

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

Standard Risk Factors

Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.

As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the Scheme may go up or down.

Past performance of the Sponsor/Investment Manager/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.

The names of each Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.

The sponsor is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs 1 lakh made towards setting up the Fund.

The Scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return Scheme.

Scheme-Specific Risks

Factors that could impinge on performance include changes in interest rates in India and overseas markets, changes in regulatory framework applicable to companies in financial services, government policy on ownership, savings patterns and deployment of such savings and levels and trends in capital market activity.

The scheme being sector specific will be affected by the risks associated with the Financial Services sector.

Investing in a sectoral fund is based on the premise that the Fund will seek to invest in companies belonging to a specific sector. This will limit the capability of the Fund to invest in another sector. The fund would invest in equity and equity related securities of companies engaged in the financial services sector and hence concentration risk is expected to be high. Also, as with all equity investing, there is the risk that companies in that specific sector will not achieve its expected earnings results, or that an unexpected change in the market or within the company will occur, both of which may adversely affect investment results. Thus investing in a sector specific fund could involve potentially greater volatility and risk. The risk factors associated with the Sectoral Fund are in addition to the standard risk factors applicable to all the Schemes of the Mutual Fund.

Risks of investing in overseas securities. These investments may expose the scheme to investment risks associated with such investments like Foreign Exposure and Currency Risk, Country Risk, Event Risk, Restrictions imposed overseas, Emerging Markets Risks, Regulation Change Risk, Corporate Governance, Economic Factors etc.

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 Income distribution is suffice 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.

Liquidity Risk

For Equity Asset Class, and Equity & Equity Oriented schemes:

Sundaram Asset Management Company (SAMC) evaluates both stock level and portfolio level liquidity of the equity schemes and the concentration of investors and Distributors in the AUM of each Equity scheme. The portfolio level liquidity of each scheme is estimated every month for very short time horizons as a % of AUM assuming 20% participation in the combined daily average market volume (across all exchanges) for the last three months and the trend of excessive liquidity over the Top Investors and Top Distributors concentration is evaluated. The monthly trend of estimated portfolio liquidity of the scheme, contribution by Top Investors and Top Distributors to the scheme AUM is analysed regularly by the Investment Manager to make relevant changes in the portfolio to maintain adequate portfolio liquidity.

At each investee company's stock level, number of days to liquidate (DTL) a stock position held across by all the schemes of SAMC based on the volume assumptions as mentioned above is measured and monitored every month for increase or decrease in the liquidity levels of the stock position. Exposure to stocks with more than high levels of DTL at the fund house level is monitored every month along with scheme level exposure for such stocks. Cumulative exposure across all schemes to overall free float levels of each stock and significant changes in the free float level of each stock is monitored on a monthly basis.

The trends of the trading volume at the stock level are monitored and significant changes in the trading volume at stock level is discussed during the monthly risk review meetings. The impact cost levels of the Stocks are monitored every month and exposure to the top stocks in terms of impact cost is closely monitored. In addition to this, the bulk / block trades are regularly monitored. The monthly trend of the Liquidity Risk Score for each scheme under the Risk- o- Meter framework is monitored.

For Debt Asset Class, Debt and Debt Oriented Schemes:

Liquidity Risk evaluation Framework for Debt and Debt Orientation Schemes of SAMC is based on the following principles –

- Regular estimation of the scheme portfolio assets by assigning liquidity grades / scores to each category of securities by factoring in the credit rating, maturity levels, sector, issuer type, structure etc.,
- Regular estimation of potential liabilities at the investor level and at the distributor level based on the

concentration levels and fund category level redemption probabilities.

- Use of liquidity ratios/tools for monitoring liquidity
- System-based preparation of cash flows with adequate maker/ check controls
- Linkage with stress testing policy, stress events and early warning signals

Liquidity Risk Management (LRM) framework:

A Liquidity Risk Management (LRM) framework was introduced by AMFI during July 2021 (as per AMFI Best Practices Guidelines Circular No.93 / 2021-22) in accordance with the SEBI circular issued during Nov 2020 and Jun 2021. The fund-category wise redemption probability data provided by AMFI which is used for arriving at the Redemption-at- Risk (RaR) and Conditional Redemption-at-Risk (CRaR) requirements, covers all possible outflow (liquidity requirement) scenarios including stress scenarios. Further the factors used for arriving at the potential liquidity requirements for each category of fund is derived from industry data based on last 11-year period.

The redemption probability data for RaR & CRaR would be updated annually thereby fulfilling the criteria of both near terms as well as longer term (through the cycle) liquidity events. The LRM framework thus effectively addresses Liquidity Risk evaluation and adequate buffers for managing such requirements through the RaR and CRaR requirements on the asset side for a period of 0-30 days.

The LRM approach focuses on management of mismatch in putative liabilities (arising in short term period of up to 30 days) vis-à-vis the liquid and eligible assets of each scheme, and include the below liquidity ratios –

- Liquidity ratio based on 30-day Redemption at Risk (LR-RaR) requirements
- Liquidity ratio based on Conditional Redemption at Risk (LR-CRaR)) requirements

The LRM framework also highlights additional factors contributing to the Liquidity Risk like Investor Concentration and Distributor concentration, for which additional mark-up in the Liquidity Ratio would be applied if the concentration levels are beyond certain maximum thresholds.

Back testing of the RaR and CRaR is done for each scheme every month by comparing RaR and CRaR fixed at the start of the month with the actual redemptions that have occurred during the month to evaluate the need for further mark- up in the RaR and CRaR levels. Comparison of LR-CRaR with the proportion of the fund AUM beyond the exit load period and proportion of the fund AUM beyond the long-term capital gain window (3 year holding period) is also be done to evaluate the adequacy of the LR-CRaR.

Asset-Liability Management (ALM):

With up to 30-day Liquidity Risk Management Covered under the LRM Framework, the ALM framework is intended to address a slightly longer-term asset Liability matching up to a period of 90 days.

The redemption probability data input on the liability side and the value realization assumptions on the asset side for these calculations has been provided by AMFI and is based on similar methodology used for the LRM Framework, i.e., 11 years industry level fund category wise redemption data ending October 2020. In line with the LRM framework, this data will also be revised by AMFI once a year.

The ALM framework calculates potential liquidity requirements (net AUM change) over a 90-day period with a confidence interval of 95% for the four liability buckets mentioned in the LRM circular i.e., Rs. 0-1 Cr, Rs.1 to 5 Cr, Rs. 5 to 100 Cr and more than Rs.100 Cr. Against this data, the asset side is expected to be evaluated by applying haircuts in line with Risk-o-Meter scores in an accelerated (non – linear) manner.

The adequacy on the asset side vs the liability side is measured monthly (like under the LRM framework). Any negative gaps in this ALM framework would trigger asset realignment in the fund portfolio or any other appropriate efforts at the sales side in terms of moderating the investor concentration.

Stress Testing Framework:

Liquidity Risk is also evaluated under the Stress Testing Framework by assuming certain liquidity stress impact scenarios for various rating categories, maturity buckets and issuer types of securities.

SAMC regularly evaluates the intraday liquidity requirements and ensure that there are sufficient liquid assets, back up facilities in terms of intra-day bank limits, short term borrowing limits etc., for meeting the liquidity requirements

considering seasonal / event based factors.

As a part of the Liquidity Risk evaluation framework for debt asset class/schemes, SAMC regularly evaluate the trend of the top investor and top distributor concentration and the trend of the liquidity risk score under the Risk-o-Meter Framework.

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 - 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.

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

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

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 may be partly 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 in 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 remains invested, its Net Asset Value (NAV) would be exposed to market fluctuations, and its value can go up as well as down. The portfolio of fixed-income securities that the Scheme invests 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.

Limited Liquidity & Price Risk: Presently, secondary market for securitised 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.

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

Risks due to possible prepayments: Weighted Tenor / Yield: Asset securitisation is a process whereby commercial or consumer credits are packaged and sold in the form of financial instruments Full prepayment of underlying loan contract may arise under any of the following circumstances;

- Obligor pays the Receivable due from him at any time prior to the scheduled maturity date of that Receivable; or
- Receivable is required to be repurchased by the Seller consequent to its inability to rectify a material misrepresentation with respect to that Receivable; or
- The servicer recognizing a contract as a defaulted contract and hence repossessing the underlying Asset and

selling the same.

In the event of prepayments, investors may be exposed to changes in tenor and yield.

Bankruptcy of the Originator or Seller: If originator becomes subject to bankruptcy proceedings and the court in the bankruptcy proceedings concludes that the sale from originator to Trust was not a sale then an Investor could experience losses or delays in the payments due. All possible care is generally taken in structuring the transaction so as to minimize the risk of the sale to Trust not being construed as a “True Sale”. Legal opinion is normally obtained to the effect that the assignment of Receivables to Trust in trust for and for the benefit of the Investors, as envisaged herein, would constitute a true sale.

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

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

Risk of Co-mingling: The servicer normally deposit all payments received from the Obligor into the Collection Account. However, there could be a time gap between collection by a servicer and depositing the same into the Collection account especially considering that some of the collections may be in the form of cash. In this interim period, collections from the Loan Agreements may not be segregated from other funds of the servicer. If the servicer fails to remit such funds due to Investors, the Investors may be exposed to a potential loss. Due care is normally taken to ensure that the servicer enjoys highest credit rating on stand alone basis to minimize Co-mingling risk.

Risk Factors - Overseas Investments

As the Scheme will invest in global markets; investors will be exposed to several risk factors that are not relevant for the Scheme that invests in Indian securities. A few types of risks are:

Foreign Exposure and Currency Risk: The Scheme may invest in overseas securities that are issued and traded in foreign currencies. As a result, their values may be affected by changes in exchange rates between foreign currencies and the Indian Rupee as well as between currencies of countries other than India. Restrictions on currency trading that may be imposed will have an adverse effect on the value of the securities of companies that trade or operate in such countries.

Country Risk: This refers to inability of a country to meet its financial obligations for economical, political or geo- political reasons. The degree of this risk may vary from country to country.

Event Risk: Diplomatic and political developments, including rapid and adverse political changes, social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war, could affect the economies, industries and securities and currency markets, and the value of the Scheme’s investments. These factors are extremely difficult, if not impossible, to predict and take into account with respect to the Scheme’s investments.

Restrictions imposed overseas: Changes in local regulation can affect the local financial markets and restrictions on investment by overseas investors be imposed; introduction of exchange controls and immobilisation of foreigner financial assets can occur in contrast, an improvement in country risk rating may take a substantially longer period.

Emerging Markets Risk: Emerging market countries include those currently considered to be developing by the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, the United Nations, the countries’ authorities, or countries that are treated as emerging markets by index service providers at the global level. These countries typically are located in the Asia-Pacific region, Eastern Europe, Central and South America and Africa. Emerging markets are comparatively smaller than developed markets. They are characterised by high degree of market-price and currency volatility and declines of more than 50% are

not unusual. Markets that are generally considered to be liquid may become illiquid for short or extended periods.

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.

Risk Factors - ADR/GDR

Currency risk in case the rupee appreciates against the currency in which the security is issued. In

the case of GDRs, liquidity may be poor and dependent on the market-makers.

In case of ADRs, liquidity may be more than in the case of GDRs and lower than in the underlying stock listed in India (NSE and/or BSE), as ADRs are usually listed either on the NYSE or Nasdaq.

ADRs/GDRs cannot be held in the name of the Mutual Fund; they have to be held in the name of a custodian (usually domiciled outside India).

Risk Factors - Derivatives

Counter Party Risk: This is the risk of default of obligations by the counter party.

Market risk: Derivatives carry the risk of adverse changes in the market price.

Illiquidity risk: The risk that a derivative cannot be sold or purchased quickly enough at a fair price, due to lack of liquidity in the market.

Basis Risk: the risk that the movements in swap rates does not actually reflect the expected movement in benchmark rates, thus, creating a mismatch with what was intended.

The guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India from time to time for forward rate agreements, interest rate swaps, futures and other derivative products would be adhered to.

The Scheme may also use various derivative and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI, in an attempt to protect the value of the portfolio.

As and when the Scheme trades in the derivatives market there are risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives that investors should understand.

Derivative products are specialised instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. Derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. There is the possibility that a loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counter party") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices. Thus, derivatives are highly leveraged instruments. Even a small price movement

in the underlying instrument could have a large impact on their value. Also, the market for derivative instruments is nascent in India.

The Scheme may use techniques such as interest rate swaps, options on interest rates, futures, warrants, forward rate agreement and other derivative instruments that are / may be permitted under SEBI/RBI Regulation. These techniques and instruments, if imperfectly used, have the risk of the Scheme incurring losses due to mismatches, particularly in a volatile market. The Scheme ability to use these techniques may be limited by market conditions, regulatory limits and tax considerations (if any).

Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities.

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

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

Risk associated with Securities Lending:

Risks associated with Securities Lending may include counter party risk, liquidity risk and other market risks.

Risk Factors Associated with Investments in REITs and InvITS:

Interest-Rate Risk: REITs & InvITS carry interest-rate risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of existing securities fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase. The extent of fall or rise in the prices is a function of the existing coupon, days to maturity and the increase or decrease in the level of interest rates.

Risk of lower than expected distributions: The distributions by the REIT or InvIT will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the REIT/INVIT receives as dividends or the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate based on, among other things:

- success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers
- economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets
- debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets and fluctuations in the working capital needs
- ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets
- amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets

Liquidity Risk: This refers to the ease with which REIT/InvIT units can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Price-Risk: The valuation of the REIT/InvIT units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (eg. real estate) in which the REIT/InvIT operates. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

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

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.

Risk Factors - Segregated Portfolio

Liquidity Risk: Securities classified under the segregated portfolio will typically be those securities that are thinly traded or not traded at all. Hence these securities will have significant liquidity risk and investors may not be able to redeem their investments.

Credit Risk: Securities classified under the segregated portfolio will typically be securities which are undergoing stress with regard to their ability to make principal and interest payments. Hence these securities will have significant credit risk and investors may not be able to redeem / realize their investments and realizes. It is also highly likely that these securities will undergo bankruptcy / liquidation processes which further increases the risk of the amount and the time taken for the investor to realize his investment.

The scheme got the approval from the AMC and Trustee to enable the segregation of portfolio in case of credit event

SEBI vide circular number SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2018/160 and dated 28th December 2018 prescribed the procedure for segregation of portfolio in mutual fund schemes. Following is the extract from the circular:

1. Segregated portfolio may be created, in case of a credit event at issuer level i.e. downgrade in credit rating by a SEBI registered Credit Rating Agency (CRA), as under:
 - Downgrade of a debt or money market instrument to 'below investment grade', or
 - Subsequent downgrades, or
 - Similar such downgrades of a loan rating.
2. In case of difference in rating by multiple CRAs, the most conservative rating shall be considered. Creation of segregated portfolio shall be based on issuer level credit events and implemented at the ISIN level.
3. Creation of segregated portfolio shall be optional and at the discretion of the AMC. It should be created only if the SID of the scheme has provisions for segregated portfolio with adequate disclosures.
4. AMCs shall have a detailed written down policy on creation of segregated portfolio and the same shall be approved by the trustees.
5. Process for creation of segregated portfolio
 - a. AMC shall decide on creation of segregated portfolio on the day of credit event. Once an AMC decides to segregate portfolio, it shall
 - i. seek approval of trustees prior to creation of the segregated portfolio.
 - ii. immediately issue a press release disclosing its intention to segregate such debt and money market instrument and its impact on the investors.
 - iii. ensure that till the time the trustee approval is received, which in no case shall exceed 1 business day from the day

of credit event, the subscription and redemption in the scheme shall be suspended for processing with respect to creation of units and payment on redemptions.

- b. Once trustee approval is received by the AMC,
- i. Segregated portfolio shall be effective from the day of credit event ii. AMC shall issue a press release immediately with all relevant information pertaining to the segregated portfolio. The said information shall also be submitted to SEBI.
- ii. An e-mail or SMS should be sent to all unit holders of the concerned scheme.
- iii. The NAV of both segregated and main portfolio shall be disclosed from the day of the credit event.
- v. All existing investors in the scheme as on the day of the credit event shall be allotted equal number of units in the segregated portfolio as held in the main portfolio.
- vi. No redemption and subscription shall be allowed in the segregated portfolio. however, in order to facilitate exit to unit holders in segregated portfolio, AMC shall enable listing of units of segregated portfolio on the recognized stock exchange within 10 working days of creation of segregated portfolio and also enable transfer of such units on receipt of transfer requests.
- c. If the trustees do not approve the proposal to segregate portfolio, AMC shall issue a press release immediately informing investors of the same.
6. Valuation and processing of subscriptions and redemptions
 - a. the valuation should take into account the credit event and the portfolio shall be valued based on the principles of fair valuation (i.e. realizable value of the assets).
 - b. All subscription and redemption requests for which NAV of the day of credit event or subsequent day is applicable will be processed as per the existing circular on applicability of NAV as under:
 - i. upon trustees' approval to create a segregated portfolio
 - Investors redeeming their units will get redemption proceeds based on the NAV of main portfolio and will continue to hold the units of segregated portfolio.
 - Investors subscribing to the scheme will be allotted units only in the main portfolio based on its NAV.
 - ii. In case trustees do not approve the proposal of segregated portfolio, subscription and redemption applications will be processed based on the NAV of total portfolio (scheme portfolio including the securities affected by the credit event).

7. Disclosure Requirements

- a. A statement of holding indicating the units held by the investors in the segregated portfolio along with the NAV of both segregated portfolio and main portfolio as on the day of the credit event shall be communicated to the investors within 5 working days of creation of the segregated portfolio.
- b. Adequate disclosure of the segregated portfolio shall appear in all scheme related documents.
- c. The Net Asset Value (NAV) of the segregated portfolio shall be declared on every business day.
- d. The information regarding number of segregated portfolios created in a scheme shall appear prominently under the name of the scheme at all relevant places such as SID, KIM-cum-Application Form, advertisement, AMC and AMFI websites, etc.
- e. The scheme performance required to be disclosed at various places shall include the impact of creation of segregated portfolio. The scheme performance should clearly reflect the fall in NAV to the extent of the portfolio segregated due to the credit event and the said fall in NAV along with recovery(ies), if any, shall be disclosed as a footnote to the scheme performance.
- f. The disclosures at paragraph (d) and (e) above regarding the segregated portfolio shall be carried out for a period of at least 3 years after the investments in segregated portfolio are fully recovered/ written-off.
- g. The investors of the segregated portfolio shall be duly informed of the recovery proceedings of the investments of the segregated portfolio. Status update may be provided to the investors at the time of recovery and also at the time of writing-off of the segregated securities.

8. TER for the Segregated Portfolio

- a. AMC shall not charge investment and advisory fees on the segregated portfolio. however, TER (excluding the investment and advisory fees) can be charged, on a prodata basis only upon recovery of the investments in segregated portfolio.
- b. The TER so levied shall not exceed the simple average of such expenses (excluding the investment and advisory fees) charged on daily basis on the main portfolio (in % terms) during the period for which the segregated portfolio was in existence.
- c. The legal charges related to recovery of the investments of the segregated portfolio may be charged to the segregated portfolio in proportion to the amount of recovery. however, the same shall be within the maximum TER limit as applicable to the main portfolio. The legal charges in excess of the TER limits, if any, shall be borne by the AMC.
- d. The costs related to segregated portfolio shall in no case be charged to the main portfolio.

9. Monitoring by Trustees

- a. In order to ensure timely recovery of investments of the segregated portfolio, trustees shall ensure that:
 - i. The AMC puts in sincere efforts to recover the investments of the segregated portfolio.
 - ii. upon recovery of money, whether partial or full, it shall be immediately distributed to the investors in proportion to their holding in the segregated portfolio.

Any recovery of amount of the security in the segregated portfolio even after the write off shall be distributed to the investors of the segregated portfolio.
 - iii. An Action Taken Report (ATR) on the efforts made by the AMC to recover the investments of the segregated portfolio is placed in every trustee meeting till the investments are fully recovered/ written-off.
 - iv. The trustees shall monitor the compliance of this circular and disclose in the half-yearly trustee reports filed with SEBI, the compliance in respect of every segregated portfolio created.
 - b. In order to avoid mis-use of segregated portfolio, trustees shall ensure to have a mechanism in place to negatively impact the performance incentives of Fund Managers, Chief Investment Officers (CIOs), etc. involved in the investment process of securities under the segregated portfolio, mirroring the existing mechanism for performance incentives of the AMC, including claw back of such amount to the segregated portfolio of the scheme.
10. The existence of the provisions for segregated portfolio should not encourage the AMCs to take undue credit risk in the scheme portfolio.

In partial modification to SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2018/160 dated December 28, 2018 on 'Creation of segregated portfolio in mutual fund schemes', it has been decided by SEBI to permit creation of segregated portfolio of unrated debt or money market instruments by mutual fund schemes of an issuer that does not have any outstanding rated debt or money market instruments, vide circular number SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2019/127, dated 07th November 2019. subject to the following:

- a. Segregated portfolio of such unrated debt or money market instruments may be created only in case of actual default of either the interest or principal amount.
- b. AMCs will inform AMFI immediately about the actual default by the issuer. upon being informed about the default, AMFI shall immediately inform the same to all AMCs. Pursuant to dissemination of information by AMFI about actual default by the issuer, AMCs may segregate the portfolio of debt or money market instruments of the said issuer in terms of SEBI circular dated December 28, 2018.

The Scheme intends to have the ability to create a segregated portfolio in line with the above SEBI circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2018/160 dated December 28, 2018.

Example of Segregation:

The below table shows how a security affected by a credit event will be segregated and its impact on investors. Whether the distressed security is held in the original portfolio or the segregated portfolio, the value of the investors holdings will remain the same on the date of the credit event. Over time, the NAV of the portfolios are subject to change.

Key Assumptions: We have assumed a Scheme consists of 3 Securities (A, B, and C) . It has two investors with total of 10,000 units. (Investors 1 – 6,000 units , Investors 2- 4,000 units)

Total Portfolio Value of Rs. 30 Lakhs (each Security invested Rs. 10 Lakh)

Current NAV: 30,00,000/10,000 = Rs. 300 Per unit

Suppose Security A is downgraded to below investment grade and consequently the value of the security falls from Rs. 10,00,000 to Rs. 4,00,000 and the AMC decides to segregate the security into a new portfolio. Investors will be allotted the same number of units in the segregated portfolio as they hold in the main portfolio. So, Investor 1 will get 6,000 units and Investor 2 will get 4,000 units in the segregated portfolio.

With Segregation – Portfolio Value is Rs. 24,00,000 (Now B & C Securities worth Rs. 20 Lakh and Security A has fallen from Rs. 10,00,000 to Rs. 4,00,000)

	Main Portfolio	Segregated Portfolio
	(Security of B & C)	(Security A)
Net Assets	Rs. 20,00,000	Rs. 4,00,000
Number of units	10,000 10,000	
NAV per unit	Rs. 20,00,000/ 10,000 = Rs. 200	Rs. 4,00,000/ 10,000 = Rs. 40

With respect to Investors.

	Investor 1	Investor 2
units held in Main portfolio (No. of units)	6,000	4,000
NAV of Main Portfolio	Rs. 200 per unit	Rs. 200 per unit
Value of holding in Main Portfolio (A) –	Rs. 12,00,000	8,00,000
units held in Segregated Portfolio	6,000	4,000
NAV of Segregated Portfolio	Rs. 40 Per unit	Rs. 40 Per unit
Value of holding in Segregated Portfolio (B) –	Rs. 2,40,000	1,60,000
Total Value of holdings (A) + (B) –	Rs. 14,40,000	9,60,000

In case if it does not segregate (Total Portfolio would be)

Net Assets of the Portfolio	No. of Units	NAV per unit Rs.
Rs. 24,00,000	10,000	4,00,000/ 10,000= Rs. 240
(Rs. 4,00,000 in Security A and Rs. 10,00,000 in Security B and Rs. 10,00,000 in Security C)		
	Investor 1	Investor 2
units held in Original portfolio (No. of units)	6,000	4,000
NAV of Original Portfolio	Rs. 240 Per unit	Rs. 240 Per unit
Value of holding -	Rs. 14,40,000	9,60,000

Note:

1. The term 'segregated portfolio' shall mean a portfolio, comprising of debt or money market instrument affected by a credit event, that has been segregated in a mutual fund scheme.
2. The term 'main portfolio' shall mean the scheme portfolio excluding the segregated portfolio.
3. The term 'total portfolio' shall mean the scheme portfolio including the securities affected by the credit event.

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 IRS, 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.