computer printed statements, indicating the details of transactions under the Scheme concerned.</p> <p>9. Any discrepancy in the Account Statement / Unit Certificate should be brought to the notice of the Fund/AMC immediately. Contents of the Account Statement / Unit Certificate will be deemed to be correct if no error is reported within 30 days from the date of Account Statement / Unit Certificate.</p> <p>Half Yearly Account Statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asset management company will send consolidated account statement every half yearly (September/ March),
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	<p>on or before tenth day of succeeding month, detailing holding at the end of the six month, across all schemes of all mutual funds, to all such investors in whose folios no transaction has taken place during that period. The Account Statement shall reflect the latest closing balance and value of the Units prior to the date of generation of the account statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Account Statement shall reflect - holding at the end of the six month - The amount of actual commission paid by AMCs/Mutual Funds (MFs) to distributors (in absolute terms) during the half-year period against the concerned investor's total investments in each MF scheme. The term 'commission' here refers to all direct monetary payments and other payments made in the form of gifts / rewards, trips, event sponsorships etc. by AMCs/MFs to distributors. Further, a mention may be made in such CAS indicating that the commission disclosed is gross commission and does not exclude costs incurred by distributors such as Goods and Services tax (wherever applicable, as per existing rates), operating expenses, etc. - The scheme's average Total Expense Ratio (in percentage terms) along with the break up between Investment and Advisory fees, Commission paid to the distributor and Other expenses for the period for each scheme's applicable plan (regular or direct or both) where the concerned investor has actually invested in Such half-yearly CAS shall be issued to all MF investors, excluding those investors who do not have any holdings in MF schemes and where no commission against their investment has been paid to distributors, during the concerned half-year period. • The account statements in such cases may be generated and issued along with the Portfolio Statement or Annual Report of the Scheme. • Alternately, soft copy of the account statements shall be mailed to the investors' e-mail address, instead of physical statement, if so mandated. <p>"Transaction" shall include purchase, redemption, switch, dividend payout, dividend reinvestment, systematic investment plan, systematic withdrawal plan, systematic transfer plan and bonus transactions.</p>
Dividend	<p>The dividend warrants shall be dispatched to the unitholders within 30 days of the date of declaration of the dividend.</p> <p>Dividend may also be paid to the Unitholder in any other manner viz., through ECS, Direct Credit or NEFT in to Bank account, RTGS facility offered RBI or through Banker's cheque, etc as the AMC may decide, from time to time for the smooth and efficient functioning of the Scheme.</p>
Plans	<p>Direct Plan and Regular Plan</p> <p>Direct Plan: This Plan is only for investors who purchase /subscribe Units in a Scheme directly with the Fund and is not</p>

	<p>available for investors who route their investments through a Distributor.</p> <p>Regular Plan: This Plan is for investors who wish to route their investment through any distributor.</p> <p>The portfolio of both plans will be unsegregated.</p>
Choice of default option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If applicant does not indicate the choice of option between growth and dividend option in the application form then the fund will accept it as an application for growth option under respective plan. • If applicant does not indicate the choice of dividend sub-option between dividend payout and dividend reinvestment then the fund will accept it as an application for dividend reinvestment.
Redemption	<p>The redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be dispatched to the unitholders within 10 working days from the date of receipt of redemption requests or repurchase requests.</p> <p>Redemption proceeds will be paid by cheques, marked "Account Payee only" and drawn in the name of the sole holder/first-named holder (as determine by the records of the Registrar). The Bank Name and No., as specified in the Registrar's records, will be mentioned in the cheque, which will be payable at the city of the bank branch of the Unitholder. If the Unitholder resides in any other city, he will be paid by a Demand Draft payable at the city of his bank branch.</p> <p>Redemption cheques will generally be sent to the Unitholder's address, (or, if there is more than one joint holder, the address of the first-named holder) as per the Registrar's records, by courier.</p> <p>Redemption proceeds may also be paid to the Unitholder in any other manner viz., through ECS, Direct Credit or NEFT in to Bank account, RTGS facility offered RBI or through Banker's cheque, etc as the AMC may decide, from time to time for the smooth and efficient functioning of the Schemes.</p>
Delay in payment of redemption / repurchase / dividend proceeds	<p>The Asset Management Company shall be liable to pay interest to the unitholders at such rate as may be specified by SEBI for the period of such delay (presently @ 15% per annum).</p>
Unclaimed Redemption/Dividend Amount	<p>In accordance with No SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2016/37 dated February 25, 2016, the unclaimed Redemption amount and Dividend amount may be deployed by the Mutual Fund in call money market or money market Instruments as well as in a separate plan or liquid scheme/money market mutual fund scheme floated by mutual funds. Investors who claim these amounts during a period of three years from the due date shall be paid initial unclaimed amount along with the income earned on its deployment. Investors who claim these amounts after 3 years, shall be paid initial unclaimed amount along with the income earned on its deployment till the end of the third year. After the third year, the income earned on such unclaimed amounts shall be used for the purpose of investor education. AMC shall play a proactive role in tracing the rightful owner of the unclaimed</p>

	<p>amounts considering the steps suggested by regulator vide the referred circular. Further, AMC shall not charge any exit load in this plan and TER (Total Expense Ratio) of such plan shall be capped at 50 bps.</p>
Bank A/c Details	<p>As per the directives issued by SEBI it is mandatory for an investor to declare his/her bank account number. To safeguard the interest of Unitholders from loss or theft of their refund orders/redemption cheques, investors are requested to provide their bank details in the Application Form.</p> <p>In case an existing Unitholder is submitting a request for Change in his Bank Details, he needs to submit a copy of cancelled cheque leaf of the new bank account or Bank statement of the new bank account attested by his banker with seal & signature of banker or letter from the Banker of the investor. In absence of the same, the request for Change in Bank Mandate is liable to be rejected.</p> <p>Investors have an option of registering their bank accounts, by submitting the necessary forms & documents. At the time of redemption, investors can select the bank account to receive the amount.</p>
The policy regarding reissue of repurchased units, including the maximum extent, the manner of reissue, 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.	Units held by way of an Account Statement cannot be transferred. However, units which are held in demat form shall be freely transferable under the depository system.
MF utility services for Investors	<p>Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Ltd (“the AMC”) has entered into an Agreement with MF Utilities India Private Limited (“MFUI”), a “Category II – Registrar to an Issue” under SEBI (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993, for usage of MF Utility (“MFU”) - a shared services initiative of various Asset Management Companies, which acts as a transaction aggregation portal for transacting in multiple Schemes of various Mutual Funds with a single form and a single payment instrument.</p> <p>Accordingly, all financial and non-financial transactions pertaining to Schemes of Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund can be done through MFU either electronically on www.mfuonline.com as and when such a facility is made available by MFUI or physically through the authorized Points of Service (“POS”) of MFUI with effect from the respective dates as published on MFUI website against the POS locations. The list of POS of MFUI is published on the website of MFUI at www.mfuindia.com as may be updated from time to time. The Online Transaction Portal of MFU i.e. www.mfuonline.com and the POS locations of MFUI</p>

	<p>will be in addition to the existing Official Points of Acceptance (“OPA”) of the AMC.</p> <p>The uniform cut-off time as prescribed by SEBI and as mentioned in the SID / KIM of respective the schemes shall be applicable for applications received on the portal of MFUI i.e. www.mfuonline.com. However, investors should note that transactions on the MFUI portal shall be subject to the eligibility of the investors, any terms & conditions as stipulated by MFUI / Mutual Fund / the AMC from time to time and any law for the time being in force.</p> <p>Investors are requested to note that, MFUI will allot a Common Account Number (“CAN”), a single reference number for all investments in the Mutual Fund industry, for transacting in multiple Schemes of various Mutual Funds through MFU and to map existing folios, if any. Investors can create a CAN by submitting the CAN Registration Form (CRF) and necessary documents at the MFUI POS. The AMC and / or its Registrar and Transfer Agent (RTA) shall provide necessary details to MFUI as may be needed for providing the required services to investors / distributors through MFU. Investors are requested to visit the websites of MFUI or the AMC to download the relevant forms</p>
Central KYC (CKYC)	<p>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 Registry including receiving, storing, safeguarding and retrieving KYC records in digital form.</p> <p>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 Operationalization 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 note the following changes, with effect from February 1, 2017.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New individual investors who have never done KYC under KRA (KYC Registration Agency) regime and whose KYC is not registered or verified in the KRA system, will be required to fill the new CKYC form while investing with the Fund. 2. If any new individual investor uses the old KRA KYC form which does not have all the information needed for registration with CKYC, such investor will be required to either fill the new CKYC form or provide the missing/additional information using the Supplementary CKYC form. <p>Investors who have already completed CKYC and have a KYC Identification Number (KIN) from the CKYC Registry can invest in schemes of the Fund quoting their 14 digit KIN in the application form. Further, in case the investor’s PAN is not updated in CKYC system, a self-certified copy of PAN Card will need to be provided.</p>

<p>Foreign Account Tax Compliance</p>	<p>FATCA is an acronym for Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”), a United States Federal law to increase compliance by US taxpayers and is intended to bolster efforts to prevent tax evasion by the US taxpayers with offshore investments. The Government of India and the United States of America (US) have reached an agreement in substance on the terms of an Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) and India is now treated as having an IGA in effect from April 11, 2014. The AMC/Fund is classified as a ‘Foreign Financial Institution’ (Investment Entity as per Annexure 1(i)) under the FATCA provisions. In accordance with FATCA provisions, the AMC/Mutual Fund will be required to undertake due diligence process and identify US reportable accounts and collect such information/documentary evidences of the US and/or non-US status of its investors/Unit holders and disclose such information (through its agents or service providers) as far as may be legally permitted about the holdings, investment returns and/or to US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) or the Indian Tax Authorities, as the case may be for the purpose of onward transmission to the IRS pursuant to the new reporting regime under FATCA.</p>
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B. Periodic Disclosures

<p>Net Asset Value</p> <p>This is the value per unit of the scheme on a particular day. You can ascertain the value of your investments by multiplying the NAV with your unit balance.</p>	<p>The NAVs of the Scheme will be calculated and updated on every Business day on AMFI’s website www.amfiindia.com by 11.00 p.m. The First NAV of the scheme shall be declared within 5 working days from the date of allotment.</p> <p>The NAVs shall also be updated on the website of the Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund viz. assetmanagement.kotak.com. Unitholders may avail the facility to receive the latest available NAVs through SMS by submitting a specific request in this regard to the AMC/Mutual Fund.</p> <p>Delay in uploading of NAV beyond 11.00 p.m. on every business day shall be explained in writing to AMFI. In case the NAVs are not available before the commencement of business hours on the following business day due to any reason, a press release for revised NAV shall be issued.</p> <p>The monthly portfolio of the Scheme shall be available in a user-friendly and downloadable format on the website viz. assetmanagement.kotak.com on or before the tenth day of succeeding month</p>
<p>Half yearly Disclosures: Portfolio / Financial Results</p> <p>This is a list of securities where the corpus of the scheme is currently invested. The market value of these investments is also stated in portfolio disclosures.</p>	<p>The Mutual Funds/ AMCs, shall disclose portfolio (along with ISIN) as on the last day of the month / half-year for all the schemes on the website of the Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund viz. assetmanagement.kotak.com and on the website of AMFI within 10 days from the close of each month/ half-year respectively in a user-friendly and downloadable spreadsheet format. In case of unitholders whose e-mail addresses are registered, the AMC shall send via email both the monthly and half-yearly statement of scheme portfolio within 10 days from the close of each month/ half-year respectively. The Mutual Fund / AMC shall provide a physical copy of statement of its scheme portfolio, without charging any cost,</p>

	<p>on specific request received from a unit holder. An advertisement shall be published every half-year disclosing the hosting of the half-yearly statement of the schemes on website of Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund and on the website of AMFI and the modes such as SMS, telephone, email or written request (letter) through which a unitholder can submit a request for a physical or electronic copy of the statement of scheme portfolio. Such advertisement shall be published in the all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi.</p>												
Half Yearly Results	<p>The soft copy of unaudited financial results shall within one month from the close of each half year i.e. 31st of March and the 30th of September, be hosted on the website assetmanagement.kotak.com and will be sent to AMFI for posting on its website www.amfiindia.com .</p> <p>Also an advertisement of hosting of the unaudited results shall be published in one English daily newspaper circulating in the whole of India and in a newspaper published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the Mutual Fund is situated.</p>												
Annual Report	<p>Pursuant to Regulation 56 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with SEBI Circular No. Cir/IMD/DF/16/2011 dated September 8, 2011, read with SEBI Mutual Fund (Second Amendment) Regulation 2018, the scheme wise annual report or abridged summary thereof will be hosted on the website of the Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund viz. assetmanagement.kotak.com and on the website of AMFI, not later than four months after the close of each financial year (31st March). The AMCs shall display the link prominently on the website of the Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund viz. assetmanagement.kotak.com and make the physical copies available to the unitholders, at their registered offices at all times. Unit holders whose e-mail addresses are not registered will have to specifically 'opt in' to receive physical copy of scheme wise annual report or abridged summary thereof. The unit holders may request for a physical copy of scheme annual reports at a price and the text of the relevant scheme by writing to the Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Ltd. / Investor Service Centre / Registrar & Transfer Agents. The Mutual Fund / AMC shall provide a physical copy of abridged report of the annual report, without charging any cost, on specific request received from a unit holder. An advertisement shall be published every year disclosing the hosting of the scheme wise annual report on website of Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund and on the website of AMFI and the modes such as SMS, telephone, email or written request (letter) through which a unitholder can submit a request for a physical or electronic copy of the scheme wise annual report or abridged summary thereof. Such advertisement shall be published in the all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi.</p>												
Associate Transactions	Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI).												
<p>Taxation: The information is provided for general information purposes only. However, in view of the individual nature of tax implications, each investor is advised to</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">TDS Rates</th> <th>Taxability</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Threshold limit</th> <th>Section</th> <th>Base Rate</th> <th>Base rate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TDS Rates			Taxability	Threshold limit	Section	Base Rate	Base rate				
TDS Rates			Taxability										
Threshold limit	Section	Base Rate	Base rate										

consult his or her own tax adviser with respect to the specific tax implications arising out of his or her participation in the scheme.

RESIDENT					
Resident Unit Holder	Rs.5,000	194K	10%	Slab rates plus applicable surcharge and cess (Refer Note 1)	
NON-RESIDENT UNIT HOLDERS (subject to DTAA benefits)					
(1) FII/FPI	NILs	196D r.w.s 115AD(1) (a)(i)	20% plus applicable surcharge and cess (Refer note 1)	20% plus applicable surcharge and cess (Refer Note 1)	
(2) Foreign company/corporates					
Purchase in Indian Rupees	NIL	196A	20% plus applicable surcharge and cess (Refer note 1)	40% plus applicable surcharge and cess (Refer Note 1)	
Purchase in Foreign Currency	NIL	196A r.w.s 115A	20% plus applicable surcharge and cess (Refer note 1)	20% plus applicable surcharge and cess (Refer Note 1)	
(3) Others					

Purchase in Indian Rupees	NIL	196A	20% plus applicable surcharge and cess (Refer note 1)	At slab rates plus applicable surcharge and cess (Refer Note 1)
Purchase in Foreign Currency	NIL	196A r.w.s 115A	20% plus applicable surcharge and cess (Refer note 1)	20% plus applicable surcharge and cess (Refer Note 1)

Taxability applicable in case of Capital Gains to Unit holders w.e.f 1st April 2020

Unit Holders		
Taxation	Resident	Non resident (Including FPI)
Short Term Capital Gain	15% plus applicable surcharge & HE cess (Refer note 1)	15% plus applicable surcharge & HE cess (Refer note 1)
Long Term Capital Gain (Refer note 2 below)	10% without indexation benefit and without foreign currency conversion benefit plus applicable surcharge & HE cess (Refer note 1)	10% (without indexation & without foreign currency fluctuation benefit) plus applicable surcharge & HE cess (Refer note 1)

Note (1) : The above rates would be increase by surcharge of:

- **In case of foreign companies;**
 - 2% where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000,000 but less than / equal to Rs. 100,000,000
 - 5% where the total income exceeds Rs. 100,000,000
- **In case of resident domestic corporate unit holders;**
 - 7% where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000,000 but less than / equal to Rs. 100,000,000 or
 - 12% where the total income exceeds Rs. 100,000,000
 - 10% where domestic company is eligible & exercises the option granted u/s 115BAA or 115BAB of the Act.
- **In case of non-corporate resident unit holders being partnership firms** covered under Indian Partnership Act, 1932/ Limited liability partnership covered under Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008:
 - 12% where the total income exceeds Rs.10,000,000

In case of resident and non-resident non-corporate unit holders being individual, HUF, AOP, BOI and artificial juridical

person;

Income		Surcharge Rates	
Total Income	Other Income (i.e. Income other than Capital gains covered under section 111A, 112A, 115AD(1)(b)& company dividend) i.e income from Dividend distribution and Capital gains other than on equity oriented fund	Other Income (i.e. Income other than Capital gains covered under section 111A, 112A 115AD(1)(b)& company dividend). i.e income from Dividend distribution and Capital gains other than on equity oriented fund	Capital gains covered under section 111A, section 112A &115AD(1)(b)& company dividend. i.e capital gains on equity oriented fund
Upto 50 Lakh		Nil	Nil
More than 50 Lakh up to 1 Cr		10%	10%
More than 1 Cr but up to 2Cr		15%	15%
More than 2 Cr	Up to 2 cr	15%	15%
	More than 2 cr but up to 5 cr	25%	15%
	More than 5Cr	37%	15%

Further, an additional cess of 4% (Health & education Cess on income-tax) would be charged on the amount of tax inclusive of surcharge as applicable, for all unit holders.

Further, the rates stated above for Non-residents are further subject to DTAA benefits, if applicable.

Note 2) : **Long term capital gain**:- Any transfer of *equity oriented fund units*(refer Note 3) on or after 1 April 2018, shall not be exempt under section 10(38).

Long term capital gains in excess of Rs. 1 lakh shall be taxable @ 10% plus surcharge (as per note 1) plus health & education cess @ 4%.

The capital gain will be computed without giving effect to the 1st and 2nd proviso to section 48 in the manner laid down under the section i.e. without indexation benefit and without foreign currency conversion benefit

Cost for units acquired prior to 1 Feb 2018 and sold on or after 1 April 2018 will be computed as under:

	<p>Higher of: a) Cost of acquisition or</p> <p>Lower of: b) FMV of asset on 31 Jan 2018 c) Full value of consideration accruing as a result of transfer</p> <p>Note 3) equity oriented fund" means a fund set up under a scheme of a mutual fund specified under clause (23D) of section 10 and,— (i) in a case where the fund invests in the units of another fund which is traded on a recognised stock exchange,— (A) a minimum of ninety per cent of the total proceeds of such fund is invested in the units of such other fund; and (B) such other fund also invests a minimum of ninety per cent of its total proceeds in the equity shares of domestic companies listed on a recognised stock exchange; and (ii) in any other case, a minimum of sixty-five per cent of the total proceeds of such fund is invested in the equity shares of domestic companies listed on a recognised stock exchange: Provided that the percentage of equity shareholding or unit held in respect of the fund, as the case may be, shall be computed with reference to the annual average of the monthly averages of the opening and closing figures;</p> <p>Note 4) Under section 10(23D) of the Income tax Act, 1961, income earned by a Mutual Fund registered with SEBI is exempt from income tax.</p> <p>Note 5) Since, the scheme in this SID, qualify as an equity oriented fund, Securities Transaction tax is payable by the unit holders on redemption / repurchase of units by the Fund at 0.001% of sale/redemption value. The STT is payable by the seller and is not deductible while computing Capital gains income.. For further details on taxation please refer to the clause on taxation in the SAI.</p>
Investor services	<p>Ms. Sushma Mata</p> <p>Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Limited 6th Floor, Kotak Towers, Building No.21, Infinity Park, Off: Western Express Highway Goregaon - Mulund Link Road, Malad (East), Mumbai 400097 Phone Number: 66056765 Fax: 6708 2213 e-mail: mutual@kotak.com</p>

C. Computation of NAV

The NAV of the Units of the Scheme will be computed by dividing the net assets of the Scheme by the number of Units outstanding on the valuation date.

The Fund shall value its investments according to the valuation norms (Valuation Policy includes computation of NAV in case of investment in foreign securities), as specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Regulations, or such guidelines / recommendations as may be specified by SEBI from time to time. The broad valuation norms are detailed in the Statement of Additional Information NAV of Units under the Scheme will be calculated as shown below:

NAV of Units under the Scheme will be calculated as shown below:

NAV=	Market or Fair Value of Scheme's investments	+	Current assets including Accrued Income	-	Current Liabilities and provisions including accrued expenses
No. of Units outstanding under the Scheme/Option.					

NAV for the Schemes and the repurchase prices of the Units will be calculated and announced at the close of each Business Day. The NAV shall be computed upto three decimals. . The NAV of Direct Plan will be different than the NAV of Regular Plan.

Computation of NAV will be done after taking into account dividends paid, if any, and the distribution tax thereon, if applicable. Therefore, once dividends are distributed under the Dividend Option, the NAV of the Units under the Dividend Option would always remain lower than the NAV of the Units issued under the Growth Option. The income earned and the profits realized in respect of the Units issued under the Growth Option remain invested and are reflected in the NAV of the Units.

V. FEES AND EXPENSES

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

A. New Fund Offer (NFO) Expenses

This is an ongoing scheme on the date of updating this document.

B. Total Expense Ratio (TER)

Total Expense Ratio is the total of ongoing fees and operating expenses charged to the scheme, expressed as a percentage of the scheme's daily net assets.

These fees and expenses include Investment Management and Advisory Fee charged by the AMC, Registrar and Transfer Agents' fee, brokerage/commission, marketing and selling costs etc.

As per Regulation 52(6)(c) of SEBI (MF) Regulations, the total expense ratio of the scheme excluding issue or redemption expenses, whether initially borne by the mutual fund or by the asset management company, but including the investment management and advisory fee shall be subject to the following limits:-

Assets under management Slab (In Rs. crore)	Total expense ratio limits
on the first Rs.500 crores of the daily net assets	2.25%
on the next Rs.250 crores of the daily net assets	2.00%
on the next Rs.1,250 crores of the daily net assets	1.75%
on the next Rs.3,000 crores of the daily net assets	1.60%
on the next Rs.5,000 crores of the daily net assets	1.50%
on the next Rs.40,000 crores of the daily net assets	Total expense ratio reduction of 0.05% for every increase of Rs.5,000 crores of daily net assets or part thereof.
on balance of the assets	1.05%

Total Expense Ratio for the scheme

The AMC has estimated following recurring expenses, as summarized in the below table for the scheme. Total expense ratio of the Scheme (including investment and advisory fees) will be subject to the maximum limits (as a percentage of Daily Net Assets of the Scheme) as per Regulation 52(6) & (6A), as amended from time to time, with no sub-limit on investment and advisory fees.

Expenses Structure	% of daily Net Assets for Regular Plan of below given scheme Kotak Bluechip Fund
Investment Management and Advisory Fees	Upto 2.25%
Trustee fee	
Audit fees	
Custodian fees	
RTA Fees	
Marketing & Selling expense incl. agent commission	
Cost related to investor communications	

Cost of fund transfer from location to location	
Cost of providing account statements and dividend redemption cheques and warrants	
Costs of statutory Advertisements	
Cost towards investor education & awareness (at least 2 bps)	
Brokerage & transaction cost over and above 12 bps and 5 bps for cash and derivative market trades resp.	
Goods and Services tax on expenses other than investment and advisory fees	
Goods and Services tax on brokerage and transaction cost	
Other Expenses	
Maximum total expense ratio (TER) permissible under Regulation 52 (6)(c) (i) and (6) (a)	Upto 2.25%
Additional expenses under regulation 52 (6A) (c) #	Upto 0.05%
Additional expenses for gross new inflows from specified cities	Upto 0.30%

The AMC shall not charge additional expenses under Regulation 52(6A)(c) in case exit load is not levied/ not applicable

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

Commission/ Distribution expenses will not be charged in case of Direct Plan. The TER of Direct Plan will be lower than Regular Plan.

In terms of the SEBI Circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2018/137 dated October 22, 2018, all fees and expenses charged in a direct plan (in percentage terms) under various heads including the investment and advisory fee shall not exceed the fees and expenses charged under such heads in a regular plan.

However, Direct Plan shall have a lower expense ratio than the Regular Plan. The expenses would exclude distribution expenses, commission, etc and no commission for distribution of Units will be paid / charged under Direct Plan.

Additional expenses which may be charged to the Scheme:

The following additional expenses may be charged to the Scheme under Regulation 52 (6A), namely-

- Brokerage and transaction costs (including Goods and Services tax) which are incurred for the purpose of execution of trade and is included in the cost of investment, not exceeding 0.12 per cent in case of cash market transactions and 0.05 per cent in case of derivatives transactions. 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. Any expenditure in excess of the said prescribed limit (including brokerage and transaction cost, if any) shall be borne by the AMC.
- Expenses not exceeding of 0.30 % of daily net assets, if the new inflows from beyond top 30 cities are at least:
 - (i) 30 % of gross new inflows in the scheme; or
 - (ii) 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 sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (ii), such 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.

Provided further that the additional TER can be charged based on inflows only from 'retail investors' (SEBI vide its Circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2019/42 dated March 25, 2019, has defined that inflows of amount upto Rs 2,00,000/- per transaction, by individual investors shall be considered as inflows from "retail investor") from beyond top 30 cities.

Provided that the additional commission for beyond top 30 cities shall be paid as trail only.

In case inflows from beyond top 30 cities is less than the higher of (i) or (ii) above, additional TER on daily net assets of the scheme shall be charged as follows:

Daily net assets X 30 basis points X New inflows from individual investors from beyond top 30 cities

365* X Higher of (i) or (ii) above

* 366, wherever applicable.

Additional expenses upto 0.05% of daily net assets of the scheme, incurred towards different heads mentioned under Regulation 52 (2) and 52 (4).

Clause 4 of Seventh Schedule to SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 which restricts investments in mutual fund units upto 5% of net assets and prohibits charging of fees, shall not be applicable to investments in mutual funds in foreign countries made in accordance with guidelines as per SEBI circular no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No.7/104753/07 dated September 20, 2007. However, the management fees and other expenses charged by the mutual fund(s) 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 overseas mutual fund(s), the same principle shall be applicable for that part of investment.

Goods and Services tax:

Goods and Services tax on investment and advisory fees may be charged to the scheme in addition to the maximum limit of TER as prescribed in Regulation 52(6)©. Goods and Services tax on other than investment and advisory fees, if any, shall be borne by the scheme within the maximum limit of TER as per Regulation 52.

The aforesaid estimates are made in good faith by the Investment Manager and are subject to change inter se among the various heads of expenses and between the Plans. It may also be noted that the total expenses of the Plans will also be subject to change within the overall limits of expenses under Regulation 52. Actual expenses under any head and / or the total expenses may be more or less than the estimates. The Investment Manager retains the right to charge the actual expenses to the Fund, however the expenses charged will not exceed the statutory limit prescribed by the Regulations. Any expenditure in excess of the limits specified in Regulation 52 shall be borne by the AMC. There will be no sub limit on management fee, and it shall be within the overall TER specified above.

For the actual current expenses being charged, the investor may refer to the website of the mutual fund.

The fund shall update the current expense ratios on the website (assetmanagement.kotak.com) at least three working days prior to the effective date of the change. The web link for TER is <https://assetmanagement.kotak.com/total-expense-ratio>

Illustration of impact of expense ratio on scheme's returns:

Particulars	NAV p.u. in Rs.	%
Subscription received on March 31, 2017 (A)	100.00	-
Value of Subscribed Amount before expenses as on March 31, 2018 (B)	112.25	-
Expense charged by the scheme (C)	2.25	2.25%
Value of Subscribed Amount as on March 31, 2018 (Net of expenses charged) (D)	110.00	-
Net Return to investors (E) (E=D-A)	10	10%

Illustration is given to understand the impact of expense ratio on a scheme return and this should not be construed as an indicative return of the scheme. The expenses of the Direct Plan under the Scheme will be lower to the extent of distribution expenses/ commission.

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 assetmanagement.kotak.com or may call at 1800-22-2626 or your distributor.

Entry Load * - Nil

Exit Load **-

- For redemption / switch out of upto 10% of the initial investment amount (limit) purchased or switched in within 1 year from the date of allotment: Nil.
- If units redeemed or switched out are in excess of the limit within 1 year from the date of allotment: 1%
- If units are redeemed or switched out on or after 1 year from the date of allotment: NIL

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

* In terms of SEBI Circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 4/168230/09 dated June 30, 2009, no entry load will be charged on purchase / additional purchase / switch-in. The commission as specified in the aforesaid circular, if any, on investment made by the investor shall be paid by the investor directly to the Distributor, based on his assessment of various factors including the service rendered by the Distributor.

** Any exit load charged (net off Goods and Services tax, if any) shall be credited back to the Scheme.

Any imposition or enhancement of Load in future shall be applicable on prospective investments only. A public notice shall be given in respect of such changes in one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation as well as in a newspaper published in the language of region where the Head

Office of the Mutual Fund is situated. In case of changes in load structure the addendum carrying the latest applicable load structure shall be attached to all KIM and SID already in stock till it is updated.

Investors may obtain information on loads on any Business Day by calling the office of the AMC or any of the Investor Service Centers. Information on applicability of loads will also be provided in the Account Statement.

The investor is requested to check the prevailing load structure of the scheme before investing.

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

VI. RIGHTS OF UNITHOLDERS

Please refer to SAI for details.

VII. 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

SEBI Requirements	Response
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the financial year 2013-14, RBI has imposed a penalty of Rs 3.50 lacs for bouncing of SGL deal in Kotak Bond and Kotak Gilt Investment scheme. The same has been borne by KMAMC. The amount of penalty has been paid on November 12, 2013. • RBI has imposed a penalty of Rs. 15 lakhs in April 2011, in respect of foreign exchange derivative transactions done by KMBL with certain corporate during the period 2007-08. The amount of penalty has been paid on May 5, 2011. • RBI on the basis of the scrutiny carried out, had levied a penalty on KMBL a sum of Rs. 1.501 crores on account of non-adherence to certain aspects of KYC and AML guidelines. KMBL has taken necessary corrective steps in this respect. The amount of penalty has been paid July 25, 2013. • RBI has imposed a penalty of Rs. 10 lakh on Kotak Bank in July 2014 in the matter of loan and current accounts scrutiny of Deccan Chronicle Holding Ltd. The amount of penalty has been paid on August 5, 2014. • There was an instance of bouncing of SGL on April 13, 2016 for Rs. 9141.25 lacs due to non-updating of security sold in CROMS system. Bank had explained to RBI the circumstances leading to the shortfall. RBI, after perusing the explanation given by the Bank imposed a penalty of Rs.5 lacs on KMBL vide its letter dated May 12, 2016 • In a solitary case Bank had obtained RBI approval for netting off transactions relating import/export of services and settle the net amount of the receivables/payables with the overseas counterparty on behalf of the client subject to adhering to certain terms and conditions as prescribed which inter-alia included a condition that the Bank as an AD should report the transactions on gross basis in R Returns. The Bank had adhered to all conditions of the approval except that the reporting of the transaction was inadvertently done on net basis instead of gross basis. The said deviation was a pure operational error RBI vide its letter dated April 13, 2017 imposed a penalty of Rs.10000/- on Kotak Mahindra Bank in exercise of powers conferred under Section 11 (3) of FEMA 1999. Post identification of the issue Bank has put in adequate control measures to ensure that such instances do not recur in future. • IRDA penalised Kotak Bank for Rs. 1 lakh in the case of payments made by Exide to eIVBL in the financial year

	<p>2013-14. IRDA had noted that EXIDE life insurance company had paid infrastructure facility charges to the eIVBL during 2013-14 and IRDA found that it is in violation of clause 21 of Guidelines on Licensing of Corporate Agents (dated 14.7.2015) and Sec 40 of Insurance Act 1938 as the amount paid had exceeded the limit of expenditure on commission stipulated under Sec 40 A of the Insurance Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RBI had imposed a penalty of Rs.20 lakhs on Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd – for KYC deficiencies found in opening ONE savings account opened in the year 2010. This was a case of failure of the personnel in meeting the customer before opening the account. As per the Bank’s processes it is mandatory to meet the customer before on-boarding the customer. However, in respect of the cited case, branch personnel had visited the house of the customer but did not meet the customer. However they had certified that they met the customer. Action has already been taken on the errant employee and the process has been reiterated for stricter compliance. • RBI imposed a penalty of Rs. 40,000 during 2019-20 for not exchanging soiled mutilated notes by two branches observed during in-cognito visit.
<p>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</p>	<p>Kotak Mahindra Trustee Company Limited (Trustee Company) had been served a Show Cause Notice on July 26, 2018 vide letter No. EAD/SS-SKS/OW/20656/1/2018 dated July 23, 2018 and letter No. EAD/SS-SKS/OW/20656/2/2018 dated July 23, 2018, respectively, by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), mentioning Adjudication proceedings in respect of the possible violation of the following provisions of law:</p> <p>Not putting in place proper systems relating to parking of funds in short-term deposits of schedule commercial banks. Maintaining invalid email IDs of investors. Using previous day’s NAV for calculation of cash component in case of redemption in ‘cash’ for Kotak Gold ETF.</p> <p>Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Ltd and Kotak Mahindra Trustee Company Ltd had presented the facts of the each case as reply to the aforesaid show cause notice with a request of personal hearing.</p> <p>Subsequent to Personal hearing, the Adjudicating Officer of SEBI, vide its order no. EAD-2/SS/SK/2018-19/1408-1409 dated October 12, 2018, disposed off the aforesaid show cause notice and stated that the case does not deserve imposition of any monetary penalty.</p> <p>Further in this regard, AMC and Trustee Company have been served a Show Cause Notice no. EFD/DRA4/OW/AS/31206/1/2018 and EFD/DRA4/OW/AS/31206/2/2018 dated November 12 2018,</p>

respectively to show cause as to why penalty should not be imposed upon the entities involved under the relevant provisions of SEBI Act, 1992 with reference to the above mentioned alleged violations. AMC and Trustee Company had filed the detailed response to SEBI in this regard.

Subsequently, SEBI vide its order no. WTM/AB/EFD-1/DRA-4/08/2019-20 dated May 31, 2019, disposed off the show cause notices dated November 12 2018.

Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Limited (AMC) has been served a Show Cause Notice (SCN) by SEBI, vide its letter No. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/OW/P/2019/11854/1 dated May 10, 2019, and Supplementary Show Cause Notice vide SEBI's letter No. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/OW/P/2019/014772/1 dated June 12, 2019, issued under Section 11(1), 11B and 11B(2) of Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 read with provisions of SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996, in the matter of Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Co. Ltd. The alleged charge is, that on maturity date of Kotak FMP Series 127 and 183, close ended debt schemes, investors were not paid full proceeds on the declared NAV due to pending recovery of dues from Essel Group of Companies.

The AMC vide its letter dated August 29, 2019, had filed its reply to the aforesaid show cause notice and supplementary show cause notice.

A personal hearing on the matter was held on October 16, 2019 before Hon'ble Whole Time Member-SEBI. AMC had also filed its written submission with SEBI post hearing. Order from SEBI is awaited.

Further, Kotak Mahindra Trustee Company Limited (Trustee Company) and few officials of Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Company Limited, had been served a Show Cause Notice by SEBI on the aforesaid matter, vide its Letter no. EAD/EAD5/MC/CB/2019/13787/4 dated May 31, 2019 under Rule 4(1) of the SEBI (Procedure for Holding Inquiry and Imposing Penalties by Adjudicating Officer) Rules, 1995, Section 15I, Section 15D and Section 15HB of Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 read with provisions of SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996, in the matter of Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund.

The reply of the letter dated May 31, 2019, was filed with SEBI by Trustees on October 14, 2019, and by required officials of AMC on October 23, 2019.

The Hearing for letter dated May 31, 2019 was held on November 19, 2019 before Adjudicating Officer of SEBI. Order from SEBI is awaited in this regard.

In early September 2019, part payment of the pending dues, was also paid to all unitholders of the respective schemes. On

	September 25, 2019, balance payment along with accrued interest was paid off to the unitholders of the respective schemes.
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	NIL
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	NIL

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

Note: The Scheme under this Scheme Information document was approved by the Trustee at their meeting held on September 28, 1998. The Trustees have ensured that Kotak Bluechip Fund approved by them is a new product offered by Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund and is not a minor modification of any existing scheme/fund/product.

