SUNDARAM MUTUAL
Sundaram Finance Group

Annexure A

SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT

SUNDARAM LONG TERM MICRO CAP TAX ADVANTAGE FUND SERIES III

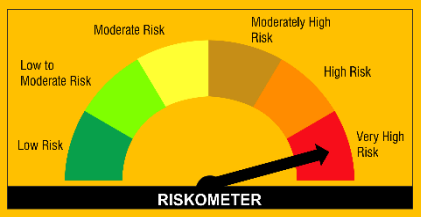
A 10 year close ended Equity Linked Savings Scheme

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*

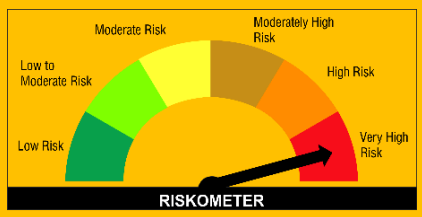
- Capital appreciation over a period of 10 years
- Investment in equity and equity related instruments of companies that can be termed as micro-caps along with income tax benefit.

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

Riskometer as on September 30, 2025



The risk of the scheme is Very High



The risk of the benchmark is Very High

Nifty Small Cap 100 TRI

Continuous Offer of units at NAV based prices

Mutual Fund	Sundaram Mutual Fund
Trustee Company	Sundaram Trustee Company Limited
Asset Management Company	Sundaram Asset Management Company Limited
Address	Sundaram Towers, I & II Floor, 46, Whites Road, Chennai - 600 014. www.sundarammutual.com

The particulars of the Scheme have been prepared in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996, (herein after referred to as SEBI (MF) Regulations) as amended till date and circulars issued thereunder 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 / Distributors / Brokers or visit **www.sundarammutual.com**

The investors are advised to refer to the Statement of Additional Information (SAI) for details of Sundaram Mutual Fund, Standard Risk Factors, Special Considerations, tax and legal issues and general information on www.sundarammutual.com and www.amfiindia.com

SAI is incorporated by reference and is legally a part of the Scheme Information Document. For a free copy of the current Statement of Additional Information, please contact your nearest Investor Service Centre or visit www.sundarammutual.com.

The Scheme Information Document (Section I and II) should be read in conjunction with the SAI and not in isolation.

This Scheme Information Document is dated September 30, 2025.

Contact No. 1860 425 7237 (India) E-mail: customerservices@sundarammutual.com
+91 40 2345 2215 (NRI) +91 95000 57237 (WhatsApp Chatbot) (NRI): nriservices@sundarammutual.com

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Trustee	**Sundaram Trustee Company Limited** CIN: U65999TN2003PLC052058 **Corporate Office** Sundaram Towers, I & II Floor, 46 Whites Road, Royapettah, Chennai 600 014 India Phone : 044 28583362 Fax : 044 28583156
Investment Manager	**Sundaram Asset Management Company Limited** CIN: U93090TN1996PLC034615 **Corporate Office** Sundaram Towers, I & II Floor, 46 Whites Road, Royapettah, Chennai 600 014 India Phone : 044 28583362 Fax : 044 28583156 www.sundarammutual.com
Sponsor	**Sundaram Finance Limited** CIN: L65191TN1954PLC002429 Registered Office, 21, Patullos Road, Chennai 600 002, India www.sundaramfinance.in
Custodian	**Standard Chartered Bank,** Mumbai registered with SEBI, vide Registration No. IN/CUS/006, has been appointed custodian for the securities in the Scheme. The responsibilities of the custodian include: i. to keep in safe custody all the securities and instruments belonging to the Scheme; ii. to ensure smooth inflow/outflow of securities and instruments as and when necessary in the best interest of the investors; iii. to ensure that the benefits due on the holdings are received and iv. to be responsible for the loss or damage to the securities due to negligence on its part or on the part of its approved agents. The Trustee reserves the right to appoint any other custodian(s) approved by SEBI. In addition a foreign custodian may also be appointed for overseas securities/assets.
Fund Accountant	**Sundaram Mutual Fund (inhouse)** Sundaram Towers, I & II Floor, 46 Whites Road, Royapettah, Chennai 600 014 India The activities inter-alia include: v. Record accounting entries to the fund. vi. Reconcile account balances for the fund. vii. Establish policies and procedures to assure proper fund accounting. viii. Maintain proper documentation. ix. Update computer system records. x. Perform fund valuations of unit trusts and custodian accounts. xi. Prepare schedules and tailor-made client reports. xii. Coordinate preparation of annual accounts and audit unit trusts and custodian accounts. However, the Fund administration part would continue to be handled by the Operations Department of the Investment Manager.
Registrar and Transfer Agents	**KFin Technologies Limited** CIN: L72400TG2017PLC117649 Unit: Sundaram mutual Fund, Tower- B, Plot No. 31 & 32, Selenium building, Gachibowli Road, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally Mandal, Hyderabad 500032. **Contact No.** 1860 425 7237 (India) | +91 40 2345 2215 (NRI) Email us at: customerservices@sundarammutual.com The Trustee reserves the right to appoint any other entity registered with SEBI as the registrar.
If you wish to reach indicated telephone number from outside India, please use +91 or 0091 followed by 44 and the eight number.	

SECTION - I

Part I. HIGHLIGHTS/SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME

Sr. No.	Title	Description
I.	**Name of the scheme**	Sundaram Long Term Micro Cap Tax Advantage Fund Series III
II.	**Category of the Scheme**	ELSS
III.	**Scheme type**	A 10 year close ended Equity Linked Savings Scheme
IV.	**Scheme code**	SUND/C/E/ELS/16/06/0028
V.	**Investment objective**	The investment objective of the scheme is to generate capital appreciation over a period of ten years by predominantly investing in equity and equity-related instruments of companies that can be termed as micro-cap and from income tax benefit available. For the purpose investment by the scheme 'Micro cap' stock is defined as one whose market cap is equal to or lower than the 301stStock by market cap (after sorting the securities in the descending order of market capitalization) on the National Stock Exchange of India limited, Mumbai, at the time of investment. However, there is no guarantee or assurance that the investment objective of the scheme will be achieved. **No Guarantee:** There is no guarantee or assurance that the investment objective of the scheme will be achieved. Investors are neither being offered any guaranteed / indicated returns nor any guarantee on repayment of capital by the Schemes. There is also no guarantee of capital or return either by the mutual fund or by the sponsor or by the Asset management Company.
VI.	**Liquidity/listing details**	NA
VII.	**Benchmark (Total Return Index)**	**Nifty Small Cap 100 TRI** The Nifty Small Cap 100 TRI was launched on January 01, 2004 and is designed to measure the performance of small-cap companies listed at NSE Ltd. The composition of the aforesaid benchmark is such that it is most suited for comparing performance of the scheme. This is the only metric that is proximate in tracking the micro-cap category.
VIII.	**NAV disclosure**	NAV will be updated on the websites of Sundaram asset Management (www.sundarammutual.com) and the association of Mutual Funds of India (www.amfiindia.com) before 11.00 P.M on every business day The schemes are permitted to take exposure to overseas securities. In such cases where the schemes have taken exposure to overseas securities the NAV of the relevant schemes would be declared by 10.00 A.M. on the following business day. In case any of the schemes ceases to hold exposure to any overseas securities, NAV of the relevant schemes for that day would continue to be declared on 10.00 A.M on the following business day. Subsequent to that day, NAV of the relevant scheme shall be declared on 11.00 P.M on the same day. Further, the Investment Manager will extend facility of sending latest available NAVs to unitholders through SMS, upon receiving a specific request in this regard. In case of any delay, the reasons for such delay would be explained to AMFI by the next day. If the NAVs are not available before commencement of working hours on the following day due to any reason, the Fund shall issue a press release providing reasons and explaining when the Fund would be able to publish the NAVs. Further Details in Section II.
IX.	**Applicable timelines**	Timeline for • **Dispatch of redemption proceeds,** After the expiry of lock-in period, the units of the Scheme can be repurchased (sold back to the Fund) on any business day. The repurchase

		request can be made on Application Form/Common Transaction form or by using the relevant tear off section of the Transaction Slip that may be enclosed with the Account Statement, which should be submitted at any of the Official Point of Acceptance. Where the date of redemption is a non-business day, the deemed date for such redemption will be the next business day. • **Dispatch of IDCW (if applicable)** The IDCW warrant/cheque shall be dispatched to the unit holders within 7 working days of the date of declaration of the IDCW. The Investment Manager shall be liable to pay interest to the unit holders at such rate as may be specified by SEBI for the period of such delay. The prescribed rate at present is 15% per annum. In case of delay, the AMC shall be liable to pay interest @ 15 per cent per annum to the unit holders. It may be noted that the Mutual Fund is not guaranteeing or assuring any IDCW. IDCW payment may also be done by Direct Credit subject to availability of necessary facility at each location. For further details please refer to the Application Form.
X.	**Plans and Options** Plans/Options and sub options under the Scheme	Plans: Regular Plan and Direct Plan Options: Growth, IDCW Payout All plans and options available for offer under the scheme shall have a common portfolio. For detailed disclosure on default plans and options, kindly refer SAI.
XI.	**Load Structure**	**Entry Load**: Nil. **Exit Load:** Nil. Please note that buying and selling the units of the scheme on the stock exchange is based on market price. However, investors will have to bear the cost of brokerage and applicable taxes on the brokerage and other relevant charges as applicable for transacting on secondary market.
XII.	**Minimum Application Amount/switch in**	• During NFO: NA For both Regular and Direct Plan Rs 500/- and in multiples of Rs. 500/- thereafter per application
XIII.	**Minimum Additional Purchase Amount**	Additional purchase: Rs.500/-
XIV.	**Minimum Redemption/ switch out amount**	Redemption/switch-out is permitted after the lock in period of 3 years from the date of allotment. The minimum amount of Redemption/switch-out would be Rs. 500/- or 50 Units or account balance whichever is lower. In the event of the death of the assessee, the nominee or legal heir, as the case may be, shall be able to withdraw the investment only after the completion of one year from the date of allotment of the units to the assessee or anytime thereafter.
XV.	**New Fund Offer Period** This is the period during which a new scheme sells its units to the investors.	A 10 year close ended Equity Linked Savings Scheme
XVI.	**New Fund Offer Price:** This is the price per unit that the investors have to pay to invest during the NFO.	NA
XVII.	**Segregated portfolio/side pocketing disclosure**	Enabled. For Details, kindly refer SAI.

XVIII	**Swing pricing disclosure**	NA
XIX.	**Stock lending/short selling**	NA
XX.	**How to Apply and other details**	Please refer to the Statement of Additional Information and Key Information Memorandum, which is a part of the Application Form (available free of cost with the offices of the Investment Manager and can be downloaded from the Website of the Investment Manager (www.sundarammutual.com). Details in section II
XXI.	**Investor services**	Prospective investors and existing unit holders are welcome to contact Customer Service/Complaint resolution using the Toll 1860 425 7237 (India) +91 40 2345 2215 (NRI). Investors may also contact the Investor Relations Manager. **Baba M J** Investor Relations Manager Sundaram Asset Management Company Limited, No. 46, Whites Road, Sundaram Towers, 1st Floor, Royapettah, Chennai - 600014.
XXII.	**Specific attribute of the scheme (such as lock in, duration in case of target maturity scheme/close ended schemes) (as applicable)**	NA
XXIII.	**Special product/facility available during the NFO and on ongoing basis**	• Investors may apply for the Units of the Scheme through Applications Supported by Blocked Amount (ASBA) process by filling in the ASBA form and submitting the same to their respective banks. • DD charges shall be borne by Investment Manager as per prevailing SBI charges provided there is no office of the Investment Manager/ Collecting centers in that place • Switch from any existing Schemes of Sundaram Mutual into the Units of this Scheme can be done during the NFO Period. For details the Investor Service Centres can be contacted. • An investor may purchase the units in different options available for subscription under Regular Plan of the Scheme through NSE MFSS & BSE StAR Platform (Stock Exchange infrastructure) only during the NFO period. Switching of Units is not permitted under this facility. Investors may hold the Units in physical or dematerialized form. MFSS and StAR are electronic platforms introduced by NSE and BSE respectively for transacting in units of Mutual Funds. The electronic platforms will be available on all business days of the Capital Market segment. The platforms will be available for Participants between 9 a.m. until 3 p.m. The eligible AMFI certified stock exchange brokers will be considered as Official Points of Acceptance (OPA) of Sundaram Mutual Fund. Investors are requested to note that the facility for transacting in mutual fund schemes through stock exchange infrastructure is available subject to such limits, operating guidelines, terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the respective stock exchange(s) and guidelines issued by SEBI from time to time. The Trustees of Sundaram Mutual reserves the right to change/modify the features of this facility at a later date. **MF Utility Platform** All financial and non-financial transactions pertaining to Schemes of

		Sundaram 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 will be in addition to the existing Official Points of Acceptance ("OPA") of the AMC. The uniform cut-off time as prescribed by SEBI and as mentioned in the SID / KIM of respective 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. For Details, kindly refer SAI
XXIV.	**Weblink**	Total Expense Ratio: https://www.sundarammutual.com/TER Daily Total Expense Ratio: https://www.sundarammutual.com/TER Factsheet: https://www.sundarammutual.com/downloads/

Due Diligence by Sundaram Asset Management Company Limited

It is confirmed that:

(i) The Scheme Information Document submitted 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 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.

(v) The contents of the Scheme Information Document including figures, data, yields etc. have been checked and are factually correct

(vi) A confirmation that the AMC has complied with the compliance checklist applicable for Scheme Information Documents and other than cited deviations/ that there are no deviations from the regulations

(vii) 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.

Chennai
September 30, 2025

R Ajith Kumar
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer

Part II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME

A. HOW WILL THE SCHEME ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?

Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)	
	Minimum	Maximum
Equity & Equity related securities* of companies of micro caps as defined in the investment objective	65%	100%
Other Equity & Equity related securities*	0%	35%
Fixed Income and money market securities	0%	20%

*Equity-related securities shall include cumulative convertible preference shares, fully convertible debentures and fully convertible bonds of companies. It shall also include partly convertible debentures and bonds including those issued on rights basis subject to the condition that, as far as possible, the non-convertible portion of the debentures so acquired or subscribed, shall be disinvested within a period of twelve months in accordance with ELSS guidelines. "Other Equity" refers to Large-cap and Mid-cap stocks. Large cap' stocks are defined as any equity stock whose market capitalization shall not be below the market capitalization of the 50th stock and mid- cap stocks are defined as any equity stock whose market capitalization shall not be above 50th stock and below 100th stocks (after sorting the securities in the descending order of market capitalization) listed with the National Stock Exchange of India Limited.

Changes in Investment Pattern: Subject to SEBI Regulations, the asset allocation pattern indicated above may change from time to time, keeping in view the market conditions, market opportunities, applicable Regulations and political & economic factors.

It must be clearly understood that the percentage stated above are only indicative and not absolute. These proportions can vary substantially depending upon the perception of the Investment Manager; the intention being at all times to seek to protect the interests of Unit Holders. Such changes in investment pattern will be for a short-term and for defensive consideration only.

In the event of deviations, the fund manager will carry out rebalancing within 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 strive to adhere the overall investment objectives of the Scheme.

Cumulative gross exposure limits to be adhered in terms of Master Circular dated May 19, 2023

Indicative Table (Actual instrument/percentages may vary subject to applicable SEBI circulars)

S.no	Type of instrument	% of exposure	Circular references
1	Securities Lending	Nil	Clause 12.11 of the SEBI Master Circular
2	Derivatives	50%	Clause 12.25 of the SEBI Master Circular
3	Equity Derivatives for non- hedging purposes	50%	Clause 12.25 of the SEBI Master Circular
4	Debt Instruments with SO / CE rating	Nil	Clause 12.3 of the SEBI Master Circular
5	Overseas Securities		Clause 12.19 of the SEBI Master Circular
6	Securitized Debt	Nil	
7	Debt Instruments with special features (AT1 and AT2 Bonds)	Nil	Clause 12.2 of the SEBI Master Circular
8	Tri-party repos (including Reverse repo in T-bills and G-sec)	Nil	

9	Other / own mutual funds	5%	Clause 4 of the Seventh Schedule of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996
10	Repo/ reverse repo transactions in corporate debt securities	Nil	Clause 12.11 of the SEBI Master Circular
11	Credit Default Swap transactions	Nil	Clause 12.11 of the SEBI Master Circular
12	Short Selling	Nil	Regulation 45 (2) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996
13	Short Term Deposit	15%	Clause 12.16 of the SEBI Master Circular
14	REITS and InVITS	Nil	Clause 13 in the Seventh Schedule of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996
15	Foreign Securitized debt	Nil	
16	Unrated debt and money market instruments	Nil	Clause 12.1 of the SEBI Master Circular
17	Writing of call options under covered call strategy	Nil	Clause 12.25.8 of the SEBI Master Circular

**SEBI circular references (wherever applicable) in support of exposure limits of different types of asset classes in asset allocation shall be provided.*

Portfolio rebalancing: Subject to SEBI Regulations, the asset allocation pattern may change from time to time for a short term and for defensive considerations, keeping in view the market conditions/applicable regulations/political & economic factors, the perception of the Investment Manager; the intention being at all times to seek to protect the interests of the Unit holders. Rebalancing across sectors and stocks based on valuation levels relative to growth shall be a dynamic exercise, as this is crucial to performance.

The fund manager of the Scheme shall examine factors such as the overall macro-economic conditions, valuation levels, sector-specific factors, company-specific factors and trends in liquidity, to name a few, and reduce the equity exposure, if warranted, to lower levels and raise the fixed income component of the portfolio as a tactical call.

The fund manager shall seek to raise the equity exposure if the environment is conducive. This process of rebalancing may take place in a dynamic manner on a regular basis.

Cash calls (with deployment in appropriate money-market and fixed-income securities), derivatives, changes in the degree of overweight and underweight to sectors and changes in allocation levels to stocks with varying attributes be used to balance the portfolio.

If the macro-economic conditions and market levels warrant, the fund manager may on an exceptional basis, reduce the equity exposure and raise the fixed-income component of the portfolio beyond the asset allocation boundary indicated in the table for normal circumstances. Such an allocation in exceptional circumstances shall be adopted with the approval of the Internal Investment Committee (IIC) of Sundaram Asset Management.

In the event of deviations, the fund manager will carry out rebalancing within 30 days. Where the portfolio is not rebalanced within 30 days, justification for the same shall be placed before the IIC and reasons for the same shall be recorded in writing. The IIC, comprising three members in total, shall then decide on the course of action. However, at all times the portfolio will strive to adhere the overall investment objectives of the Scheme.

B. WHERE WILL THE SCHEME INVEST?

According to Equity Linked Savings Scheme, 2005 issued by Government of India vide Notification No. 226/2005 dated November 03, 2005 the investment of the Scheme shall be as under:

- Equities, cumulative convertible preference shares and fully convertible debentures and bonds of companies.
- Investment may also be made in partly convertible issues of debentures and bonds including those issued on rights basis subject to the condition that, as far as possible, the non-convertible portion of the debentures so acquired or subscribed, shall be disinvested within a period of twelve months.
- The scheme shall ensure that funds of the scheme remain invested

to the extent of atleast 80% in securities specified in clause (a) above. The Mutual Fund shall strive to invest their funds in the manner stated above within a period of six months from the date of closure of the plan. In exceptional circumstances, this requirement may be dispensed with by the Fund in order that the interests of the assessee (unitholders) are protected

- Pending investment of funds of a plan in the required manner, the Mutual Fund may invest the funds in short-term money market instruments or other liquid instruments or both. After three years of the date of allotment of the units, the Mutual Fund may hold upto twenty per cent of net assets of the plan in short term money market instruments and other liquid instruments to enable them to redeem investment of those unit holders who would seek to tender the units for repurchase.

Types of Securities in which the scheme will invest:

- Equity and equity-related securities such as fully/partly Convertible bonds and debentures, cumulative convertible preference shares carrying the right to obtain equity shares. In case of non- convertible portion of bonds or debentures, as far as possible, the non-convertible part shall be disinvested within a period of twelve months.

- Debt securities of the Government of India, state and local governments, government agencies, statutory bodies, public sector undertakings, scheduled commercial banks, non-banking finance companies, development financial institutions, supranational financial institutions, corporate entities.

- Debt and Money Market securities and such other securities as may be permitted by SEBI and RBI regulation from time to time.

- Money market instruments including but not limited to, treasury bills, commercial paper of public sector undertakings and private sector corporate entities, reverse repo agreements on Gsecs, CBLOs (Collateralised Borrowing and Lending Obligation), certificates of deposit of scheduled commercial banks and development financial institutions, government securities with unexpired maturity of one year or less and other money market securities as may be permitted by SEBI/RBI regulation.

- Any other like instruments as may be permitted by RBI / SEBI / such other Regulatory Authority from time to time. The securities mentioned above and such other securities the Scheme is permitted to invest in, could be listed, unlisted, privately placed, secured, unsecured, rated or unrated and of any maturity bearing fixed-rate or floating coupon rate. The securities may be acquired through Initial Public Offerings (IPO s), secondary market operations, private placement, rights offers or negotiated deals. The Scheme may also enter into repo and reverse repo obligations on Gsecs held by it as per the guidelines and regulation applicable to such transactions.

- The Scheme shall invest in the instruments rated as investment grade or above by a recognised rating agency. In case, the instruments are not rated, specific approval of the Board of Directors of the Investment Manager or a Committee approved by the Trustee Company shall be obtained.

- Pending deployment of funds in terms of investment objectives of the Scheme, the funds pertaining to equity portion may be invested in short-term money market instruments or other liquid instruments or both. For the fixed income portion, the funds of the Scheme may be invested, pending deployment and in line with the investment objective, in short-term deposits with scheduled commercial banks in accordance with SEBI Circulars SEBI/IMD/CIR No.9/20306/03 dated November 12, 2003 and SEBI/IMD/Cir No.1/91171/07 dated April 16, 2007.

Brief note on fixed-income and money market in India

(i) Debt Instrument Characteristics:

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

Face Value: Stated value of the paper /Principal Amount Coupon: Zero, fixed or floating

Frequency: Semi-annual; annual, sometimes quarterly Maturity: Bullet, staggered

Redemption: FV; premium or discount Options: Call/Put

Issue Price: Par (FV) or premium or discount

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

(ii) Types of Debt Market Instruments:

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

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

Money market instruments have a tenor of less than one year while debt market instruments typically have a tenor of more than one year. Long Term Debt market in India comprises mainly of two segments viz., the Government securities market and the corporate securities market.

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

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

The following table gives approximate yields prevailing during the month of October 2025 on some of the instruments. These yields are indicative and do not indicate yields that may be obtained in future as interest rates keep changing consequent to changes in macro economic conditions and RBI policy

Issuer	Instruments	Maturity	OTC
GOI	Treasury Bill	91 days	5.48
GOI	Treasury Bill	364 days	5.54
GOI	Short Dated	1-3 Yrs	5.75 - 5.98
GOI	Medium Dated	3-5 Yrs	5.98- 6.17
GOI	Long Dated	5-10 Yrs	6.17 - 6.54
Corporates	Bonds (AAA)	1 - 3 years	6.56 - 6.71
Corporates	Bonds (AAA)	3 - 5 years	6.71 -6.97
Corporates	CPs (A1+)	3 months - 1 yr	6.41-6.43
Banks	CDs	3 months - 1 yr	6.05 - 6.57

Source: Bloomberg. As of October 24, 2025

(iii) Regulators:

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

(iv) Fixed income and money market segments

The market for fixed-income securities in India can be briefly divided into the following segments:

- The money market – The market for borrowing / lending money;
- The securities market – The market for trading in securities and
- The derivatives market – The market for fixed income derivatives. In this predominantly institutional market, the key market players are banks, financial institutions, insurance companies, mutual funds, primary dealers and companies. Provident / pension funds, though present, are not active players.

The Money Market

The money market can be classified into two broad categories

The market for clean borrowing/lending without backing of any collateral:

- Call Money: The market for overnight borrowing/lending.
- Notice Money: The market for borrowing/lending from 2 days to a fortnight.
- Term Money: The market for borrowing/lending from a fortnight to six months.

The market for collateralised borrowing/lending:

- Repo transactions: These are redemption-obligation transactions in which the borrower tenders securities to the lender; these securities are bought back by the borrower on the redemption date. The price difference between the sale and redemption of the securities is the implicit interest rate for the borrowing/lending. The eligible underlying securities for these transactions are government securities and treasury bills. Corporate bonds are not allowed as eligible securities for repo transactions. The minimum repo term (lending /borrowing period) is one day.
- CBLO: CBLO stands for Collateralized Borrowing and Lending Obligation. CBLO is a discount instrument introduced by the Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL). They can be traded like any other discount instrument. Lenders buy CBLOs and borrowers sell CBLOs. CCIL manages the risks inherent in issuing these securities through a system of margins and deposits that it takes from both lenders and borrowers. CBLOs can be issued/bought/sold for a minimum of one day to a maximum of 364 days.

The Securities Market

The market for fixed-income securities can be broadly classified into

- The market for money market (short-term) instruments: Money- market securities are generally discount securities maturing within one year from the date of issuance. Instruments satisfying this criterion are treasury bills (obligations of the government), commercial paper (obligations of the corporate sector) and certificate of deposit (obligations of banks).
- The market for Government Securities: Government securities are medium-/long-term fixed income securities of the government. The market for government securities is the most liquid segment of the fixed-income market in India. Most of the secondary market trading is concentrated in government securities. Trading in government securities is now done mostly through an electronic trading, reporting and settlement platform developed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) called Negotiated Dealing System. The role of brokers, which was an important element of the Indian bond market, is now less significant in this segment than in the past.
- The market for corporate bonds: Trading in corporate bonds is relatively subdued (in comparison to government securities). Price discovery and trading in this segment are still through the telephone. Attempts at improving the trading, settlement and risk- management practices for trading corporate bonds are currently underway.
- The market for floating-rate securities: The coupon rate in floating- rate securities is linked to an acceptable benchmark. Floating-rate securities generally have a coupon rate, which is reset over a regular period depending on the benchmark chosen. The market widely uses the MIBOR benchmarks announced by Independent agencies such as NSE and Reuters. When benchmark interest rate rises, the income generated on these floating-rate securities may also rise. When the benchmark interest rates decline, the income

generated on these floating-rate securities may decline. Increasingly more companies are raising resource through floating-rate securities. Most of such securities are in the form of floating-rate debentures at a spread over NSE MIBOR. The other popular benchmark is the Indian Government securities benchmark yield (known as INBMK). The reset in such cases happen after a period of time, generally six months. The Government of India has also started issuing floating-rate securities using INBMK 1 year as the benchmark.

(v) Market Participants:

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

Primary Dealers

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

Brokers

Brokers bring together counterparties and negotiate terms of the trade.

Investors

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

(vi) Trading Mechanism:

Government Securities and Money Market Instruments

Negotiated Dealing System (NDS) is an electronic platform for facilitating dealing and online reporting of transactions. Government Securities (including T-bills), call money, notice/term money, repos in eligible securities, etc. are available for negotiated dealing through NDS. Currently G-Sec deals are done telephonically and reported on NDS.

Corporate Debt is basically a phone driven market where deals are concluded verbally over recorded lines. The reporting of trade is done on the NSE Wholesale Debt Market segment.

C. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES?

The focus of this Scheme is to give optimum returns in the medium to long term with a diversified portfolio of micro-cap stocks. There is no fixed thumb rule as to what constitutes a micro-cap stock, the fund is fixing the universe using the threshold of stocks with a market cap equal to or lower than that of the 301st stock by market cap on the NSE. A portion of the Scheme's assets would be invested in relatively liquid large capitalisation stocks. Investments may also be made in Initial Public Offerings, Medium and Small Capitalisation stocks and unlisted securities. The fund may also from time to time invest in unrated and non publicly offered illiquid securities. The fund has a policy of internal valuation of all debt investments and such investments will be made subject to necessary approvals.

1. We define Micro cap as those stocks whose market capitalisation is equal to or lower than the 301st stock by market cap (after sorting the stocks in descending order of market cap) on the National Stock Exchange of India. We believe our universe of investable stocks is between 301 and 700 – i.e. a total of 400 stocks. The aggregate market capitalization of these 400 stocks is Rs 6.50 lakh crores and their average trading volumes (10 day trading average, source, Bloomberg) is 10,81,000 with the largest trading volume of 5 crore shares and smallest trading volume of 1275. Leaving out the bottom 100 least liquid stocks the trading volume of the 300th stock in the universe of 400 stocks is 29,000. As our portfolio is most likely to be confined towards the larger end of the Universe we feel that there will be adequate liquidity for the portfolio.

2. Our portfolio will consist of around 50 stocks and one of the criteria for selecting a stock will be liquidity (i.e. adequate trading volumes). We will ensure that only stocks with adequate trading volume will be purchased. (Adequate trading volume will be defined as trading volume sufficient to exit the stock in its entirety within 15 days based on the 10 day trading volume prior to the date of purchase). We have an in-house risk management team

who will monitor the trading volumes of each of the stocks on a daily basis and will red flag any potential cause for concern if the trading volumes were to fall for any reason. Once a stock has been red flagged we will have an Investment committee meeting comprising of the Fund Manager, the CEO, the MD and Head of Operations and the committee will decide if we need to exit the stock.

3. We will also ensure on an ongoing basis that the entire portfolio can be liquidated within 30 days assuming 50% of the average trading volume of the stocks.

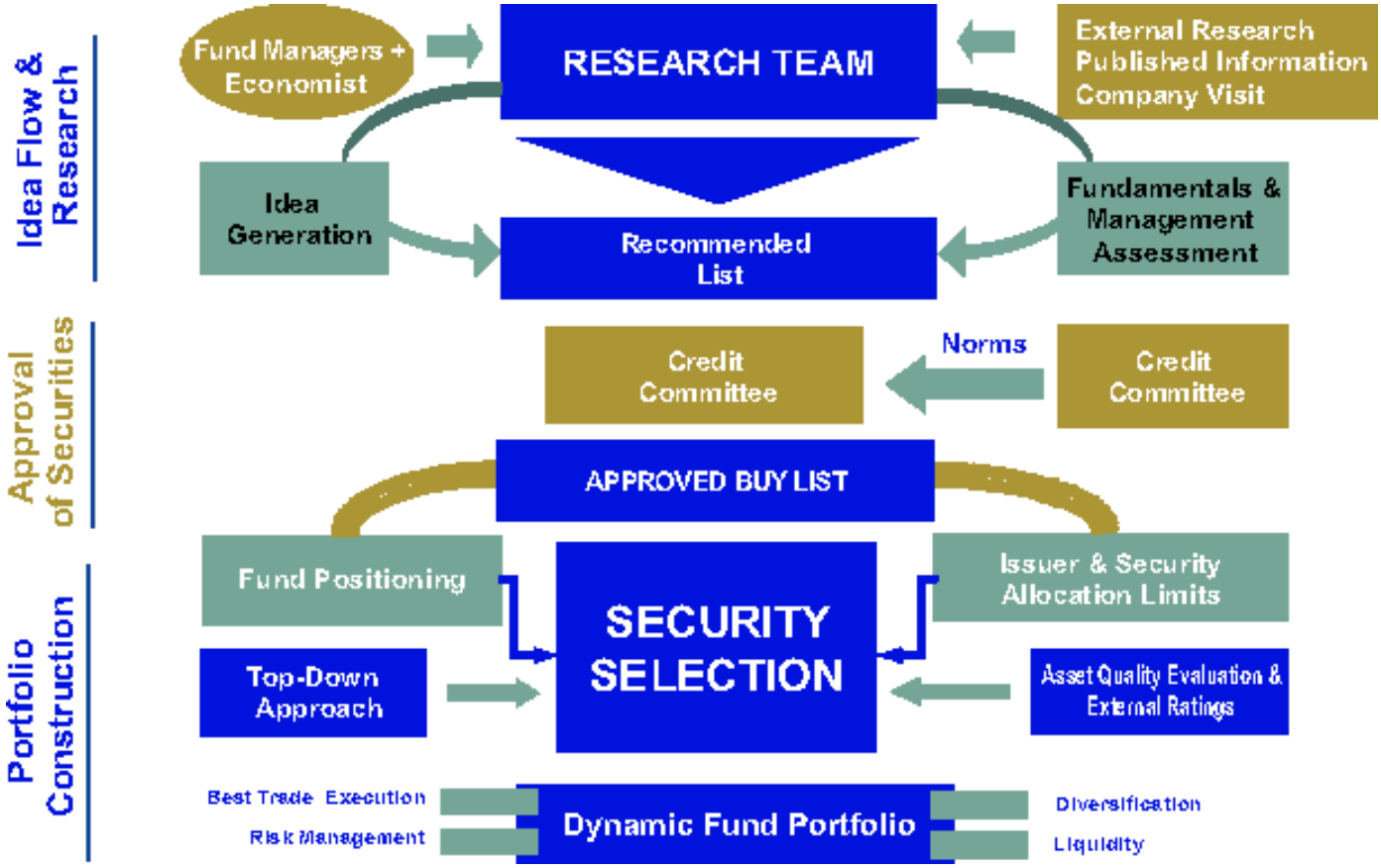
4. We will ensure that the initial redemptions post expiry of the 3 year lock in is made substantially out of the lesser liquid stocks in the portfolio thereby ensuring that the residual investments in the Fund have those stocks with the highest liquidity".

In the event of deviations, the fund manager will carry out rebalancing within 30 days.

The fund shall follow a combination of Top-down and Bottom-up approach to investing in equity and equity related investments. Investments will be pursued in select macro themes, which cut across various industries and sub sectors (e.g. Restructuring, Infrastructure spending, Skilled labour, etc.). Within such a framework, the emphasis will be on investing in companies with quality management unique business strength, sustainable medium/long term growth and reasonable valuations.

The Investment Manager will keep in mind the Investment Objective of the Scheme and the applicable Regulations/Equity-Linked Savings Scheme Guidelines

Procedure for investment decisions



The Investment Process may be classified into:

Research & Analysis: Research is meant to look at opportunities differently from the market and competition. The Investment Manager has a research set up that works to identify Investment opportunities through continuous research on sectors and companies that are relevant to the theme and investment objectives of the Scheme. The analysis focuses on the past performance and future prospects of the company and the business, financial health, competitive edge, managerial quality and practices, minority shareholder fairness, transparency. Companies that adequately satisfy the prescribed criteria are included in the portfolio. The weight of individual companies will be based on their upside potential relative to downside risk.

Approval of Securities: After the identification of the stock on the basis of four minimum parameters- balance sheet, profit and loss statement, valuation and ratios- the stock is approved by the Internal Investment Committee (comprising of the

Managing Director, Fund Managers - Equity and Fixed Income before any investment can be made. For research, inputs from published sources and reports of broking houses will be used. In order to eliminate more risks and ensure higher reliability, at least one management contact either by way of visit, or any other form of communication will be mandatory once a quarter.

Portfolio Construction & Selection of Stock for Investment / Sale: The Fund Manager will construct the portfolio with stocks in the approved universe within the guidelines set in the Scheme Information Document and by the IIC for the Scheme. The Fund Manager will be the sole deciding authority in relation to stock selection, allocation of weight, sale & purchase of stocks and other issues that are related to portfolio construction.

Monitoring: The IIC of the Board reviews the performance of the Scheme and the decisions of the Internal Investment Committee. Head Equity and Head-Fixed Income are permanent invitees to the meetings of the committee. The reasons for purchase / sale are recorded in the system/Deal Tickets. Every quarter, the fund manager presents a review of all decisions taken and on fund performance to the Board of Directors of the Investment Manager and the Trustee Company.

Risk Control: As investing requires disciplined risk management, the Investment Manager would incorporate adequate safeguards for controlling risks in the portfolio construction process. The risk control process involves reducing risks through portfolio diversification. With the aim of controlling risk, rigorous in depth credit evaluation of the securities proposed to be invested in will be carried out by the Investment Manager.

Risk Mitigation: An independent risk management team is in place to oversee and monitor portfolio risk on a day-to- day basis. Internal risk control guidelines are in place and the portfolio contours are tracked on a daily basis to ensure adherence. Any deviation is brought to the notice of the Managing Director and the fund manager for corrective action. Follow up actions are made to ensure that the deviation is corrected within the time period prescribed in internal risk control guidelines. Adherence to limits from SEBI regulations as well as stipulations in the Scheme Information Document is monitored by the Compliance team. The Risk Management team reports to the CEO / MD.

Risk Process / Guidelines: Risk Management is an independent function and the Risk team reports directly to the MD. Broadly the function is divided into two – Regulatory and Internal. Regulatory risk consists of ensuring adherence to all the rules prescribed by the SEBI as well as the limits prescribed in the Offer documents. Internal risk monitoring consists of a host of other parameters that the risk team monitors on a continuous basis like internal limits (i.e. soft limits established to red flag potential breach in SEBI prescribed limits), adherence to fund style, operational and preparation of reports etc.,

The primary mechanism that the Risk team employs to monitor is through Bloomberg. All the rules (regulatory and internal) are uploaded into Bloomberg which thereafter monitors its adherence on a continuous basis. All trades are routed through Bloomberg systems and hence no deviation can occur without an alert being triggered by the Bloomberg system. Any breach in limits consequent to inputting of a trade is flagged off with various levels of concern and needs specific approvals in order to proceed.

D. HOW WILL THE SCHEME BENCHMARK ITS PERFORMANCE?

Nifty Small Cap 100 TRI

The Nifty Small Cap 100 TRI was launched on January 01, 2004 and is designed to measure the performance of small-cap companies listed at NSE Ltd. The composition of the aforesaid benchmark is such that it is most suited for comparing performance of the scheme. This is the only metric that is proximate in tracking the micro-cap category.

The Trustee reserves the right to change the benchmark if due to a change in market conditions, a different index appears to be providing a more appropriate basis for comparison of fund performance or if the indicated benchmark ceases to exist or undergoes a substantial change that renders it an ineffective base for performance comparison and analysis.

E. WHO MANAGES THE SCHEME?

Name, Age & Tenure^	Educational Qualifications	Experience (last 10 years)	Name of the Scheme(s)
Rohit Seksaria 45, 8.6 Years	B.Com, PGDM, CFA	**Sundaram Asset Management Co.** Jan 2017 to till date Fund Manager – Equity **Progress Capital Pte , Singapore** Jun 2013 to Dec 2016 Senior Analyst **Matchpoint Investment Management Asia** , Hong Kong Jul 2010 to Mar 2013 **Progress Capital Pte , Singapore** Jul 2007 to Jul 2010 Senior Analyst **Irevna Research Services** Dec 2002 to Jul 2007 Head of Research **UTI Mutual Fund** May 2002 to Dec 2002 Manager	**Joint Fund Managed** Sundaram Small Cap, Sundaram ELSS Tax Saver *, Sundaram Services, Sundaram Financial Services Opportunities, Sundaram Nifty 100 Equal Weight Fund*, Sundaram Equity Savings * (Equity Portion),Sundaram Multi Asset Allocation Fund *(Equity Portion), Sundaram Multi-Factor Fund* Sundaram Arbitrage (Equity Portion)*, Sundaram Value *, Sundaram Long Term Tax Advantage Fund Series II - IV ,Sundaram Long Term Micro Tax Advantage Fund Series III -VI
^ Cut-off date considered for calculation of tenure is September 30, 2025.			

F. HOW IS THE SCHEME DIFFERENT FROM EXISTING SCHEMES OF THE MUTUAL FUND?

List of other existing Equity schemes-

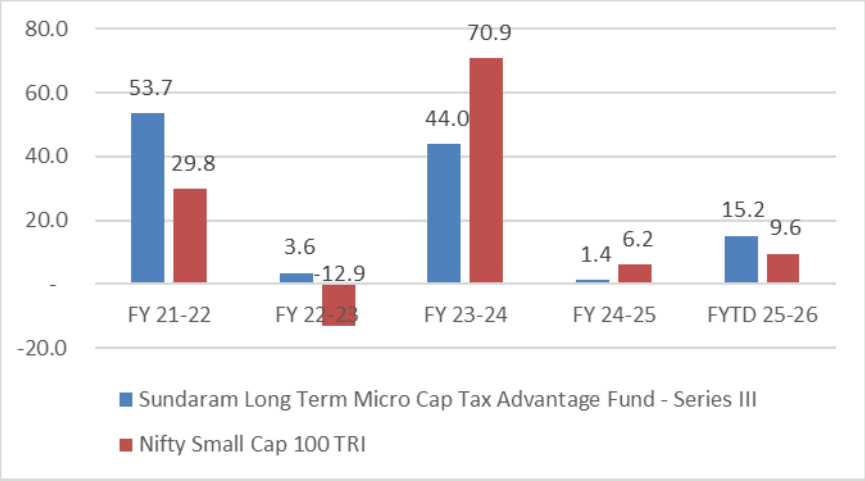
1. Sundaram Aggressive Hybrid Fund
2. Sundaram Arbitrage Fund
3. Sundaram Balanced Advantage Fund
4. Sundaram Equity Savings Fund
5. Sundaram Global Brand Theme - Equity Active FoF
6. Sundaram Large and Mid Cap Fund
7. Sundaram Large Cap Fund
8. Sundaram Mid Cap Fund
9. Sundaram Multi Cap Fund
10. Sundaram Nifty 100 Equal Weight Fund
11. Sundaram Small Cap Fund
12. Sundaram Financial Services Opportunities Fund
13. Sundaram Infrastructure Advantage Fund
14. Sundaram Consumption Fund
15. Sundaram Services Fund
16. Sundaram ELSS Tax Saver Fund
17. Sundaram Dividend Yield Fund
18. Sundaram Focused Fund

19. Sundaram Flexi Cap Fund
20. Sundaram Multi Asset Allocation Fund
21. Sundaram Business Cycle Fund
22. Sundaram Multi-Factor Fund
23. Sundaram Value Fund
24. Sundaram_Long_Term_Micro_Cap_Tax_Advantage_Fund_Series_III
25. Sundaram_Long_Term_Micro_Cap_Tax_Advantage_Fund_Series_IV
26. Sundaram_Long_Term_Micro_Cap_Tax_Advantage_Fund_Series_V
27. Sundaram_Long_Term_Micro_Cap_Tax_Advantage_Fund_Series_VI
28. Sundaram_Long_Term_Tax_Advantage_Fund_Series_II
29. Sundaram_Long_Term_Tax_Advantage_Fund_Series_III
30. Sundaram_Long_Term_Tax_Advantage_Fund_Series_IV

The detailed comparative table will be available in the given link: https://www.sundarammutual.com/sid-kim-disclosures

G. HOW HAS THE SCHEME PERFORMED (if applicable)

Compounded Annualised Returns	Scheme Returns %	Benchmark Returns %
Returns for the last 1 year	-6.2	-7.8
Returns for the last 3 years	17.9	23.8
Returns for the last 5 years	30.1	25.7
Returns since inception	14.2	14.8



Past performance may or may not be sustained in the future. Returns are in %. Returns computed on compounded annualised basis based on the NAV of Regular Plan - Growth option. Relevant benchmarks highlighted in italics. NAV & performance as on September 30, 2025.

H. Additional Scheme Related Disclosure(s)

i. Scheme's portfolio holdings: Top 10 holdings by issuer and fund allocation will be available in given link: https://www.sundarammutual.com/sid-kim-disclosures

ii. Disclosure of name and exposure to Top 7 issuers, stocks, groups and sectors as a percentage of NAV of the scheme in case of debt and equity ETFs/index funds through a functional website link that contains detailed description - NA

iii. Portfolio Disclosure– The detailed portfolio and related disclosures (Fortnightly / Monthly/ Half Yearly) for the scheme please refer our website link: https://www.sundarammutual.com/monthly-fortnightly-adhoc-portfolios

iv. Portfolio Turnover Ratio (As on September 30, 2025): 6.50%

v. Aggregate investment in the Scheme by: (Details are as on September 30, 2025)**:**

Sr. No.	Category of Persons	Net Value		Market Value (in Rs.)
1.	Concerned scheme's Fund Manager(s)	Units	NAV per unit	Nil
		Nil	Nil	

For any other disclosure w.r.t investments by key personnel and AMC directors including regulatory provisions in this regard kindly refer SAI.

vi. Investments of AMC in the Scheme

The AMC shall not invest in any of the schemes unless full disclosure of its intention to invest has been made in the Scheme Information Document and that the AMC shall not be entitled to charge any fees on such investment.

Please refer link for details regarding investments of AMC in the Scheme: https://www.sundarammutual.com/skin-game

Part III- OTHER DETAILS

A. COMPUTATION OF NAV

The Net Asset Value (NAV) is the most widely accepted yardstick for measuring the performance of any Scheme of a Mutual Fund. NAV calculations shall be based upon the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Market value of the Scheme's investments + other current assets + deposits – all liabilities except unit capital, reserves and Profit \& Loss Account}}{\text{Number of units outstanding of the Scheme}}$$

Valuation of Securities will be according to the valuation norms, as specified in Schedule VIII of the Regulation and will be subject to such rules or Regulation that SEBI may prescribe. The Debt and Money market securities are valued based on the prices provided by AMFI approved agencies suh as CRISIL & ICRA. Please refer the valuation policy on our website https://www.sundarammutual.com/Report/ODVLP

NAV of the Scheme – Plan/Option wise - will be calculated and disclosed up to four decimals. For details of Valuation of Overseas Securities, please refer Statement of Additional Information.

Methodology of calculating the sale and repurchase price of units

Sale Price: Applicable NAV subject to Stamp Duty

Repurchase Price: The exit fee is usually a percentage of the Net Asset Value (NAV) of the mutual fund held by investors. Once the AMC deducts the exit load from the total Net Asset Value, the remaining amount gets credited to the investor's account.

Suppose, an investor has invested Rs.10,000 in mutual fund schemes in January 2017. The NAV of the scheme is Rs. 100 and the exit fee for redeeming before one year is 1%. In March 2017, the investor opt for an additional investment of 50 units at Rs 105 in the same fund. He redeems all his investments in the fund in November 2017, when the NAV is Rs. 110

in scenario 1 and Rs 115 in scenario 2 (February 2018)? His exit load is as follows:

100 Units bought in January 2017 @ Rs 100 = Rs 10,000

50 units bought in March 2017 @ Rs 105 = Rs 5,250

Scenario 1 (Full Redemption before completion of 1 year)

Exit charges on redemption in November 2017.

Exit Load: 1% of [(100 units x Rs. 110) + (50 units x Rs. 110)] = Rs 165.

The amount credited the investor Rs. 16,500 (Rs. 110*150 units) – Rs. 165 = Rs. 16,335 (Total Amount – Exit fee & STT)

In scenario 1 exit load is applicable on 150 units purchased in January and March 2017 as the holding period is less than 1 year

illustration for understanding

Initial purchase on April 1, 2023- 10,000 units

Additional purchase on April 15, 2023- 5,000 units

The scheme has exit load if redeemed before 1 year.

Maximum redemption permitted without exit load for each purchase transaction: 30% of the units purchased

Load applicability under various scenarios

Exit load is applied for each purchase transaction separately and no clubbing of transactions will be allowed for computing the maximum load free exit allowed for the

respective scheme. Since FIFO method for processing the redemption request is applicable, load free exit for the purchases made subsequent to the initial purchase will

be available only after the investor redeems all units purchased by him in the initial purchase. Accordingly, if the investor redeems the below units on or before May 28, 2024,

exit load will be applicable as follows:

Number of units redeemed (including previous redemptions, if any)	**Load payable on exit**	**Remarks**
Upto 2500 units	Nil	No exit load is applicable, if the number of units redeemed are up to the limit of 10% of initial purchase made on April 1, 2023
3000 units	Exit load of 1% will be charged on the NAV for redeeming 500 units	Exit load will be applicable for redemption made over and above the limit of 30% of the initial purchase made on April 1, 2023. Since the Scheme follows FIFO method for redemption, investor will have to redeem the entire units purchased on April 1, 2023 before claiming load free redemption of 500 units from the Additional units purchased on April 15, 2023.
10000 units	Exit load of 1% will be charged on the NAV for redeeming 7500 units	
15000 units	Exit load of 1% will be charged on the NAV for redeeming 11250 units	2500 units from the initial purchase made on April 1, 2023 and 1250 units from additional purchase made on April 15, 2023 will be redeemed without exit load. Exit load will be applicable for the redemption of the balance 11250 units.

B. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO) EXPENSES

This section does not apply as the scheme covered in this document is available on an on-going basis for subscription and redemption.

C. ANNUAL SCHEME RECURRING EXPENSES

The total annual recurring expenses of the Scheme, excluding deferred revenue expenditure written off, issue or redemption expenses, but including the investment management and advisory fee that can be charged to the scheme shall be within the limits specified in Regulation 52 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations. Expenses incurred in excess of the permitted limits shall be borne by the Investment Manager or the Trustee or the Sponsor.

The expenses chargeable to the scheme shall include investment management & advisory fee, Trustee fee, custodian fee, Registrar and Transfer Agent fee, Audit fee, Marketing and Selling expenses and other expenses (including listing fee) as listed in the table below:

Expense Head	Reference to SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996	% of daily Net Assets
Investment Management and Advisory Fees	52(2)	Upto 1.25% *[As per Regulation 52(6)(d)(i)]*
Trustee fee & expenses	52(4)(b)(iv)	
Audit fees & expenses	52(4)(b)(v)	
Custodian fees & expenses	52(4)(b)(vi)	
RTA Fees & expenses	52(4)(b)(iii)	
Marketing & Selling expense incl. agent commission	52(4)(b)(i)	
Cost related to investor communications	52(4)(b)(vii)	
Cost of fund transfer from location to location	52(4)(b)(viii)	
Cost of providing account statements and dividend redemption cheques and warrants	52(4)(b)(ix)	
Costs of statutory Advertisements	52(4)(b)(xii)	
Cost towards investor education & awareness (at least 2 bps)	SEBI Master Circular 10.1.16.	
Brokerage & transaction cost over and above 12 bps	52(6A)(a)	
Goods and Service tax on expenses other than investment management and advisory fees	SEBI Master Circular	
Goods and Service tax on brokerage and transaction cost	SEBI Master Circular	
Other Expenses	52(4)(b)(xiii)	
Maximum total expense ratio (TER) permissible	52 (6)(d)(i)	Upto 1.25%

The maximum total expense ratio (TER) permissible under Regulation 52 (4) and (6) (c) that can be charged to the scheme as a percentage of daily net assets shall be as follows:
First Rs 100 crore: 1.25%
Next Rs 300 crore: 1.25%
Next Rs 500 crore: 1.25%
On assets in excess of Rs 700 crore: 1.25%

Note: The above percentage is based on the prevailing expenses ratio. Any change in the above mentioned distribution expenses/commission will be replaced while filing the final SID.

Sundaram Asset Management reserves the right to charge different heads of expenses, both inter-se or in total, within the overall limits as specified in the table above.

2. Brokerage and transaction costs which are incurred for execution of trades and included in the cost of investment shall be charged to the Scheme(s) in addition to the total expense limits prescribed under Regulation 52 of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations. These expenses shall not exceed 0.12% of the value of trades in case of cash market transactions. Payment towards brokerage and transaction cost in excess of 0.12% for cash market transactions shall be charged to the scheme within the maximum limits prescribed under regulation 52 of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. Any expenditure (including brokerage and transaction cost, if any) in excess of the prescribed maximum limit shall be borne by the Investment Manager or by the Trustee or Sponsor.
3. The Investment Manager shall set apart at least 0.02% (2 basis points) on the daily net assets of the scheme(s) within the maximum limit of total expense ratio prescribed under Regulation 52 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations for initiatives towards investor education and awareness taken by Sundaram Mutual fund.
4. Service Tax:

- Pursuant to SEBI circular no CIR/IMD/DF/24/2012 dated November 19, 2012, Service Tax on brokerage and transaction cost paid for execution of trade, if any, shall be within the expenses limit prescribed under Regulation 52 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations.
- Service Tax on investment management and advisory fee shall be charged to the scheme in addition to the maximum limit of total expense ratio as prescribed in Regulation 52 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations.
- Service Tax for services other than investment management and advisory shall be charged to the scheme within the maximum limit of total expense ratio as prescribed in Regulation 52 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations.

Any circular/clarification issued by SEBI in regard to expenses chargeable to the Scheme/Plan(s) will automatically become applicable and will be incorporated in the SID/SAI/KIM accordingly.

D. LOAD STRUCTURE

Entry Load: Nil.

The upfront commission to distributor (ARN holder) will be paid by the investor directly to the distributor, based on his assessment of various factors including the service rendered by the distributor.

Exit Load: Nil

Please note that buying and selling the units of the scheme on the stock exchange is based on market price. However, investors will have to bear the cost of brokerage and applicable taxes on the brokerage and other relevant charges as applicable for transacting on secondary market.

Details of the modifications will be communicated in the following manner:

- Addendum detailing the changes will be attached or incorporated to the SID and Key Information Memorandum. The addendum will become an integral part of this Scheme information document.
- The change in exit load structure will be notified by a suitable display at the Corporate Office of the Sundaram Asset Management and at the Investor Service Centres of the registrar.
- A public notice shall be given in one English daily newspaper having nation-wide circulation as well as in a newspaper published in the language of region where the Head Office of the Mutual Fund is situated.

The introduction/modification of exit load will be stamped on the acknowledgement slip issued to the investors on submission of an application form and will also be disclosed in the account statement issued after the introduction of such exit load.

Investors are requested to ascertain the applicable exit load structure prior to investing.

For the current applicable structure, please refer to the website of www.sundarammutual.com and Load structure is indicated as a percentage of NAV.

For the applicable structure, please refer to the website/offices of the Investment Manager/Registrar or call at (Toll no 1860 - 425 -7237) or your distributor.

SECTION II

I. Introduction

A. Definitions/interpretation

The detailed definitions/ interpretations refer to the link on website of the mutual fund viz. https://www.sundarammutual.com/sid-kim-disclosures

B. Risk factors

Detailed Scheme-Specific Risks

- The Trustees, AMC, Fund, their directors or their employees shall not be liable for any tax consequences that may arise in the event that the scheme is wound up for the reasons and in the manner provided under the Scheme Information Document & Statement of Additional Information.

- Redemption by the unit holder due to change in the fundamental attributes of the Scheme or due to any other reasons may entail tax consequences. The Trustees, AMC, Fund their directors or their employees shall not be liable

for any tax consequences that may arise.

- The tax benefits described in the SAI & SID are as available under the present taxation laws and are available subject to relevant condition. The information given is included only for general purpose and is based on advice received by the AMC regarding the law and practice currently in force in India and the Investors and Unit Holders should be aware that the relevant fiscal rules or their interpretation may change. As in the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position or the proposed tax position prevailing at the time of the investment in the Scheme will endure indefinitely. In view of the individual nature of tax consequences, each Investor / Unit holder is advised to consult his/her/its own professional tax advisor.

- Sundaram Long Term Micro Cap Tax Advantage Fund Series III would be investing in equity & equity related instruments, debt and money market instruments (such as term/notice money market, repos, reverse repos and any alternative to the call money market as may be directed by the RBI). The liquidity of the scheme's investments is inherently restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods. In the event of an inordinately large number of redemption requests, or of a restructuring of the scheme's investment portfolio, these periods may become significant. In view of the same, the Trustees have the right in their sole discretion to limit redemptions (including suspending redemptions) under certain circumstances.

- The Mutual Fund is not assuring any dividend nor is it assuring that it will make any dividend distributions. All dividend distributions are subject to the availability of distributable surplus and would depend on the performance of the scheme.

- Redemption of units under the Scheme available only after a three year lock-in period from the date of allotment of units

- Micro-cap stocks are generally illiquid in terms of trading volumes; investors should assume that liquidity risks are higher. This may result in higher impact costs. Impact costs are those costs that are incurred for acquiring and disposing off stocks. These are different from brokerage and custodian charges. The Scheme does not guarantee that impact cost will be minimized or eliminated.

- Transparency/liquidity levels may not be on par with established, large companies. Corporate governance may be an issue with some companies. They may not be resilient enough to withstand shocks of business/economic cycles.

- While micro cap companies may offer substantial opportunities for capital appreciation, there are also at least commensurate risks. Historically, these companies have been more volatile in price than larger company securities, especially over the short term. Among the reasons for the greater price volatility are the less certain growth prospects of smaller companies, the lower degree of liquidity in the markets for such securities, lack of transparency and the greater sensitivity of smaller companies to changing economic conditions.

- In addition, micro-cap companies may lack depth of management, be unable to generate funds necessary for growth or development, or be developing or marketing new products or services for which markets are not yet established and may never become established. They could also suffer from disadvantages such as outdated technology, lack of bargaining power with suppliers, low entry barriers and inadequate management depth

Standard Risk Factors:

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the scheme invests fluctuate, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down. As with any investment in stocks, shares and securities, the NAV of the Units under the Scheme can go up or down, depending on the factors and forces affecting the capital markets.
- Past performance of the Sponsor/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the scheme.
- Sundaram ELSS Tax Saver Fund is only the 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 the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs 1 lakh made by them towards setting up the Fund The present scheme) is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

General Risk Factors

- Mutual Funds and securities investments are subject to market risks and there is no assurance or guarantee that the objectives of the Scheme will be achieved.
- The main types of risks to which the Scheme is exposed are risk of capital loss, market risk, currency risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, counter party default risk, to name a few.
- As with any investment in securities, the NAV of the Units issued under the Scheme can go up or down depending on the factors and forces affecting the capital markets.
- The NAV may be affected by factors such as market conditions, level of interest rates, market-related factors, trading volumes, settlement periods, transfer procedures,

price/interest rate risk, credit risk, government policy, volatility and liquidity in markets, exchange rate, geo- political development, to name a few.

- Trading volumes in the securities in which the Scheme invest may inherently restricts the liquidity of the Scheme's investments.
- Change in Government policy in general and changes in tax benefits applicable to mutual funds may impact the returns to Investors in the Scheme.
- The tax benefits available under the Scheme is as available under the present taxation laws and subject to relevant conditions. The information given is included for general purposes only and is based on advice that the Investment Manager has received regarding the law and the practice that is now in force in India.
- Unit holders should be aware that the relevant fiscal rules and their interpretation might change. As is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position or the proposed tax position prevailing at the time of investment in the Scheme will endure indefinitely. In view of the individual nature of tax consequences, each Investor/Unit holder is advised to consult his/her own professional tax advisor.
- Investors/unit holders are also urged to read the detailed clause(s) titled 'Special considerations'.
- FATCA imposes tax withholding upto 30% on any payments (including redemption and dividend proceeds) made by the Fund/AMC to a US Person classified as recalcitrant account holder in respect of whom the applicable documentation and reporting requirements are not met.

This is only an illustrative list and not an exhaustive list factors that could affect the NAV of the Scheme. They should read the risk factors presented in this document though the list is no way exhaustive. Potential investors should rely

solely on the information contained in this Scheme Information Document and are advised to consult their investment advisors before taking investment decisions.

Risk Factors associated with closed end equity funds

- The AMC may be required to liquidate the equity portfolio and the proceeds may be kept in cash and invested largely in cash equivalents/money market instruments during the last six months of the tenure of the respective series of the scheme and to that extent, these investments may not be in line with the asset allocation pattern. Such investments may not also provide the returns equivalent to those provided by investment in equity.

- A close-ended Scheme endeavours to achieve the desired returns only at the scheduled maturity of the Scheme. Hence, Unit Holders who sell their Units prior to maturity market liquidity .

- Liquidity Risk: A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security (ies) or an entire market may have an adverse bearing on the value of the Scheme's assets. This may more importantly affect its ability to sell particular securities with minimal impact cost as and when necessary to meet requirement of liquidity or to sell stocks in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event. Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few of the investments.

- Risk relating to investment pattern: Different types of securities in which the Scheme would invest as given in the Scheme Information Document carry different levels and types of risk. Accordingly the Scheme's risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investment pattern. e.g. corporate debt carry credit risk unlike Government securities. Further even among corporate debt, AAA rated debt is comparatively less risky (in credit risk terms) than those rated may not get the desired returns.

- Investment decisions made by the AMC may not always be profitable, even though it is intended to generate capital appreciation by actively investing in equity and equity related securities. Investors therefore will have to accept the returns generated by the underlying equity investments of the scheme which may be unfavourable at the time of maturity of the scheme.

Risk of Capital Loss

The Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Scheme is exposed to market fluctuations, and its value can go up as well as down. Investors may lose their entire principal.

Risk Factors - Debt Markets

- Interest Rate Risk: Changes in the prevailing rates of interest may affect the value of the Scheme's holdings and consequently the value of the Scheme's Units. Increased rates of interest, which frequently accompany inflation and /or a growing economy, may have a negative effect on the value of the Units. The value of debt securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates.

- While it is the intent of the fund manager to invest primarily in high rated debt securities, the Scheme may from time to time invest in higher yielding, low rated securities. As a result, an investment in the Scheme may be accompanied by a higher degree of risk relative to an investment consisting exclusively of high rated, lower yielding securities

- Credit Risk: Credit Risk refers to the risk of failure of interest (coupon) payment and /or principal repayment. All debt instruments carry this risk. Government securities carry sovereign credit risk. The assets of the Scheme will be partly or entirely invested in fixed income securities issued by a corporate entity, bank, financial institution and/or a public sector undertaking owned by the Government of India or by a government inn any state. The credit risk associated with the aforementioned issuers of debt is higher than that of government securities.

- Price Risk: As long as the Scheme will be invested, its Net Asset Value (NAV) is exposed to market fluctuations, and its value can go up as well as down. The portfolio of fixed-income securities that the Scheme invest in would be exposed to price changes on a day-to-day basis.

- These price changes may occur due to instrument-specific factors as well as general macroeconomic conditions. In general, price of fixed-income securities go up when interest rates fall, and vice versa.

- Market Risk: The Scheme may also be subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest sensitivity, market perception or the creditworthiness of the issuer and general

market liquidity .

- Liquidity Risk: A lower level of liquidity affecting an individual security (ies) or an entire market may have an adverse bearing on the value of the Scheme's assets. This may more importantly affect its ability to sell particular securities with minimal impact cost as and when necessary to meet requirement of liquidity or to sell stocks in response to triggers such as a specific economic/corporate event. Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of a few of the investments.

- Risk relating to investment pattern: Different types of securities in which the Scheme would invest as given in the Scheme Information Document carry different levels and types of risk. Accordingly the Scheme's risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investment pattern. e.g. corporate debt carry credit risk unlike Government securities. Further even among corporate debt, AAA rated debt is comparatively less risky (in credit risk terms) than those rated lower (say AA or A).

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

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

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

Risk Factors - Equity Markets

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

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

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

Temporary Investment Risk: If the fund manager is of the view that market or economic conditions may become unfavourable for investors in equities, he may invest a higher proportion of the fund's assets in high quality short-term and medium-term fixed income instruments as well as near-cash equivalents. This may be a defensive and temporary strategy. The fund manager may also adopt such a strategy while zeroing in on appropriate investment opportunities or to maintain liquidity. At times, such investments may lead to lower returns. In these circumstances, the Scheme may be unable to achieve its investment goal. Such temporary investment shall not exceed for period more than 30 days

Non-diversification Risk: The Scheme may pursue only a limited degree of diversification. It may invest a greater

proportion of assets in the securities of one issuer (within the limit permitted by regulation) as compared to a diversified fund. This could have implications for the performance of the Scheme. The Scheme may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes and this may lead to sizeable fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the Scheme.

Regulation-Change Risk: If the Government of India, RBI and/or SEBI decide to alter the regulatory framework for investment in overseas financial assets by mutual funds, it may have an impact on the Scheme's ability to adhere to the investment objective. If and when such an eventuality materialises, the Trustee reserves the right to alter the investment objective of the Scheme or wind up the Scheme. In such cases of fundamental attribute change, the procedure in accordance with SEBI Regulations as highlighted in this document under the heading "F. Fundamental Attributes" will be adhered to.

Minimum Number of Investors & Single-Investor Limit

As per SEBI Regulations, 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 in each calendar quarter on an average basis. 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) Regulation 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.

Special Considerations

Prospective investors should review / study this Scheme Information Document 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 subscription, gifting, acquisition, holding, disposal (sale, transfer, switch or redemption or conversion into money) of units and to the treatment of income (if any), capitalisation, capital gains, any distribution, and other tax consequences relevant to their subscription, acquisition, holding, capitalisation, disposal (sale, transfer, switch or redemption or conversion into money) of units within their jurisdiction / of nationality, residence, domicile etc. or under the laws of any jurisdiction to which they or any managed Scheme 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.

Neither this Scheme Information Document nor the units have been registered in any jurisdiction outside India. The distribution of this Scheme Information Document in certain jurisdictions may be restricted or subject to registration requirements and, accordingly, persons who come into possession of this Scheme Information Document in certain jurisdictions are required to inform themselves about, and to observe, any such restrictions. No person receiving a copy of this Scheme Information Document or any accompanying application form in such jurisdiction may treat this Scheme Information Document or such application form as constituting an invitation to them to subscribe for units, nor should they in any event use any such application form, unless in the relevant jurisdiction such an invitation could lawfully be made to them and such application form could lawfully be used without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements. Neither the delivery of this Scheme Information Document nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that the information contained herein is correct.

Details under FATCA/Common Reporting Standards (CRS)/Foreign Tax Laws

Compliance under Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act /Common Reporting Standard requirements: Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act: Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") is a United States (US) law aimed at prevention of tax evasion by US citizens and residents ("US Persons") through use of offshore accounts. FATCA obligates foreign financial institution (FFIs), including Indian financial institutions to provide the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) with information on the accounts of to report accounts held by specified US Persons. FATCA requires enhanced due diligence processes by the FFI so as to identify US reportable accounts. With respect to individuals, the US reportable accounts would cover those with US

citizenship or US residency. The identification of US person will be based on one

or more of following "US indicia" • Identification of the Account Holder as a US citizen or resident; Unambiguous indication of a US place of birth; • Current US mailing or residence address (including a US post office box); • Current US telephone number; • Standing instructions to transfer funds to an account maintained in USA; • Current effective power of attorney or signing authority granted to a person with a US address; or • An "in-care of or "hold mail" address that is the sole address that the Indian Financial Institution has on the file for the Account Holder. Since domestic laws of sovereign countries, (including India) may not permit sharing of confidential client information by FFIs directly with US IRSk, the U.S. has entered into Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) with various countries. The IGA between India and USA was signed on 9th July, 2015, which provides that the Indian FIs will provide the necessary information to Indian tax authorities, which will then be transmitted to USA automatically. Common Reporting Standard - The New Global Standard for Automatic Exchange of Information: On similar lines as FATCA, the Organization of Economic Development (OECD), along with the G20 countries, of which India is a member, has released a "Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax Matters", in order to combat the problem of offshore tax evasion and avoidance and stashing of unaccounted money abroad, requiring cooperation amongst tax authorities. The G20 and OECD countries have together developed a Common Reporting Standard (CRS) on Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI). The CRS on AEOI was presented to G20 Leaders in Brisbane on 16th November, 2014. On June 3, 2015, India has joined the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) on AEOI. The CRS on AEOI requires the financial institutions of the "source" jurisdiction to collect and report information to their tax authorities about account holders "resident" in other countries, such information having to be transmitted "automatically' annually. The information to be exchanged relates not only to individuals, but also to shell companies and trusts having beneficial ownership or interest in the "resident" countries. Accordingly with effect from November 1, 2015 all investors will have Sundaram Mutual Fund / the AMC is classified as a 'Foreign Financial Institution' under the FATCA provisions. Accordingly, 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 (directly or through its agents or service providers) as far as may be legally permitted about the holdings / investment returns to US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and / or the Indian Tax Authorities. The MF has registered with US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and has obtained a Global Intermediary Identification Number (GIIN): EY9227.99999.SL.356 for the said reporting purposes.

FATCA/CRS due diligence will be directed at each investor / Unit holder (including joint investor) and on being identified as a reportable person / specified US person, all the folios will be reported. In case of folios with joint holders, the entire account value of the investment portfolio will be attributable under each such reportable person. An investor / Unit holder will therefore be required to furnish such information as and when sought by the AMC in order to comply with the information reporting requirements stated in IGA and circulars issued by SEBI/Government of India in this regard from time to time. The information disclosed may include (but is not limited to) the identity of the investors and their direct or indirect beneficiaries, beneficial owners and controlling persons. Investors / Unitholders should consult their tax advisors regarding FATCA/CRS requirements with respect to their situation.

II. Information about the scheme:

A. Where will the scheme invest

a) According to Equity Linked Savings Scheme, 2005 issued by Government of India vide Notification No. 226/2005 dated November 03, 2005 the investment of the Scheme shall be as under:

- Equities, cumulative convertible preference shares and fully convertible debentures and bonds of companies.
- Investment may also be made in partly convertible issues of debentures and bonds including those issued on rights basis subject to the condition that, as far as possible, the non-convertible portion of the debentures so acquired or subscribed, shall be disinvested within a period of twelve months.
- The scheme shall ensure that funds of the scheme remain invested

to the extent of atleast 80% in securities specified in clause (a) above. The Mutual Fund shall strive to invest their funds in the manner stated above within a period of six months from the date of closure of the plan. In exceptional circumstances, this requirement may be dispensed with by the Fund in order that the interests of the assessee (unitholders) are protected

- Pending investment of funds of a plan in the required manner, the Mutual Fund may invest the funds in short-term

money market instruments or other liquid instruments or both. After three years of the date of allotment of the units, the Mutual Fund may hold upto twenty per cent of net assets of the plan in short term money market instruments and other liquid instruments to enable them to redeem investment of those unit holders who would seek to tender the units for repurchase.

Types of Securities in which the scheme will invest:

- Equity and equity-related securities such as fully/partly Convertible bonds and debentures, cumulative convertible preference shares carrying the right to obtain equity shares. In case of non- convertible portion of bonds or debentures, as far as possible, the non-convertible part shall be disinvested within a period of twelve months.
- Debt securities of the Government of India, state and local governments, government agencies, statutory bodies, public sector undertakings, scheduled commercial banks, non-banking finance companies, development financial institutions, supranational financial institutions, corporate entities.
- Debt and Money Market securities and such other securities as may be permitted by SEBI and RBI regulation from time to time.
- Money market instruments including but not limited to, treasury bills, commercial paper of public sector undertakings and private sector corporate entities, reverse repo agreements on Gsecs, CBLOs (Collateralised Borrowing and Lending Obligation), certificates of deposit of scheduled commercial banks and development financial institutions, government securities with unexpired maturity of one year or less and other money market securities as may be permitted by SEBI/RBI regulation.
- Any other like instruments as may be permitted by RBI / SEBI / such other Regulatory Authority from time to time. The securities mentioned above and such other securities the Scheme is permitted to invest in, could be listed, unlisted, privately placed, secured, unsecured, rated or unrated and of any maturity bearing fixed-rate or floating coupon rate. The securities may be acquired through Initial Public Offerings (IPO s), secondary market operations, private placement, rights offers or negotiated deals. The Scheme may also enter into repo and reverse repo obligations on Gsecs held by it as per the guidelines and regulation applicable to such transactions.
- The Scheme shall invest in the instruments rated as investment grade or above by a recognised rating agency. In case, the instruments are not rated, specific approval of the Board of Directors of the Investment Manager or a Committee approved by the Trustee Company shall be obtained.
- Pending deployment of funds in terms of investment objectives of the Scheme, the funds pertaining to equity portion may be invested in short-term money market instruments or other liquid instruments or both. For the fixed income portion, the funds of the Scheme may be invested, pending deployment and in line with the investment objective, in short-term deposits with scheduled commercial banks in accordance with SEBI Circulars SEBI/IMD/CIR No.9/20306/03 dated November 12, 2003 and SEBI/IMD/Cir No.1/91171/07 dated April 16, 2007.

Brief note on fixed-income and money market in India

(i) Debt Instrument Characteristics:

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

Face Value: Stated value of the paper /Principal Amount Coupon: Zero, fixed or floating

Frequency: Semi-annual; annual, sometimes quarterly Maturity: Bullet, staggered

Redemption: FV; premium or discount Options: Call/Put

Issue Price: Par (FV) or premium or discount

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

(ii) Types of Debt Market Instruments:

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

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

Money market instruments have a tenor of less than one year while debt market instruments typically have a tenor of more than one year. Long Term Debt market in India comprises mainly of two segments viz., the Government securities market and the corporate securities market.

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

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

B. What are the investment restrictions?

D.Investment Restrictions

As per the Trust Deed read with the SEBI (MF) Regulations, the following investment restrictions apply in respect of the Schemes at the time of making investments. however, all investments by the Schemes will be made in accordance with the investment objective, asset allocation and where will the schemes invest, described earlier, as well as the SEBI (MF) Regulations, including schedule VII thereof, as amended from time to time. SEBI vide notification No. SEBI/LADNRO/ GN/2015-16/034 dated February 12, 2016 pertaining to Securities and

Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016 and vide circular no SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2016/35 dated February 15, 2016 made amendment in Investment Restrictions. The modified Investment restrictions as follows:

1 The Scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in debt instruments issued by a single issuer, which are rated not below

investment grade by a credit rating agency authorized to carry out such activity under the Securities and exchange Board of India Act, 1992. Such investment limit may be extended to 12% of the Scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustee and the Board of the Investment Manager. The limit shall not be applicable for investments in Government Securities, treasury bills and collateralized borrowing and lending obligations.

2 A mutual fund Scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in un-rated debt instruments issued by a single issuer and the total investment in such instruments shall not exceed 25% of the NAV of the Scheme.

3 The Schemes shall not invest more than 10% of their NAV in money market instruments of an issuer. Such limit shall not be applicable for investments in Government securities, treasury bills and collateralized borrowing and lending obligations.

4 The Fund under all its Schemes shall not own more than 10% of any company's paid up capital carrying voting rights.

5 Transfer of investments from one Scheme to another Scheme, including this Scheme shall be allowed only if such transfers are made at the prevailing market price for quoted securities on a spot basis and the securities so transferred shall be in conformity with the investment objective of the Scheme to which such transfer has been made.

6 The Scheme may invest in other Schemes under the same AMC or any other Mutual Fund without charging any fees, provided the aggregate inter-Scheme investment made by all the Schemes under the same management or in Schemes under management of any other asset management company shall not exceed 5% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

7 The Scheme shall buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relative securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities.

8 The scheme shall get the securities purchased/ transferred in the name of the Fund on account of the concerned Scheme, wherever investments are intended to be of a long-term nature.

9 No mutual fund Scheme shall make any investments in; a any unlisted security of an associate or group company of the sponsor; or b any security issued by way of private placement by an associate or group company of the Sponsor; or c the listed securities of group companies of the Sponsor which is in excess of 25% of its net assets.

10 The schemes shall not invest in Fund of funds scheme.

11 No mutual fund Schemes shall invest more than 10% of its NAV in equity shares of any one company.

12 A mutual fund scheme shall not invest more than 5% of its NAV in the unlisted equity shares or equity related instruments in case of open ended scheme and 10% of its NAV in case of close ended scheme.

13 No loans for any purpose can be advanced by the Scheme.

14 The Fund shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs of the Fund for the purpose of repurchase/ redemption of units or payment of interest and dividend to the unit holders. Such borrowings shall not exceed more than 20% of the net

assets of the individual Scheme and the duration of the borrowing shall not exceed a period of 6 months.

15 i) The scheme shall not engage in securities lending and short selling

ii) The scheme shall not invest in repo in corporate bond, securitized debt or in credit default swap

17 SECTOR EXPOSURES

a) Sectoral exposure in debt oriented mutual fund schemes put a limit of 25% at the sector level and an additional exposure not exceeding 5% (over and above the limit of 25%) in financial services sector only to housing Finance Companies (HFCs)

b) Mutual Funds/AMCs shall ensure that total exposure of debt schemes of mutual funds in a particular sector (excluding investments in Bank CDs, CBLO, G-Secs, TBills, short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks and AAA rated securities issued by Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks) shall not exceed 25% of the net assets of the scheme;

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

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

An additional exposure to financial services sector (over and above the 25% limit stated above) not exceeding 5% of the net assets of the scheme is permitted by way of increase in exposure to housing

Finance Companies (HFC) only, subject to the following conditions:

(i) Such securities issued by HFCs are rated AA and above;

(ii) These HFCs are registered with National housing Bank (NHB).

(iii) The total investment in HFCs does not exceed 25% of the net assets of the scheme

The Trustee may alter the above restrictions from time to time to the extent that changes in the Regulations may allow or as deemed fit in the general interest of the unit holders. All the Investment restrictions will be considered at the point of Investment. The Trustee /AMC may alter the above stated limitations from time to time, and also to the extent

the SEBI (MF) Regulations change, so as to permit the Schemes to make their investments in the full spectrum of permitted investments in order to achieve their investment objective.

(Prior to the said circular dated Feb 15, 2016, the above restriction on sector exposure was as follows:

"Sectoral exposure in debt oriented mutual fund schemes put a limit of 30% at the sector level and an additional exposure not exceeding 10% (over and above the limit of 30%) in financial services sector only to housing Finance Companies (HFCs)."

18 GROUP EXPOSURES

a) Mutual Funds / AMCs shall ensure that total exposure of debt schemes of mutual funds in a group (excluding investments in securities issued by Public Sector Units, Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks) shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme. Such investment limit may be extended to 25% of the net assets of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees.

b) For this purpose, a group means a group as defined under regulation 2 (mm) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 (Regulations) and shall include an entity, its subsidiaries, fellow subsidiaries, its holding company and its associates.

20 The Schemes will comply with any other Regulation applicable to the investments of mutual funds from time to time. Pursuant to SEBI Circular No: SEBI/hO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2016/57 dated May 31, 2016.

SHORT TERM DEPOSITS:

Pending deployment of funds of the Schemes in terms of the investment objective of the Schemes, the Mutual Fund may invest them in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks in accordance with applicable SEBI guidelines as stated below:

a) "Short Term" for parking of funds by Mutual Funds shall be treated as a period not exceeding 91 days.

b) Such deposits, if made, shall be held in the name of the scheme.

c) The scheme shall not park more than 15% of its net assets in short term deposits of all scheduled commercial banks put together. This limit however may be raised to 20% with prior approval of the Trustees. Also, parking of funds in short term deposits of associate and sponsor scheduled commercial banks together shall not exceed 20% of the total deployment by the scheme in short term deposits.

d) The scheme shall not park more than 10% of the net assets in short term deposits with any one scheduled commercial bank including its subsidiaries.

e) Trustees shall ensure that funds of a particular scheme are not parked in short term deposit of a bank which has invested in that scheme.

f) half Yearly portfolio statements shall disclose all funds parked in short term deposit(s) under a separate heading. Details shall also include name of the bank, amount of funds parked, percentage of NAV.

g) Trustees shall, in the half Yearly Trustee Reports certify that provisions of the Mutual Funds Regulations pertaining to parking of funds in short term deposits pending deployment are complied with at all points of time. The AMC(s) shall also certify the same in its CTR(s).

The Trustee of the Mutual Fund may alter these limitations/objectives from time to time to the extent the SEBI Regulation change, so as to permit the Scheme to make its investments in the full spectrum of permitted investments for the mutual fund in order to achieve its investment objective. All investments of the Scheme will be made in accordance with the

SEBI Regulation. All the Investment restrictions will be considered at the point of Investment.

Restriction on redemption in Mutual Funds

a. Restriction may be imposed when there are circumstances leading to a systemic crisis or event that severely

constricts market liquidity or the efficient functioning of markets such as:

i. Liquidity issues - when market at large becomes illiquid affecting almost all securities rather than any issuer specific security. AMCs should have in place sound internal liquidity management tools for schemes.

Restriction on redemption cannot be used as an ordinary tool in order to manage the liquidity of a scheme. Further, restriction on redemption due to illiquidity of a specific security in the portfolio of a scheme due to a poor investment decision, hall not be allowed.

ii. Market failures, exchange closures-when markets are affected by unexpected events which impact the functioning of exchanges or the regular course of transactions. Such unexpected events could also be related to political, economic, military, monetary or other emergencies.

iii. Operational issues–when exceptional circumstances are caused by force majeure, unpredictable operational problems and technical failures (e.g. a black out). Such cases can only be considered if they are reasonably unpredictable and occur in spite of appropriate diligence of third parties, adequate and effective disaster recovery procedures and systems.

b. Restriction on redemption may be imposed for a specified period of time not exceeding 10 working days in any 90 days period.

c. Any imposition of restriction would require specific approval of Board of AMCs and Trustees and the same should be informed to SEBI immediately.

d. When restriction on redemption is imposed, the following procedure shall be applied:

i. No redemption requests upto INR 2 lakh shall be subject to such restriction.

ii. Where redemption requests are above INR 2 lakh, AMCs shall redeem the first INR 2 lakh without such restriction and remaining part over and above INR 2 lakh shall be subject to such restriction.

e. Disclosure:

The above information to investors shall be disclosed prominently and extensively in the scheme related documents regarding the possibility that their right to redeem may be restricted in such exceptional circumstances and the time limit for which it can be restricted

C. Fundamental Attributes

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

(i) **Type of Scheme:** A 10 year close ended Equity Linked Savings Schemer.

(ii) **Investment objective:** The investment objective of the scheme is to generate capital appreciation over a period of ten years by predominantly investing in equity and equity-related instruments of companies that can be termed as micro-cap and from income tax benefit available. For the purpose investment by the scheme ' Micro cap' stock is defined as one whose market cap is equal to or lower than the 301stStock by market cap (after sorting the securities in the descending order of market capitalization) on the National Stock Exchange of India limited , Mumbai, at the time of investment. However, there is no guarantee or assurance that the investment objective of the scheme will be achieved

No Guarantee: There is no guarantee or assurance that the investment objective of the scheme will be achieved. Investors are neither being offered any guaranteed / indicated returns nor any guarantee on repayment of capital by the Schemes. There is also no guarantee of capital or return either by the mutual fund or by the sponsor or by the Asset management Company.

(iii) **Terms of Issue:** Provisions in respect redemption of units, fees and expenses as indicated in this Scheme Information Document.

- Liquidity provisions such as listing, repurchase, redemption (Indicated in Highlights & Scheme Summary and Part III of this document).
- Aggregate fees and expenses charged to the Scheme (Indicated in Highlights & Scheme Summary and Part IV

of this document).

- Any safety net or guarantee.

The Scheme does not offer a safety net or guarantee.

In accordance with Regulation 18(15A) of the SEBI Regulation, the Trustee shall ensure that no change in the fundamental attributes of the Scheme the Trustee, fee & expenses and any other change which would modify the Scheme and affect the interests of unit holders is carried out unless:

- A written communication about the proposed change is sent to each unit holder; 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 unit holders are given an option for a period of 30 days to exit at the prevailing Net Asset Value without any exit load.

D. Index methodology

(for index funds, ETFs and FoFs having one underlying domestic ETF)

NA

E. Principles of incentive structure for market makers (for ETFs)

NA

F. Floors and ceiling within a range of 5% of the intended

allocation against each sub class of asset, as per

clause 13.6.2 of SEBI master circular for mutual funds

dated May19, 2023 (only for close ended debt schemes)

NA

G. other Scheme Specific Disclosures:

Ongoing offer period	Not applicable
Ongoing price for subscription This is the price you need to pay for purchase / switch-in.	Being a Closed end Scheme, there will be no ongoing allotment/subscription/Switch in
Ongoing price for redemption This is the price you will receive for redemptions/switch outs.	As per ELSS guidelines, redemption of units will be allowed after an initial lock-in-period of 3 years from the date of allotment: a. The repurchase price shall be announced by the AMC after 1 year from the date of allotment of the units and thereafter on a half yearly basis or as frequently as may be decided by AMC. b. After a period of three years from the date of allotment of units, when the repurchase of units is to commence, the AMC shall announce the repurchase price during the Specified Redemption Period i.e., The Scheme will offer redemption /switch out of the units on every business day at NAV based prices after the lock in period of 3 years from the date of allotment and accordingly the Repurchase price will be declared on every business day. The Units purchased under this scheme can be sold back to the fund on any business day after the lock in period of three years from the date of allotment and would be subject to the exit load, if any. Repurchase of Units will be at the repurchase price prevailing on the date the units are tendered for repurchase and will be based on the applicable NAV. Repurchase price is calculated by subtracting applicable exit load (if any) from NAV.

	Since exit load is Nil in Sundaram Long Term Micro Cap Tax Advantage Fund Series III, Repurchase price will be same as NAV. In calculating the repurchase price, the Mutual Fund shall take into account the unrealized appreciation in the value of the investment of the scheme to the extent deemed fit provided that it shall not be less than fifty per cent of such unrealised appreciation. While calculating the repurchase price, the Mutual Fund may deduct such sums as are appropriate to meet management, selling and other expenses including realisation of assets and such sums shall not exceed five per cent per annum of the average Net Asset Value of the scheme.
Cut off timing This is the time before which your application (complete in all respects) should reach the official points of acceptance.	The Scheme will offer redemption / Switch out on every business day at NAV based prices after the lock – in period of three years from the date of allotment. Cut off timing shall be as per the following details: For redemption/switch request received before 3.00 pm on any business day, the closing NAV of the day of receipt of application. For redemption/switch request received after 3.00 pm on any business day, the closing NAV of next business day after the receipt of application. Applications received by post will be deemed to have been submitted on the date of receipt at the registrar's end. The repurchase price for the above will be based on the prospective NAV of the following day and it will incorporate the applicable exit load, if any. In case the offices of the AMC or the registrars or the Official Points of Acceptance are closed for any reason the repurchase date will be taken as the date of the next business day.
Where can the applications for purchase / redemption / switches be submitted	Ongoing purchases will not be allowed as this scheme is close-ended.
Transaction Charge to Distributors	1 The Distributor would be allowed to charge the Mutual Fund Investor a Transaction Charge where the amount of investment is Rs. 10,000/-and above on a per subscription basis 2 For an investor other than First Time Mutual Fund Investor, the Transaction Charge allowed will be Rs. 100/- per subscription of Rs. 10,000/- and above For a First Time Mutual Fund Investor, the Transaction Charge allowed will be Rs. 150/- per subscription of Rs. 10,000/- and above 3 The Transaction Charge, where applicable based on the above criteria, will be deducted by the Investment Manager from the subscription amount remitted by the Investor and paid to the distributor; and the balance (net) amount will be invested in the scheme. Thus units will be allotted against the net investment. 4 No Transaction charges shall be levied: a) Where the distributor/agent of the investor has not opted to received any Transaction Charges; b) Where the investor purchases the Units directly from the Mutual Fund (i.e. not through any distributor); c) Where total commitment in case of SIP / Purchases / Subscriptions is for an amount less than Rs. 10,000/-; d) On transactions other than purchases / subscriptions relating to new inflows. Switches / Systematic Transfers / Allotment of Bonus Units / IDCW reinvestment Units / Transfer / Transmission of units, etc will not be considered as subscription for the purpose of levying the transaction charge. e) Purchases / subscriptions carried out through stock exchange(s), as applicable. The distributors can opt-in / opt-out of levying transaction charges based on 'type of the Product/Scheme' instead of 'for all Schemes'. Accordingly, the transaction charges would be

	deducted from the subscription amounts, as applicable. However, the distributor shall not be able to opt-in or opt-out at the investor- level i.e. a distributor shall not charge one investor and choose not to charge another investor. 1. During the period of suspension, no commission shall be accrued or payable to the distributor whose ARN is suspended. During the period of suspension, commission on the business canvassed prior to the date of suspension shall stand forfeited, irrespective of whether the suspended distributor is the main ARN holder or a sub-distributor. 2. All Purchase/Switch requests (including under fresh registrations of Systematic Investment Plan (SIP)/ Systematic Transfer Plan (STP) or under SIPs/STPs registered prior to the suspension period) received during the suspension period shall be processed under Direct Plan and shall continue to be processed under Direct Plan perpetually*, with a suitable intimation to the unitholder/s mentioning that the distributor has been suspended from doing mutual fund distribution. * If the AMC receives a written request / instruction from the unitholder/s to shift back to Regular Plan under the ARN of the distributor post the revocation of suspension of ARN, the same shall be honored. 3. Any Purchase/Switch or SIP/STP transaction requests received through the stock exchange platform, from any distributor whose ARN has been suspended, shall be rejected. 4. Additionally, where the ARN of a distributor has been terminated permanently, the AMC shall advise the concerned unitholder(s), who may at their option, either continue their existing investments under regular/distributor Plan under any valid ARN holder of their choice or switch their existing investments from regular/distributor Plan to Direct Plan subject to tax implications and exit load, if any. The transaction charges are in addition to the existing system of commission permissible to the Distributors. On subscription through Distributors, the upfront commission if any will be paid directly by the Investors to the Distributor by a separate cheque based on their assessment of various factors including the service rendered by the Distributor. Any circular/clarification issued by SEBI in this regard will automatically become applicable and will be incorporated in the SID/SAI/KIM wherever applicable.
Allotment on on-going basis	For subscription to units by the investors, the units shall be allotted to them, provided the application is complete in every respect and in order. Failing which the application will be rejected.
How to apply	Please refer to the Statement of Additional Information and Key Information Memorandum, which is a part of the Application Form (available free of cost with the offices of the Investment Manager and can be downloaded from the Website of the Investment Manager (www.sundarammutual.com).
Minimum investment amount	For both Regular and Direct Plan Rs. 500/– and multiples of Rs. 500/- thereafter
Minimum amount for Redemption/Switches	Redemption/switch-out is permitted after the lock in period of 3 years from the date of allotment. The minimum amount of Redemption/switch-out would be Rs. 500/- or 50 Units or account balance whichever is lower. In the event of the death of the assessee, the nominee or legal heir, as the case may be, shall be able to withdraw the investment only after the completion of one year from the date of allotment of the units to the assessee or anytime thereafter.
Minimum balance to be maintained	Not Applicable.
Special facilities / products available	• The units of the scheme are freely transferable by act of parties or by operation of law after three years lock in period. For effecting a transfer the applicable transfer, form(s)

	shall be duly stamped and signed by all the unit holders and submitted along with the relevant unit certificate(s). The Asset Management Company shall on production of instrument of transfer together with the relevant unit certificates, register the transfer and return the unit certificates to the transferee within thirty days from the date of lodgment of transfer request at the office of the Registrar. • As the Units of the Scheme will also be issued in dematerialized form, the Units will be transferable in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, as may be amended from time to time. The delivery instructions for transfer of Units will have to be lodged with the DP in the requisite form as may be required from time to time and transfer will be effected in accordance with such rules/regulations as may be in force governing transfer of securities in dematerialized form. However Units under a pledge or an attachment order of a legal authority or Court can not be transferred • Pledge or Assignment of units can be made after three year lock-in period • In the case of Units held in Demat Form, the procedures/Rules of the Depository Participant will be applicable.
Account statement	**Consolidated Account Statement:** Under Regulation 36(4) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, the AMC/ RTA is required to send consolidated account statement for each calendar month to all the investors in whose folio transaction has taken place during the month. Further, SEBI vide its circular ref. no. CIR/MRD/DP/31/2014 dated November 12, 2014, in order to enable a single consolidated view of all the investments of an investor in Mutual Fund and securities held in demat form with Depositories, has required Depositories to generate and dispatch a single consolidated account statement for investors having mutual fund investments and holding demat accounts. In view of the said requirements the account statements for transactions in units of the Fund by investors will be dispatched to investors in following manner: **I. Investors who do not hold Demat Account** Consolidated account statement^, based on PAN of the holders, shall be sent by AMC/ RTA to investors not holding demat account, for each calendar month within 15th day of the succeeding month to the investors in whose folios transactions have taken place during that month. Consolidated account statement^ shall be sent by AMC/RTA every half yearly (September/ March), on or before 21st day of succeeding month, detailing holding at the end of the six month, to all such investors in whose folios there have been no transactions during that period. ^Consolidated account statement sent by AMC/RTA is a statement containing details relating to all financial transactions made by an investor across all mutual funds viz. purchase, redemption, switch, payout of IDCW, reinvestment of IDCW, systematic investment plan, systematic withdrawal plan, systematic transfer plan, bonus etc. (including transaction charges paid to the distributor) and holding at the end of the month. **II. Investors who hold Demat Account** If there is any transaction in any of the Demat accounts of the investor or in any of his mutual fund folios, Consolidated account statement^^, based on PAN of the holders, shall be sent by Depositories to investors holding demat account, for each calendar month on or before 12th of the succeeding month to the investors who have opted to receive the CAS via email, and on or before the 15th of the succeeding month to investors who have opted to receive

	the CAS via physical mode. In case, there is no transaction in any of the mutual fund folios and demat accounts then Consolidated account statement shall be sent by Depositories every half yearly (September/ March), on or before 18th day of succeeding month for investor opting email and on or before 21st day of succeeding month for investor opting physical mode. In case of demat accounts with nil balance and no transactions in securities and in mutual fund folios, the depository shall send account statement in terms of regulations applicable to the depositories. ^^Consolidated account statement sent by Depositories is a statement containing details relating to all financial transactions made by an investor across all mutual funds viz. purchase, redemption, switch, payout of IDCW, reinvestment of IDCW, systematic investment plan, systematic withdrawal plan, systematic transfer plan, bonus etc. (including transaction charges paid to the distributor) and transaction in dematerialised securities across demat accounts of the investors and holding at the end of the month. (1) In case of a specific request received from the Unit holders, the AMC/Mutual Fund will provide the account statement to the investors within 5 Business Days from the receipt of such request. (2) In case the mutual fund folio has more than one registered holder, the first named Unit holder shall receive the CAS/account statement. (3) For the purpose of sending CAS, common investors across mutual funds shall be identified by their Permanent Account Number (PAN). (4) The CAS shall not be received by the Unit holders 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. (5) The statement of holding of the beneficiary account holder for units held in DEMAT will be sent by the respective DPs periodically. (6) Pursuant to SEBI circular SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2016/89 dated September 20, 2016, the following points have been incorporated to increase the transparency of information to the investors. a) Each CAS issued to the investors shall also provide the total purchase value / cost of investment in each scheme. b) Further, CAS issued for the half-year (ended September/ March) shall also provide: i. 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 GST (wherever applicable, as per existing rates), operating expenses, etc. ii. The scheme's average Total Expense Ratio (in percentage terms) along with the breakup between investment and advisory fees, commission paid to the distributor and other expenses for the half-year 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. (7) As per SEBI Circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF3/CIR/P/2020/194 dated October 05, 2020 on IDCW option/plans in mutual fund schemes, whenever distributable surplus is distributed under IDCW Plan, the AMCs are required to clearly segregate and disclose, income distribution (appreciation in NAV) and capital distribution (Equalisation Reserve) in the

	Consolidated Account Statement provided to the investors. For Non demat investors having email ID, the industry-level E-CAS shall be sent by MF Central through email.
Acceptance of financial transactions through email mode in respect of non-individual investors:	Non-individual investors can undertake any transaction, including purchase / redemption / switch through email. The non-individual investor should submit a copy of the board resolution or an authority letter on the entity's letter head, granting appropriate authority to the designated officials of the entity. The board resolution/ authority letter shall explicitly mention the following: (i) List of approved authorized officials who are authorized to transact on behalf of non-individual investors along with their designation and email IDs. (ii) An undertaking that the instructions for any financial transactions sent by email by the authorized officials shall be binding upon the entity as if it were a written agreement. In addition to the acceptance of financial transactions via email, scanned copy of duly signed transaction form/request letter bearing wet signatures of the authorized signatories of the entity, received from some other official / employee of the non- individual investor may also be accepted, and shall be binding on the non-individual investor provided - (i) The email is also CC'd (copied) to the registered email ID of the authorized official / signatory of the non-individual unitholder; and (ii) the domain name of the email ID of the sender of the email is from the same organization's official domain name. Terms and Conditions for transactions made through electronic mail: 1) The AMC shall not be held liable for the failure to process a transaction where the transaction, whether sent or intended to be sent by the entity, is not received by the AMC for any reason. 2) The entity should implement appropriate safeguards and measures to ensure the security of email communications. 3) The entity availing the facility for submitting financial transactions via email shall retain records of such transactions in line with the applicable laws / regulations. 4) The entity shall implement an appropriate procedure for the addition/deletion of authorized signatories and shall promptly notify the AMC of such changes. 5) Appropriate authorization from the non-individual investor to the AMC / RTA to accept and act on any email transmission received from non-individual investor including a registered MF distributor/third party authorized by the investor to send a scanned copy of the transaction request on behalf of such non-individual investor. 6) Any change in the registered email id/contact details shall be accepted only from the designated officials authorized to notify such changes vide board resolutions/authority letter. Further, such change request shall be submitted through physical request letter (or a scanned copy thereof with wet signature of the designated authorized officials) only. 7) No change in /addition to the bank mandate shall be allowed via email. Change in bank details or addition of bank account of the entity shall be permitted only via the prescribed service request form duly signed by the entity's authorized signatories with wet signature of the designated authorized officials. 8) Further, in case the document is executed electronically with a valid DSC or through Aadhaar based e-signatures of the authorized official/s, shall be considered valid, and the same shall be binding on the non-individual investor even if the same is not received from the registered email id of authorized officials. However, the domain name of the email ID through which such email is received should be the same as the non-individual investor's official domain name.
Listing and transfer of units	**Listing:-** Being an open-ended scheme, the Units of the Scheme will not be listed on any stock exchange, at present. However, the Trustee reserves the right to list the units as and when open-end Schemes are permitted to be listed under the Regulations, and if the Trustee considers it necessary in the interest of unitholders of the Scheme. **Transfer of units:-**

If a person becomes a holder of the Units consequent to operation of law, or upon enforcement of a pledge, the Fund will, subject to production of satisfactory evidence, effect the transfer, if the transferee is otherwise eligible to hold the Units. Similarly, in cases of transfers taking place consequent to death, insolvency etc., the transferee's name will be recorded by the Fund subject to production of satisfactory evidence.

Demat Mode:

Units held in Demat form are transferable in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, as may be amended from time to time. Transfer can be made only in favor of transferees who are eligible of holding units and having a Demat Account.

The delivery instructions for transfer of units will have to be lodged with the DP in requisite form as may be required from time to time and transfer will be effected in accordance with such rules / regulations as may be in force governing transfer of securities in dematerialized mode.

Non-Demat (Statement of Account) mode:

In compliance to the AMFI Best Practices Guidelines Circular No.116/ 2024-25 dated August 14, 2024 it has been decided to introduce the facility for transfer of units held in SOA (Statement of Account) mode shall be made available for all schemes of Sundaram Mutual Fund, except ETFs w.e.f. November 14, 2024. This facility was provided to individual unitholders falling under the following category:

1. Surviving joint unitholder, who wants to add new joint holder(s) in the folio upon demise of one or more joint unitholder(s).
2. A nominee of a deceased unitholder, who wants to transfer the units to the legal heirs of the deceased unitholder, post the transmission of units in the name of the nominee.
3. A minor unitholder who has turned a major and has changed his/her status from minor to major, wants to add the name of the parent / guardian, sibling, spouse etc. in the folio as joint holder(s).
4. Partial transfer of units held in a folio shall be allowed. If the request for transfer of units is lodged on the record date, the IDCW payout/ reinvestment shall be made to the transferor. To mitigate the risk, redemption under the transferred units shall not be allowed for 10 days from the date of transfer.
5. Transfer to siblings - Brother / Sister
6. Gifting of units to Father / Mother / Son / Daughter / Spouse
7. Transfer of units to third party
8. Addition/deletion of unit holder

https://www.sundarammutual.com/

Mode of submitting / accepting the Transfer Request:

The facility for transfer of units held in SoA mode shall be available only through online mode via the transaction portals of the RTAs and the MF Central, i.e., the transfer of units held in SoA mode shall not be allowed through physical/ paper based mode or via the stock exchange platforms, MFU, channel partners and EOPs etc.

Unitholders are advised to read the below instructions carefully.

1) Investors under the Individual category (RI / NRI excluding Minors) are eligible to transfer the units

2) KYC of all the holders should be "KYC Validated", both in the Transferor and Transferee folios.

3) Addition / Deletion of holder is allowed only when the First holder is the same in the Source and Target folios.

4) For NRI customers TDS will not be computed and deducted by RTA during the transfer process and the same needs to be handled by the transferor while filing his Tax returns.

5) Stamp duty is calculated at 0.005% and is rounded off to Rs.1/- if it is less than Rs.1/-.

6) If the units are transferred to a different holder(s), then OTP confirmation is required from both the Transferor and Transferee within a stipulated timeline, to submit the request.

Note: Investor can transfer units using the following link https://mfs.kfintech.com/transferofUnits/

	Pre-requisites: 1. The surviving unit holder /nominee/minor unitholder who has turned major, should be registered as the rightful unitholder of the units in the folio to be eligible to apply for transfer of units held in SoA mode. 2. There should be no "lien" or freeze on the units being transferred for any reason whatsoever. Also, the Units should not be under any lock-in period. 3. The transferee(s) should mandatorily be an individual / individual(s) with a valid folio in the mutual fund in which the transferor wishes to transfer the units. Transferee should be eligible to hold the Units as per the respective SID and fulfil any other regulatory requirement as may be applicable. * Note: If the transferee(s) does not / do not have an existing folio in the concerned mutual fund, the transferee(s) shall be required to first open a 'Zero Balance Folio' with the concerned mutual fund. Accordingly, all AMCs will need to facilitate opening of zero balance folio to enable this facility. The zero-balance folio must also be compliant with all mandatory requirements such as KYC compliance, bank account validation, FATCA, nomination, email address and mobile number etc. This will pre-empt rejection of a transfer request, if it is discovered post the acceptance of transfer request, that the transferee is not KYC compliant or has provided invalid PAN etc. 4. The primary holder, Plan, Option, and the ARN (in case of Regular Plan) in the transferor's Folio shall remain unchanged upon transfer of units in the transferee folio. **Payment of Stamp duty on Transfer of Units:** 1. The Stamp duty for transfer of units, if/where applicable, shall be payable by the transferor. 2. For calculation of the amount of stamp duty, the consideration value will be calculated as per the last available NAV (irrespective of the amount of consideration mentioned by the transferor in the transfer request). 3. The stamp duty if/where applicable, shall be collected by the RTAs from the transferor through online mode by ensuring that the payment is received from the bank account registered in the folio. If an applicant desires to transfer Units held in physical mode for e.g. in statement of account form, the AMC shall, upon receipt of valid and complete request for transfer together with the relevant documents, register the transfer within 30 days. Provided that the transferor(s) and the transferee(s) will have to comply with the procedure for transfer as may be laid down by the AMC or as required under the prevailing law from time to time including payment of stamp duty for transfer of Units, etc.
IDCW	The IDCW warrant/cheque shall be dispatched to the unit holders within 7 working days of the date of declaration of the IDCW. The Investment Manager shall be liable to pay interest to the unit holders at such rate as may be specified by SEBI for the period of such delay. The prescribed rate at present is 15% per annum. In case of delay, the AMC shall be liable to pay interest @ 15 per cent per annum to the unit holders. It may be noted that the Mutual Fund is not guaranteeing or assuring any IDCW. IDCW payment may also be done by Direct Credit subject to availability of necessary facility at each location. For further details please refer to the Application Form.
Redemption	On the Maturity Date(which will be Ten Years from the date of Allotment), the Units of the Scheme will be fully redeemed/switched out at the Applicable NAV. (If the maturity date is not a Business Day, the subsequent Business Day shall be considered as the maturity date for the Scheme). This shall be subject to SEBI Regulations/Guidelines and without any further reference to the Mutual Fund / Investment Manager / Unit holders. If ninety per cent or more of the units under the scheme are repurchased before completion of ten years, the Mutual Fund may at its discretion, terminate the scheme even before the stipulated period of ten years and redeem the outstanding units at the final repurchase price to be fixed by Mutual Fund
Delay in payment of	The redemption proceeds will be dispatched to the Unitholders within 3 Business days from

repurchase / redemption proceeds	the date of maturity. For any delay in this regard the Investment Manager will be liable to pay interest @ 15% p.a. (or such other rate as may be prescribed by SEBI). However the Investment Manager will not be liable to pay any interest or other compensation if the delay in processing the Redemption/Dividend Payment/Refund is attributable to the Unit holder (e.g. any incorrect /incomplete information or non-furnishing of details required under applicable laws etc). The Investment Manager will not be responsible for any loss arising out of fraudulent encashment of cheques and/or any delay/ loss in transit. Further, the dispatch through the courier / Post office (who will be treated as the Investor's agent) to the Registered address (as given by the Investor) shall be treated as delivery to the investor. The Investment Manager / Registrar will not be responsible for any delayed delivery or non-delivery or any consequences thereof, if the dispatch has been made correctly as stated above. Policy on Unclaimed Redemption and Dividend Amounts Unclaimed redemption and dividend amounts will be deployed by in Call Money Market / Money Market instruments, as may be permitted by SEBI/ RBI. Investors claiming these amounts within three years from the due date shall be paid at the prevailing NAV. At the end of three years, the amount will be transferred to a pool account and investors can claim the amount at the NAV prevailing at the end of the third year. Income earned on such funds can be used for the purpose of investor education. The Investment Manager shall make a continuous effort to remind the investors through letters to take their unclaimed amounts. The investment management and advisory fee charged by the Investment Manager for managing unclaimed amounts shall not exceed 50 basis points
Policy on unclaimed redemption and IDCW amounts	The treatment of unclaimed redemption & Income distribution amount will be as per SEBI circular dated Feb 25, 2016. The unclaimed redemption and Income distribution amounts, that were earlier allowed to be deployed only in call money market or money market instruments. Alternatively, it is also be allowed to be invested in a separate plan of Liquid scheme / Money Market Mutual Fund scheme floated by Mutual Funds specifically for deployment of the unclaimed amounts. In this regard, Board of AMC and Trustee of Sundaram Mutual Fund have approved the introduction of Sundaram unclaimed fund for the investor to ascertain any unclaimed Income distribution or redemption proceeds shall be deployed in TREPs on behalf of the investor under his/her applicable folios and the same has been provided under following link https://mfs.kfintech.com/mfs/sundaram_unclaimed or https://app.mfcentral.com/links/inactive-folios. The Investment Manager shall make a continuous effort to remind the investors through letters to take their unclaimed amounts. The overall TER for unclaimed plan including AMC Fee is restricted to 50 bps. please check the circulars and addendum issued for introduction of unclaimed plan.
Bank account details	As per the directives issued by SEBI, it shall be mandatory for the Unitholders to mention their bank account numbers in their applications. Unitholders are requested to give the full particulars of their Bank Account i.e. nature and number of account, name, IFSC code for NEFT a 11 digit number, branch address of the bank at the appropriate space in the application form. Proceeds of any redemption will be sent only to a bank account that is registered and validated in the Investor's folio at the time of redemption transaction processing. With a view to monitor, as part of Standard KYC Norms, that third party payment Instruments are not be accepted for subscription, the Mutual Funds will be providing a facility for investors to do a one-time registration of all their bank accounts (subject to a maximum of 5 accounts) where they are one of the holders and from where they expect to make a payment for mutual fund subscription. For further details please refer to the instructions in the Application Forms/SAI and the Website of the Mutual Fund.
Registration of Bank Account	The Unitholders may choose to receive the redemption/dividend is suffice proceeds in any of the bank accounts, the details of which are registered with the AMC by specifying the necessary details in the "Bank Accounts Registration form" which will be available at our office/Sundaram BNP Paribas Fund Services Ltd and on the website of www. Sundarammutual.com. Individuals, HUFs, Sole proprietor firms can register up to five bank

	accounts and other type of investors can register up to ten bank accounts in a folio. The unitholder can choose anyone of the registered bank accounts as default bank account. In case the investor fails to mention any preference, then by default the first number indicated in the list shall be the preferred account number. If unit holder(s) provide a new unregistered bank mandate/ a change of bank mandate request with a specific redemption proceeds such bank account may not be considered for payment of redemption proceeds, or the Fund may withheld the payment for up to 10 calendar days to ensure validation of new bank mandate mentioned. Duly filled and valid change of bank mandate requests with proof of Old Bank account and other supporting documents will be processed within five business days of necessary documents reaching the head office of the RTA and any financial transaction request received in the interim will be carried based on previous details only. For more details please refer our websites www.sundarammutual.com. For any queries and clarifications that you may have, please get in touch with us at our office or call our Toll number 1860 425 7237.
Non Acceptance of Third Party Instruments	Applications accompanied by a Third Party Instrument will be rejected. Applications accompanied by pre-funded instruments (such as demand drafts, pay order etc.) will also be rejected unless accompanied by a banker's certificate evidencing the source of the funds. In case such pre-funded instruments are purchases through cash for value of Rs 50,000/- and above the same shall also be rejected irrespective of being supported with banker's certificate. Following are the exceptional situations when Third-Party Payments can be made with relevant declaration and KYC/PAN of such Third Party: (i) Payment made by an employer on behalf of its employee(s) under Systematic Investment Plans through payroll deductions; (ii) Custodian on behalf of an FII or a client. The above list is not a complete list and is only indicative in nature and not exhaustive. Any other method of payment, as introduced by the Fund will also be covered under these provisions. The AMC may also request for additional documentation as may be required in this regard from the investor/person making the payment. when payment is made through pre-funded instruments (such as Pay Order, Demand Draft, Banker's cheque, etc)., a certificate from the issuing banker must accompany the application stating the account holder's name and the account number which has been debited for the issue of the instrument. If payment is made by RTGS, NEFT, ECS, bank transfer, etc., a copy of the instruction to the bank stating the account number debited must accompany the application. The AMC may, at its discretion, reject any application which is incomplete or not accompanied with valid documents. Investment through UPI: Based on SEBI circular dt. June 11, 2025, a structured Unified Payment Interface (UPI) address mechanism has now been put in place by Sundaram MF. This mechanism provides investor with the option to transfer funds directly to the bank account of Sundram MF when making payments for investment through UPI mode. The following UPI ID has been validated with SEBI for receipt of investment through UPI Sundarammf.XXXX.mf@icici undarammf.XXXX.mf@hdfc The above UPI ID will be displayed next to an icon “thumbs – up inside a green triangle” in the payment gateway page.

Know Your Customer (KYC) / CKYC	The Securities and Exchange Board of India has issued detailed guidelines on 18/01/2006 and measures for prevention Money Laundering and had notified SEBI (KYC Registration Agency) Regulations, 2011 on December 02, 2011 with a view to bring uniformity in KYC Requirements for the securities market and to develop a mechanism for centralization of the KYC records. SEBI has also issued circulars from time to time on KYC compliance and maintenance of documentation pertaining to unit holders of mutual funds. Accordingly the following procedures shall apply: • KYC acknowledgement is mandatory for all investors. • An application without acknowledgement of KYC compliance will be rejected • New Investors are required to submit a copy of Income Tax PAN card, address proof and other requisite documents along with the KYC application form to any of the intermediaries registered with SEBI, including Mutual Funds to complete KYC effective from January 01, 2012. The KYC application form is available at www.sundarammutual.com • The Mutual Fund shall perform initial KYC of its new investors and send the application form along with the supporting documents to the KYC Registration Agency (KRA). • During the KYC process, the Mutual Fund will also conduct In Person Verification (IPV) in respect of its new investors effective from January 01, 2012. Sundaram Asset Management Company Limited and the NISM / AMFI certified distributors who are KYD compliant are authorized to carry out the IPV for investors in mutual funds. In case of applications received directly from the investors (i.e. not through the distributors), mutual funds may rely upon the IPV performed by the scheduled commercial banks. • The KRA shall send a letter to the investor within 10 business days of the receipt of the KYC documents from Mutual Fund, confirming the details thereof. • Investors who have obtained the acknowledgement after completing the KYC process can invest in Scheme of the Mutual funds by quoting the PAN in the application form. • Investors are required to complete KYC process only once to enable them to invest in Scheme of all mutual funds. • Existing Investors, who have already complied with the KYC requirements, can continue to invest as per the current practice. Pursuant to SEBI circular no. MIRSD/Cir-5/2012 dated April 13, 2012, mutual fund investors who were KYC compliant on or before December 31, 2011 are required to submit 'missing/not available' KYC information and complete the 'In Person Verification' (IPV) requirements if they wish to invest in a new mutual fund, where they have not invested / opened a folio earlier, effective from December 03, 2012: Individual investors have to complete the following missing/not available KYC information: a) Father's/Spouse Name,

b) Marital Status,

c) In-Person Verification (IPV).

To update the missing information, investors have to use the "KYC Details Change Form" for Individuals Only available at www.sundarammutual.com or www.amfiindia.com. Section B of the form highlights 'Mandatory fields for KYCs done before 1 January 2012' which has to be completed.

In case of Non Individuals, KYC needs to be done afresh due to significant and major changes in KYC requirements by using "KYC Application form" available for Non-Individuals only in the websites stated above.

Additional details like Nationality, Gross Annual Income or Net worth as on recent date, Politically Exposed Person, and Non Individuals providing specific services have to be provided in Additional KYC details form available in the website of the Investment Manager.

Duly filled forms with IPV can be submitted along with a purchase application, to the new mutual fund where the investor is investing / opening a folio. Alternatively, investors may also approach their existing mutual funds at any investor service centre to update their 'missing/not available' KYC information.

Ultimate Beneficial Owner Pursuant to Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) and Rules framed thereunder and SEBI Master circular dated December 31, 2010 on Anti Money Laundering (AML), sufficient information to identify persons who beneficially own or control the securities account is required to be obtained. Also, SEBI had vide its circular no. CIR / MIRSD / 2 /2013 dated January 24, 2013 prescribed guidelines regarding identification of Ultimate Beneficial Owner(s) ('UBO'). As per these guidelines UBO means 'Natural Person', or persons who ultimately own, control or influence a client and/or persons on whose behalf a transaction is being conducted, and includes a person who exercises ultimate effective control over a legal person or arrangement. Investors are requested to refer to the 'Declaration for UBO' available in the website of the Investment Manager for detailed guidelines on identification of UBO. The provisions relating to UBO are not applicable where the investor or the owner of the controlling interest is a company listed on a stock exchange, or is a majority owned subsidiary of such a company.

Central KYC

Central KYC Registry is a centralized repository of KYC records of customers in the financial sector with uniform KYC norms and inter-usability of the KYC records across the sector with an objective to reduce the burden of producing KYC documents and getting those verified every time when the customer creates a new relationship with a financial entity. KYC procedure means the due diligence procedure prescribed by the Regulator for identifying and verifying the proof of address, proof of identity and compliance with rules regulations, guidelines and circulars issued by the Regulators or Statutory Authorities under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

The Central Govt. vide notification dt. Nov, 26, 2015 has authorised Central Registry of Securitisation Asset Reconstruction and Security Interest of India (CERSAI) to act as and to perform the functions of the CKYC Registry including receiving, storing, safeguarding and retrieving the KYC records in digital form of a Client. A 14 digit CKYC identification Number (KIN) would be issued as identifier of each client.

As per PMLA (Maintenance of Records) Amendment rules, 2015, Rule 9(IA), every reporting entity shall within three days after the commencement of an account based relationship with an individual, file the electronic copy of the client's KYC records with

	the Central KYC Registry. Institutions need to upload the common KYC template along with the scanned copy of the certified supporting documents (PoI/PoA), cropped signature and photograph. SEBI vide its circular dated November 10, 2016 has advised all mutual funds to upload the KYC records of all existing customers into the CKYC database. Since the records are stored digitally, it helps intuitions de-duplicate data so that they don't need to do KYC of customers multiple times. It helps institutions find out if the client is KYC compliant based on Aadhaar, PAN and other identity proofs. If the KYC details are updated on this platform by one entity, all other institutions get a real time update. Thus, the platform helps firms cut down costs substantially by avoiding multiplicity of registration and data upkeep. Please note that PAN is mandatory for investing in MF's (Except Micro KYC and other exempted scenarios). If CKYC is done without submission of PAN, then he/she will have to submit a duly self-certified copy of the PAN card alongwith KIN. First time investing Financial Sector (New investor) New to KRA-KYC: while on boarding investors who are new to the MF & do not have KYC registered as per existing KRA norms, such investors should fill up CKYC form (attached). This new KYC form is in line with CKYC form guidelines and requirements and would help to capture all information needed for CKYC as well mandatory requirements for MF. Investors should submit the duly filled form along with supporting documents, particularly, self-certified copy of the PAN Card as a mandatory identity proof. If prospective investor submits old KRA KYC form, which does not have all information needed for registration with CKYC, such customer should either submit the information in the supplementary CKYC form or fill the CKYC form. Updation of Permanent Account Number (PAN) for processing redemption and related transactions in non-PAN exempt folios and various communication(s) sent in this regard from time to time, it is reiterated that, it is mandatory to complete the KYC requirements for all unit holders, including for all joint holders and the guardian in case of folio of a minor investor. Accordingly, financial transactions (including redemptions, switches and all types of systematic plans) and non-financial requests will not be processed if the unit holders have not completed KYC requirements. Unit holders are advised to use the applicable KYC Form for completing the KYC requirements and submit the form at the point of acceptance. Further, upon updation of PAN details with the KRA (KRA-KYC)/ CERSAI (CKYC), the unit holders are requested to intimate us/our Registrar and Transfer Agent their PAN information along with the folio details for updation in our records. Investors who have obtained the KIN through any other financial intermediary, shall provide the 14 digit number for validation and updating the KYC record.

Nomination for Mutual Fund Units:	Investors subscribing to Mutual Fund units shall mandatorily provide nomination or opt out of nomination through the physical or online mode. The requirement of nomination shall be optional for jointly held accounts / folios. Where the Units are held by more than one person jointly, the joint Unitholders shall together nominate one or more persons in whom all the rights in the Units shall vest in the event of death of all the joint Unitholders. Nomination is not allowed in a folio held on behalf of a minor. Non-individuals including society, trust, body corporate, partnership firm, Karta of Hindu Undivided Family, holder of Power of Attorney cannot nominate. The Nominee shall not be a trust other than a religious or charitable trust, society, body corporate, partnership firm, Karta of Hindu Undivided Family or a Power of Attorney holder. A minor can be nominated and, in that event, the name and address of the guardian of the minor nominee shall be provided by the unitholder. Nomination can also be in favor of the Central Government, State Government, a local authority, any person designated by virtue of these offices or a religious or charitable trust. Cancellation of nomination can be made only by those individuals who hold Units on their own behalf singly or jointly and who made the original nomination. On cancellation of the nomination, the nomination shall stand rescinded, and the Mutual Fund / AMC shall not be under any obligation to transfer the Units in favour of the nominee/s. Investors / Unitholders are advised to read the instructions carefully before nominating. In cases where the Units are pledged/ charged, the nominee shall not be entitled to the transmission of Units in his/her name until the entity to which the Units are pledged/ charged provides written authorization to the Mutual Fund to transmit the Units to the nominee. Further the nominee on transmission shall not be able to redeem/ switch Units that are pledged/ charged until the entity to which the Units are pledged provides written authorization to the Mutual Fund that the pledge / charge may be removed. As long as the Units are pledged, the Pledgee will have complete authority to Redeem/ Repurchase such Units. For units of the Scheme(s) held in electronic (demat) form with the Depository, the nomination details provided by the Unit holder to the depository will be applicable to the Units of the Scheme. Such nominations including any variation, cancellation or substitution of Nominee(s) shall be governed by the rules and bye -laws of the Depository. In line with SEBI circular dated January 10, 2025 and SEBI circular dated February 28, 2025, investors are requested to note that: i In case of joint accounts/ holdings, upon demise of one or more joint holder(s), the regulated entity shall transmit the assets to the surviving holder(s) vide name deletion. However, surviving joint holder(s) shall have the option to transmit the assets held, into a new account/folio. ii The nominees(s) shall receive the assets of deceased sole account /sole holder(s) as trustee on behalf of legal heir(s) of deceased holder(s) thereby effecting due discharge of concerned regulated entity. iii Upon demise of one of the nominees prior to the demise of the investor and if no change is made in the nomination, then the assets shall be distributed to the surviving nominees on pro rata basis upon demise of the investor. iv In case of any subsisting credit facilities secured by a duly created pledge, the regulated entity shall obtain due discharge from the creditors prior to transmission of assets to the nominee(s) or legal heir/s / legal representative/s, as the case may be.

	Online Nomination: The AMC shall validate the nomination submitted online through: i Digital Signature Certificate; or ii Aadhaar based e-sign or by using any other e-sign facility recognized under Information Technology Act, 2000; or iii Two Factor Authentication (2FA) in which one of the factors shall be a One-Time Password sent to the registered mobile number and email address of the investors. Physical/offline nomination: AMC shall verify the signature(s) as per the mode of holding, while registering or changing nomination. Where an investor affixes his/ her thumb impression on the nomination form, then the same shall be witnessed by two persons and details of such witnesses shall be duly captured in the nomination form. However, there shall be no such requirement of witnesses in case of nomination forms carrying wet/digital/ e-sign signature of the investor. The AMC shall subject to production of such documents / evidence, which is in their opinion is sufficient, proceed to transmit the Units to the nominee. Upon transmission of units to the nominee, the Mutual Fund / AMC shall be fully discharged from all its liabilities towards the legal heirs of the deceased unit holders. If either the Mutual Fund or the AMC or the Trustee were to incur or suffer any loss, claim, demand, liabilities, proceedings, or if any actions are filed or made or initiated against any of them in respect of or in connection with the nomination, they shall be entitled to be indemnified absolutely for any loss, expenses, costs, and charges that any of them may suffer or incur absolutely from the investor's estate.
Who cannot invest	1. Persons residing in countries which require licensing or registration of Indian Mutual Fund products before selling the same in its jurisdiction. 2. Citizens of US/Canada 3. Persons residing in any Financial Action Task Force (FATF) declared non-compliant country or territory. 4. Overseas Corporate Bodies as specified by RBI in its A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 14 dated September 16, 2003, 5. Such other persons as may be specified by AMC from time to time.
Allotment	Allotment is assured to eligible applicants as long as applications are subject to realization of investment amount into the schemes and in order.
Refund	The refund should be made within five business days from the date of receipt of application and realisation of money into the credit of the schemes bank account whichever is later and money failing which an interest @15% shall be paid for the belated refunds.
Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose of unit being offered.	The Trustee may, in the general interest of the unit holders of the Scheme and when considered appropriate to do so based on unforeseen circumstances/unusual market conditions limit the total number of units that may be redeemed on any Business Day to 5% of the total number of units then in issue in the Scheme, plan (s) and option(s) thereof or such other percentage as the

	Trustee may determine. Any units that are not redeemed on a particular Business Day, will be carried forward for redemption to the next Business Day in order of receipt. Redemption of such carried forward units will be priced on the basis of the applicable NAV, subject to the prevailing load, of the Business Day on which redemption is processed. under such circumstances, to the extent multiple redemption requests are received at the same time on a single Business Day, redemptions will be made on a pro-rata basis based on the size of each redemption request; the balance amount will be carried forward for redemption to the next Business Day. In addition, the Trustee reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to limit redemption with respect to any single account to Rs.1 lakh on a single business day.
Allotment Advice (for DEMAT holders)	On acceptance of a valid application for subscription, units will be allotted and a confirmation specifying the number of units allotted by way of email and/or SMS within 5 Business Days from the date of receipt of valid application / transaction to the Unit holder's registered e-mail address and/or mobile number. Subject to SEBI Regulations, Statement of Accounts will be sent to those unitholders whose registered email address / mobile number is not available with the Mutual Fund, unless otherwise required. Money would be refunded in respect of applications that are rejected. The Units allotted will be credited to the DP account of the Unit holder as per the details provided in the application form.
Dematerialisation	If any investor, who holds the units in physical from, wishes to convert the same to DEMAT form, he shall do so in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (depositories and participants). Regulations, 1996 and procedure laid down by NSDL or CDSL, which may be amended time to time.
Rematerialisation	If the applicant desires to hold the units in physical form (statement of account mode), the Investment Manager shall issue the statement subject to rematerialization of Units in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories & Participants) Regulations, 1996 as may be amended from time to time. All Units will rank pari passu, among Units within the same Option in the Scheme concerned as to assets, earnings and the receipt of income distributions, if any, as may be declared by the Trustee.

III. other Details

A. In case of Fund of Funds Scheme, Details of Benchmark, Investment objective, Investment Strategy, TER, AuM, Year wise performance, Top 10 holding/ link to Top 10 holding of the underlying fund should be provided

NA

B. Periodic Disclosures such as half yearly disclosures, half yearly results, annual report

Half yearly Disclosures: Portfolio This is a list of securities where the corpus of the Scheme is currently invested. The market value of these investments is also	The Investment Manager shall disclose the portfolio (along with ISIN) as on the last day of the month / half-year for all the schemes in its website www.sundarammutual.com and on the website of AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) within 10 days from the close of each month/ half-year respectively in a user-friendly and downloadable spreadsheet format. The link for the mentioned disclosures - https://www.sundarammutual.com/monthly-fortnightly-adhoc-portfolios In case of unitholders whose e-mail addresses are registered, the Investment Manager will send via email both the monthly and half-yearly statement of scheme portfolio within

stated in portfolio disclosures.	10 days from the close of each month/ half-year respectively. The Investment Manager will publish an advertisement every half-year disclosing the hosting of the half-yearly statement of its schemes portfolio on their respective website 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 will be published in the all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi. **Go Green Services: Save the Future** **Go Green E-Update/Mobile Services:** Registration of Contact Details: By opting to receive the Account Statement and Abridged Scheme Annual Report in a paperless mode by e-mail, you contribute to the environment. The investor is deemed to be aware of security risks including interception of documents and availability of content to third parties. • Sundaram Asset Management provides interesting information on the economy, markets and funds. If you wish to receive documents such as The Wise Investor, India Market Outlook, Global Outlook, Fact Sheet and One Page Product updates, to name a few, please choose the 'yes' option. • **Go Green Call Service:** If you are an existing investor and wish to register your email ID & mobile number with us, please call our Contact No. 1860 425 7237 (India) +91 40 2345 2215 (NRI) between 9.00 & 6.00 pm on any business day. Provide e-mail ID of either Self or Family Member with Relationship. • 'Family' for this purpose shall mean self, spouse, dependent children, dependent parents as specified in SEBI Circular No.CIR/MIRSD/15/2011 dated Aug 02, 2011 • As per AMFI Best practices Guidelines Circular No.77/2018-19, Primary holder's own email address and mobile number should be provided for speed and ease of communication in a convenient and cost-effective manner, and to help prevent fradulent transactions. • The Investment Manager will provide a physical copy of the statement of its scheme portfolio, without charging any cost, on specific request received from a unitholder.
Half Yearly Results	Sundaram Mutual fund shall make half yearly disclosures of unaudited financial results on its website www.sundarammutual.com in the prescribed format within one month from the close of each half year, i.e. on 31st March and on 30th September. The half-yearly unaudited financial results shall contain details as specified in Twelfth Schedule and such other details as are necessary for the purpose of providing a true and fair view of the operations of the mutual fund. In addition, Sundaram Mutual Fund shall publish an advertisement disclosing the hosting of such financial results in its website, in atleast one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation and in a newspaper having wide circulation published in the language of the region where the Head Office of Sundaram mutual fund is situated.
Annual Report	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 an abridged summary thereof shall be provided by AMC/Mutual Fund within four months from the date of closure of relevant accounting year in the manner specified by the Board. The scheme wise annual report will be hosted on the websites of the Investment Manager and AMFI. The Investment Manager will display the link on its website and make the physical copies available to the unitholders, at its registered offices at all times. The Investment Manager will e-mail the scheme annual reports or abridged summary thereof to those unitholders, whose email addresses are registered with the Mutual Fund.

	In case of unitholders whose email addresses are not registered with the Mutual Fund, the Investment Manager will communicate to the unitholders, through a letter enclosing self-addressed envelope enabling unitholders to 'opt-in' within 30 days, to continue receiving a physical copy of the scheme-wise annual report or abridged summary thereof. The Investment Manager will conduct one more round of similar exercise for those unitholders who have not responded to the 'opt-in' communication as stated above, after a period of not less than 30 days from the date of issuance of the first communication. Further, a period of 15 days from the date of issuances of the second communication will be given to unitholders to exercise their option of 'opt-in' or 'opt-out'. The Investment Manager will publish an advertisement every year disclosing the hosting of the scheme wise annual report on its website and on the website of AMFI and the modes such as SMS, telephone, email or written request (letter), etc. through which unitholders can submit a request for a physical or electronic copy of the scheme wise annual report or abridged summary thereof. Such advertisement will be published in all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi. The Investment Manager will provide a physical copy of the abridged summary of the Annual Report, without charging any cost, on specific request received from a unitholder.

C. Transparency/NAV Disclosure (Details with reference to information given in Section I)

Investment manager calculates and discloses the NAVs of the scheme on all business days. The Investment Manager will prominently disclose the NAVs of all schemes under a separate head on its website and on the website of Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI).

Further, the Investment Manager will extend facility of sending latest available NAVs to unitholders through SMS, upon receiving a specific request in this regard.

NAV will be updated on the websites of Sundaram asset Management (www.sundarammutual.com) and the association of Mutual Funds of India (www.amfiindia.com) before 11.00 p.m. every business day.

In case of any delay, the reasons for such delay would be explained to AMFI by the next day. If the NAVs are not available before commencement of working hours on the following day due to any reason, the Fund shall issue a press release providing reasons and explaining when the Fund would be able to publish the NAVs.

D. Transaction charges and stamp duty

Stamp Duty:

Pursuant to Notification No. S.O. 1226(e) and G.S.R. 226(e) dated March 30, 2020 issued by Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, read with Part I of Chapter IV of The Finance Act, 2019, notified on February 21, 2019 issued by Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India, a stamp duty @0.005% of the transaction value of units would be levied on applicable mutual fund inflow transactions, with effect from July 1, 2020. Accordingly, pursuant to levy of stamp duty, the number of units allotted on purchase transactions (including IDCW reinvestment and switch-in) to the unit holders would be reduced to that extent.

E. Associate Transactions

Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

F. Taxation

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

For the Mutual Fund:

Income of Sundaram Mutual Fund: Exempt from Tax

The rates are applicable for the financial year 2025-26 as per the Finance Act, 2025.

Tax Implications on Income distribution under Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) Option received by Unitholders.

Pursuant to SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF3/CIR/P/2020/194 dated October 05, 2020, there was a change in nomenclature of Dividend to Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal(IDCW) available across all the plans offered by the schemes of the Fund with effect from April 01, 2021.The Finance Act, 2020 abolished income distribution tax and instead introduced taxing of income from mutual fund units in the hands of the unit holders.

Income Distributed by a Mutual Fund			
IDCW	**Individual/HUF**	**Domestic Companies**	**NRI**
Equity oriented schemes	At applicable slab rates~	30%^^/25%^^^/22%^^^^	20%
Other than Equity oriented schemes	At applicable slab rates~	30%^^/25%^^^/22%^^^^	20%
~ Kindly refer Income Tax rates for the applicable rates in case of individuals.			

Further, tax needs to be deducted at source as detailed below:

Type of Investor	Withholding Tax rate	Section
Resident@	10%*	194K
NRI/FPI	20%** or rate as per applicable tax treaty*** (whichever is lower)	196A***/196D****

* Tax not deductible if income in respect of units of a mutual fund is below Rs.10,000/- in a financial year. However, on account of practical difficulties involved due to unique nature of mutual fund investments and different schemes involved, Sundaram Mutual Fund shall deduct TDS from each dividend declared once it exceeds Rs.9,000/- threshold benefit on cumulative basis in a Financial year (Consolidate on PAN basis). In case the total TDS exceeds the actual tax liability of any investor, he/she can claim a refund while filing income-tax return.

TDS will not be deducted in the following cases

- The resident individual (not being a company or firm) can submit Form No. 15G to Mutual Fund for non-deduction of TDS under section 194K of the Act provided that the tax on his estimated total income (including such income received from Mutual Fund) of the financial year is NIL and the aggregate income shall not exceed the maximum amount which is not chargeable to tax i.e Rs.2,50,000/- for investor opting for the Old Tax Regime or Rs.4,00,000/- for investor opting for New Tax Regime (Section 115BAC). However, on account of practical difficulties involved due to unique nature of mutual fund investments and different schemes involved, Sundaram Mutual Fund shall deduct TDS from each dividend declared once the cumulative dividend exceeds Rs. 2,35,000/- under the Old Tax Regime or Rs.3,75,000/- under the New Tax Regime in a financial year, consolidated at the PAN level basis.Form 15H to be submitted by a resident individual (aged 60 years or more) for non-deduction of TDS under section 194K of the Act provided that the tax on his estimated total income (including such income received from Mutual Fund) of the financial year is NIL.
- Certificate from ITO for lower deduction/NIL deduction of TDS under section 197,
- Entities falling under Circular 18/2017 dated 29th May 2017.

The Form 15G or Form 15H or Certificate from ITO should be submitted on an annual basis at the start of the financial year at any of the Official Points of Acceptance of Sundaram Mutual Branch or customer care center of KFin Technologies Ltd.

It may be noted that exemption from tax deduction will be granted only from the date of receipt of Form15G or Form 15H or Certificate from ITO and any tax deducted and remitted to the government on or before that date cannot be refunded under any circumstances. Fresh Form 15G or Form 15H to be submitted again when there is a change in the estimated total income already declared, even though the investors might have already furnished the forms for the current financial year.

** Surcharge to be levied at:

- 37% on base tax where specified income** exceeds Rs. 5 crore;
- 25% where specified income** exceeds Rs. 2 crore but does not exceed Rs. 5 crore;
- 15% where total income exceeds Rs. 1 crore but does not exceed Rs. 2 crore; and
- 10% where total income exceeds Rs. 50 lakhs but does not exceed Rs. 1 crore.

** *Specified income – Total income excluding income by way of dividend on shares and short-term capital gains on units of equity oriented mutual fund schemes and long-term capital gains on mutual fund schemes.*

In case total income includes income by way of dividend on shares and short-term capital gains on units of equity oriented mutual fund schemes and long-term capital gains on mutual fund schemes, the rate of surcharge on the said type of income

not to exceed 15%. In case investor is opting for 'New Regime' the rate of surcharge not to exceed 25%.
Further, "Health and Education Cess" is to be levied at 4% on aggregate of base tax.

*** Tax treaty benefit can be claimed subject to fulfillment of stipulated conditions as well as interpretation of Article of relevant tax treaty.

**** As per the provisions of section 196D of the Act which is specifically applicable in case of FPI/FII, the withholding tax rate of 20% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) on any income in respect of securities referred to in section 115AD(1)(a) credited / paid to FII shall apply. The Finance Act, 2021 inserted a proviso to section 196D(1) of the Act to grant relevant tax treaty benefits with effect from 1 April 2021 at the time of withholding tax on income with respect to securities of FPIs, subject to furnishing of tax residency certificate and such other documents as may be required. As per section 196D(2) of the Act, no TDS shall be made in respect of income by way of capital gain arising from the transfer of securities referred to in section 115AD of the Act.

@ **Non linking of PAN with Aadhaar -** As per section 139AA of the Income tax Act, 1961 ('the Act') read with rule 114AAA of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, in the case of a resident person, whose PAN has become inoperative due to PAN – Aadhaar not being linked on or before 30 June 2023 or as extended by Govt., it shall be deemed that he has not furnished the PAN and tax could be withheld at a higher rate of 20% as per section 206AA of the Act.

Capital Gain Taxation			
	Individual/HUF $	**Domestic Company @**	**NRI $**
Equity Oriented schemes +			
Long Term Capital gain (Units held for more than 12 months)	12.5%**	12.5%**	12.5%**
Short Term Capital Gains (Units held for 12 months or less)	20%	20%	20%

Other than Equity Oriented schemes (other than specified mutual fund schemes)			
Long Term Capital gain (More than 12 months for listed units and 24 months for unlisted units)	12.5% (without indexation)	12.5% (without indexation)	12.5% (without indexation)
Short Term Capital Gains (Less than or equal to 12 months for listed units and 24 months for unlisted units)	30%^	30%^^/25%^^^/22%^^^^	30%^
Specified Mutual Fund$$ Other than Equity Oriented Schemes			
Short Term Capital Gains	30%^	30%^^/25%^^^/22%^^^^	30%^

Tax Deducted at Source (Applicable only to NRI Investors #)		
	Short term capital gains $	**Long term capital gains $**
Equity Oriented Scheme +	20%	12.5%
Other than Specified Mutual Funds & other than Equity Oriented Schemes	30%^	12.5%
Specified Mutual Fund Other than Equity Oriented Schemes	30%^	

** Income-tax at the rate of 12.5% (without indexation benefit and foreign exchange fluctuation) to be levied on long-term capital gains exceeding Rs. 1,25,000/- provided transfer of such units is subject to Securities Transaction Tax ('STT').

$ Surcharge to be levied at:

- 37% on base tax where specified income** exceeds Rs. 5 crore;
- 25% where specified income** exceeds Rs. 2 crore but does not exceed Rs. 5 crore;
- 15% where total income exceeds Rs. 1 crore but does not exceed Rs. 2 crore; and
- 10% where total income exceeds Rs. 50 lakhs but does not exceed Rs. 1 crore.

In case total income includes income by way of dividend on shares and short-term capital gains on units of equity oriented

mutual fund schemes and long-term capital gains on mutual fund schemes, the rate of surcharge on the said type of income not to exceed 15%. In case investor is opting for 'New Regime' the rate of surcharge not to exceed 25%.

** *Specified income – Total income excluding income by way of dividend on shares and short-term capital gains on units of equity oriented mutual fund schemes and long-term capital gains on mutual fund schemes.*

Further, Health and Education Cess to be levied at the rate of 4% on aggregate of base tax and surcharge.

$$ As per amendment to Finance Bill, 2023 gains arising on transfer, redemption or maturity of specified mutual funds acquired on or after 1 April 2023 will deemed to be 'short- term capital gains' (regardless of the period of holding). Specified mutual fund means (a) Mutual fund which invests more than 65 per cent of its total proceeds in debt and money market instruments; or (b) a fund which invests 65 per cent or more of its total proceeds in units of a fund referred to in above sub-clause (a).

@ Surcharge at the rate of 7% is levied for domestic corporate unit holders where the income exceeds Rs. 1 crore but less than Rs. 10 crores and at the rate of 12%, where income exceeds Rs. 10 crores. However, Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 provides for surcharge at flat rate of 10 percent on base tax for the companies opting for lower rate of tax of 22%/15%.

Short term/ long term capital gain tax (along with applicable Surcharge and "Health and Education Cess") will be deducted at the time of redemption/switches of units in case of NRI investors only. Tax treaty benefit can be claimed for withholding tax on capital gains subject to fulfillment of stipulated conditions.

^ Assuming the investor falls into highest tax bracket.

^^ This rate applies to companies other than companies engaged in manufacturing business who are taxed at lower rate subject to fulfillment of certain conditions.

^^^ If total turnover or gross receipts during the financial year 2023-24 does not exceed Rs. 400 crores.

^^^^ This lower rate is optional and subject to fulfillment of certain conditions as provided in section 115BAA.

+ Securities Transaction Tax (STT) will be deducted on equity oriented funds at the time of redemption / switch to other schemes / sale of units.

Further, Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) applicable to domestic companies (except for those who opt for lower rate of tax of 22%/15%) are not considered in the above tax rates.

Taxability of segregated portfolios of a mutual fund scheme

The Finance Act, 2020 has rationalized capital gains taxability in relation to mutual fund portfolio segregation as per SEBI regulations as follows: -

- The period of holding for units in the segregated portfolio to be reckoned from the period for which the original units in the main portfolio were held by the taxpayer.
- Acquisition cost of units in segregated portfolio to be proportionate to the NAV of assets transferred to the segregated portfolio to the NAV of the total portfolio immediately before the segregation. The cost of acquisition of the original units in the main portfolio to be reduced by the acquisition cost of units in the segregated portfolio.

Stamp Duty

Pursuant to Notification No. S.O. 1226(E) and G.S.R. 226(E) dated March 30, 2020 issued by Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, read with Part I of Chapter IV of The Finance Act, 2019, notified on February 21, 2019 issued by Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India, with effect from July 1, 2020, mutual fund units issued against Purchase transactions (whether through lump-sum investments or SIP or STP or switch-ins or dividend reinvestment) would be subject to levy of stamp duty @ 0.005% of the amount invested. Transfer of mutual fund units (such as transfers between demat accounts) are subject to payment of stamp duty @ 0.015%. Accordingly, pursuant to levy of stamp duty, the number of units allotted on purchase transactions (including dividend reinvestment and switch-in) to the Unit holders would be reduced to that extent. The Stamp duty should be considered for the purpose of cost of the investments while calculating capital gains.

Disclaimer: The information set out above is included for general information purposes only and does not constitute legal or tax advice. In view of the individual nature of the tax consequences, each investor is advised to consult his or her own tax consultant with respect to specific tax implications arising out of their participation in the Scheme. Income Tax benefits to the mutual fund & to the unit holder is in accordance with the prevailing tax laws. Any action taken by you on the basis of the information contained herein is your responsibility alone. Sundaram Mutual Fund will not be liable in any manner for the consequences of such action taken by you. The information contained herein is not intended as an offer or solicitation for the purchase and sales of any schemes of Sundaram Mutual Fund.

G. Rights of unitholders

Please refer to SAI for details.

H. List of official points of acceptance:

Please refer to our website https://www.sundarammutual.com/sid-kim-disclosures for list of Official Points of Acceptance of Sundaram Mutual Fund

I. Penalties & Pending Litigations

The detailed data in respect of penalties, pending litigations, findings of inspection or investigation is available at https://www.sundarammutual.com/sid-kim-disclosures

Jurisdiction

All disputes arising out of or in relation to the issue made under the Scheme will be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of courts in India.

Applicability of SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations

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