L&T MUTUAL FUND

6th Floor, Brindavan, Plot No. 177, C.S.T. Road, Kalina,
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Addendum (No. 43 of F.Y. 2022 – 2023)

Changes in the fundamental attributes and certain features of L&T Banking and PSU Debt Fund

Unitholders are hereby informed that in terms of notice dated October 15, 2022 on and from the close of business hours on November 25, 2022, the fundamental attributes and certain features of L&T Banking and PSU Debt Fund ("the scheme") stands modified as under:

Key Feature: Banking and PSU Fund

Description	Existing provisions	Proposed provisions
Name of Scheme	**L&T Banking and PSU Debt Fund**	**HSBC Banking and PSU Fund** (erstwhile known as L&T Banking and PSU Debt Fund)
Type of scheme	An open ended debt scheme predominantly investing in debt instruments of banks, public sector undertakings, public financial institutions and municipal bonds. A relatively high interest rate risk and relatively low credit risk.	An open ended debt scheme predominantly investing in debt instruments of banks, public sector undertakings, public financial institutions and municipal bonds. A relatively high interest rate risk and relatively low credit risk.

<table>
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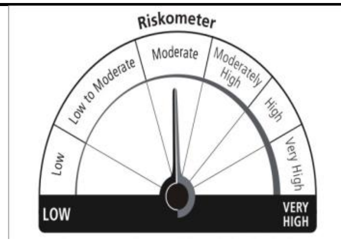
<tr><td>Name of Scheme</td><td>L&T Banking and PSU Debt Fund</td><td>HSBC Banking and PSU Fund (erstwhile known as L&T Banking and PSU Debt Fund)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Riskometer</td><td colspan="2">
<table>
<tr><td>This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*
• Generation of reasonable returns and liquidity over short term
• Investment predominantly in securities issued by Banks, Public Sector Undertakings and Public Financial Institutions and municipal corporations in India</td><td>

</td><td>



</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">*Investors should consult their financial advisers if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them.</td><td>Benchmark Name : Nifty Banking & PSU Debt Index</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Investment Objective</td><td>The investment objective of the Scheme is to generate reasonable returns by primarily investing in debt and money market securities that are issued by Banks, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Public Financial Institutions (PFIs) in India.</td><td>The investment objective of the Scheme is to generate reasonable returns by primarily investing in debt and money market securities that are issued by Banks, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Public Financial Institutions (PFIs) in India. There is no assurance that the objective of the Scheme will be realised and the Scheme does not assure or guarantee any returns.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Asset Allocation</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Instruments</th><th colspan="2">Indicative Allocation (% of net assets)</th><th rowspan="2">Risk Profile</th></tr>
<tr><th>Minimum</th><th>Maximum</th></tr>
<tr><td>Debt* and money market instruments/securities issued by</td><td>80%</td><td>100%</td><td>Low to Medium</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Banks, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Public Financial Institutions (PFIs) and Municipal Bonds including TREP</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Debt* and money market instruments^/securities issued by other entities</td><td>0%</td><td>20%</td><td>Low to Medium</td></tr>
</table>
*Debt instruments would include all debt securities issued by entities such as banks, companies, public sector undertakings, municipal corporations, body corporates, warrants, equity linked debentures (with no equity component), compulsorily convertible debenture (with no equity linked returns), capital instruments including Basel III bonds, central government securities, state development loans and UDAY bonds, recapitalization bonds, municipal bonds and G-sec repos and any other instruments as permitted by regulators from time to time.
^Money market instruments would include certificate of deposits, commercial papers, T-bills, repo, reverse repos and TREP, bill rediscounting, bills of exchange / promissory notes, standby letter of credit (SBLC) backed commercial papers and government securities having unexpired maturity of 1 year and such other instruments as eligible from time to time.
</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Debt and money market instruments/ securities issued by Banks, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Public Financial Institutions (PFIs) and Municipal Bonds</td><td>80%</td><td>100%</td><td>Low to Medium</td></tr>
<tr><td>Debt and money market instruments/securities issued by other entities</td><td>0%</td><td>20%</td><td>Low to Medium</td></tr>
</table>
Net assets shall be excluding the extent of minimum stipulated liquid assets as per extant SEBI and / or AMFI guidelines and circulars as specified from time to time
Under normal circumstances, the Scheme will predominantly (at least 80% of net assets) invest in Debt and money market instruments/securities issued by Banks, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Public Financial Institutions (PFIs) and Municipal Bonds (also including TREPS). This could undergo a change in future in accordance with SEBI regulations.
Pending deployment of funds, the Scheme may invest them into deposits of scheduled commercial banks as permitted under the extant Regulations.
</td></tr>
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Description	Existing provisions	Proposed provisions
Name of Scheme	**L&T Banking and PSU Debt Fund**	**HSBC Banking and PSU Fund** (erstwhile known as L&T Banking and PSU Debt Fund)
	Public sector entities/undertakings to include those entities- • In which the Government of India / a state government has at least 51% shareholding. • notified / qualifies as public sector entities, in accordance with norms / notified by Government of India / a state government • The debt of which is guaranteed by Government of India / a state government. "Public Financial Institution" means. the Life Insurance Corporation of India, established under section 3 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956; II. the Infrastructure Development Finance Company Limited, referred to in clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956 so repealed under section 465 of this Act; III. specified company referred to in the Unit Trust of India (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Act, 2002; IV. institutions notified by the Central Government under sub-section (2) of section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956 so repealed under section 465 of this Act;	Investments will be made in line with the asset allocation of the Scheme and the applicable SEBI guidelines as specified from time to time. The Scheme may invest in repos of corporate bonds up to 10% of its total assets, subject to applicable SEBI regulations. . The Scheme may also enter into "Repo" and Stock Lending. The Scheme may invest in securitized debt upto 40% of its total assets. The Scheme may invest in derivatives up to 50% of the total assets of the Scheme for the purpose of hedging and portfolio balancing purposes. Further, in line with SEBI circular dated September 27, 2017, the Scheme is permitted to imperfectly hedge its portfolio or a part of its portfolio by using Interest Rate Futures. These may include instruments such as interest rate swaps, interest rate futures, credit default swaps, forward rate agreements, etc. The Scheme will not invest in Foreign Securities. The Scheme may engage in short selling and securities lending. The Scheme may also take exposure to stock lending up to 20% of net assets of the Scheme and not more than 5% of the net assets of the Scheme shall be deployed in stock/securities lending to any single counter-party /intermediary. The cumulative gross exposure through debt, derivative positions including fixed income derivatives, repo transactions and credit default swaps in corporate debt securities, and such other securities/assets as may be permitted

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	V. such other institution as may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India: Provided that no institution shall be so notified unless – a. it has been established or constituted by or under any Central or State Act; or b. not less than fifty-one per cent of the paid-up share capital is held or controlled by the Central Government or by any State Government or Governments or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments; The Scheme will invest in state development loans and UDAY Bonds issued by PSUs & PFIs as mentioned above. Investments will be made in line with the asset allocation of the Scheme and the applicable SEBI and / or AMFI guidelines as specified from time to time. 1. The Scheme may also enter into "Repo" and "Stock Lending". 2. The Scheme may invest in securitized debt upto 50% of its total assets 3. The Scheme will take exposure in repos of corporate bonds up to 10% and Foreign Securities up to 25% of total assets of the Scheme.	by SEBI from time to time, subject to approval, if any, shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme. The Scheme may participate in Credit Default Swap (CDS) transactions in line with the guidelines issued by SEBI / RBI from time to time. As per the extant regulatory guidelines, the exposure to a single counterparty in CDS transactions shall not exceed 10% of the net assets of the Scheme. The total exposure related to premium paid for all derivative positions, including CDS, shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the Scheme. All investments shall be subject to compliance with 'Restrictions on Investment in debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements' as prescribed under SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2019/104 dated October 01, 2019 and any other guidelines issued by SEBI from time to time. As per extant regulatory guidelines, the Scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its net assets in following instruments: a. Unsupported rating of debt instruments (i.e. without factoring-in credit enhancements) is below investment grade and b. Supported rating of debt instruments (i.e. after factoring-in credit enhancement) is above investment grade. The Scheme may participate in instruments with special features including Additional Tier 1 bonds and Additional Tier 2 bonds as prescribed under SEBI circular no SEBI/HO/IMD/DF4/CIR/P/2021/032 dated 10th March 2021 and any other guidelines issues by SEBI from time to time. As per the extant regulatory guidelines, the Scheme shall not invest –

Description	Existing provisions	Proposed provisions
Name of Scheme	**L&T Banking and PSU Debt Fund**	**HSBC Banking and PSU Fund** (erstwhile known as L&T Banking and PSU Debt Fund)
	4. The Scheme may also invest into deposits of scheduled commercial banks as permitted under the extant Regulations. 5. The Scheme may invest in derivatives up to 100% of the total assets of the Scheme for the purpose of hedging and portfolio balancing purposes. Further, in line with SEBI circular dated September 27, 2017, the Scheme is permitted to imperfectly hedge their portfolio or a part of their portfolio by using Interest Rate Futures. These instruments may include instruments such as interest rate swaps, interest rate futures, credit default swaps, forward rate agreements, etc. Due to market conditions, the AMC may invest beyond the range set out in the asset allocation. Such deviations shall normally be for a short term purpose only, and the intention being at all times to protect the interests of the Unit Holders. In the event of deviations, rebalancing will normally be carried out within 30 days. (d) The cumulative gross exposure through, debt, derivative positions including fixed income derivatives, repo transactions and credit default swaps in corporate debt securities, and such other securities/assets as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme.	a. more than 10% of its net assets in such instruments; and b. more than 5% of its net assets in such instruments issued by a single issuer. Due to market conditions, the AMC may invest beyond the range set out in the asset allocation. Such deviations shall normally be for a short term and defensive considerations as per SEBI Circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2021/024 dated March 4, 2021, and the fund manager will rebalance the portfolio within 30 calendar days from the date of deviation. Further, as per SEBI Circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-II DOF3/P/CIR/2022/39 dated March 30, 2022, as may be amended from time to time, in the event of deviation from mandated asset allocation due to passive breaches (occurrence of instances not arising out of omission and commission of the AMC), the fund manager shall rebalance the portfolio of the Scheme within 30 Business Days. In case the portfolio of the Scheme is not rebalanced within the period of 30 Business Days, justification in writing, including details of efforts taken to rebalance the portfolio shall be placed before the Investment Committee of the AMC. The Investment Committee, if it so desires, can extend the timeline for rebalancing up to sixty (60) Business Days from the date of completion of mandated rebalancing period. Further, in case the portfolio is not rebalanced within the aforementioned mandated plus extended timelines the AMC shall comply with the prescribed

Description	**Existing provisions**	**Proposed provisions**
Name of Scheme	**L&T Banking and PSU Debt Fund**	**HSBC Banking and PSU Fund** (erstwhile known as L&T Banking and PSU Debt Fund)
		restrictions, the reporting and disclosure requirements as specified in SEBI circular dated March 30, 2022.
Investment Strategy	The portfolio will be constructed and actively managed to generate returns to match the investment objective and to maintain adequate liquidity to accommodate funds movement. The portfolio will primarily be invested in debt and money market instruments consisting predominantly of securities issued by entities such as Banks, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Public Financial Institutions (PFIs). The Scheme will typically invest in short to medium term securities and as a result significant proportion of the total returns is likely to be in the form of income yield or accrual. Selective capital appreciation opportunities could be explored by extending credit and duration exposure after a careful analysis by the fund manager and considering the risk reward situation prevailing in the fixed income market at that point of time. Investments in debt instruments carry various risks such as interest rate risk, liquidity risk, default risk, reinvestment risk etc. Whilst such risks cannot be eliminated, they may be minimized by diversification and effective use of hedging techniques. The Scheme may invest upto 100% of the total assets of the Scheme in derivatives for the purpose of hedging and portfolio balancing purposes.	The portfolio will be constructed and actively managed to generate returns to match the investment objective and to maintain adequate liquidity to accommodate funds movement. The portfolio will primarily be invested in debt and money market instruments consisting predominantly of securities issued by entities such as Banks, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Public Financial Institutions (PFIs). The Scheme will typically invest in short to medium term securities and as a result significant proportion of the total returns is likely to be in the form of income yield or accrual. Selective capital appreciation opportunities could be explored by extending credit and duration exposure after a careful analysis by the fund manager and considering the risk reward situation prevailing in the fixed income market at that point of time. Investments in debt instruments carry various risks such as interest rate risk, liquidity risk, default risk, reinvestment risk etc. Whilst such risks cannot be eliminated, they may be minimized by diversification and effective use of hedging techniques. The Scheme may invest upto 50% of the total assets of the Scheme in derivatives for the purpose of hedging and portfolio balancing purposes.

Description	Existing provisions	Proposed provisions
Name of Scheme	**L&T Banking and PSU Debt Fund**	**HSBC Banking and PSU Fund** (erstwhile known as L&T Banking and PSU Debt Fund)
	Hedging does not mean maximization of returns but only attempts to reduce systemic or market risk that may be inherent in the investment. Further, the portfolio of the Scheme will be constructed in accordance with the investment restrictions specified under the Regulations which would help in mitigating certain risks relating to investments in securities market.	Hedging does not mean maximization of returns but only attempts to reduce systemic or market risk that may be inherent in the investment. Further, the portfolio of the Scheme will be constructed in accordance with the investment restrictions specified under the Regulations which would help in mitigating certain risks relating to investments in securities market
Tier 1 Benchmark Index	Nifty Banking & PSU Debt Index	Nifty Banking & PSU Debt Index
Plan / Options /Sub-options	• Growth • Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) (Re-investment and Payout)	• Growth • Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) (Re-investment and Payout)
Loads (Including SIP / STP where applicable)	Entry Load* : Nil **Exit Load : Nil**	Entry Load : Not Applicable Exit Load : Nil
Liquidity	The Scheme will offer Units for Purchase and Redemption at Applicable NAV on every Business Day. The Mutual Fund will endeavour to dispatch the Redemption proceeds within 3 Business Days from the date of acceptance of the Redemption request	The Scheme will offer Units for Purchase and Redemption at Applicable NAV on every Business Day. The Mutual Fund will endeavour to dispatch the Redemption proceeds within 3 Business Days from the date of acceptance of the Redemption request.
PRC	**A III**	**A III**

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Description	Existing provisions	Proposed provisions
Name of Scheme	**L&T Banking and PSU Debt Fund**	**HSBC Banking and PSU Fund** (erstwhile known as L&T Banking and PSU Debt Fund)
Segregated Portfolio	**Enabled**	**Enabled** (Definition of Credit Event is modified as under to include trigger date for instruments with special features as prescribed under SEBI circular no SEBI/HO/IMD/DF4/CIR/P/2021/032 dated March 10, 2021)
Definition of Credit Event (for 'Creation of segregated portfolio')	**Creation of Segregated Portfolio** Creation of Segregated Portfolio shall be subject to guidelines specified by SEBI from time to time and includes the following: 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: a. Downgrade of a debt or money market instrument to 'below investment grade', or b. Subsequent downgrades of the said instruments from 'below investment grade', or c. 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 as mentioned above and implemented at the ISIN level. 3) In case of unrated debt or money market instruments of an issuer that does not have any outstanding rated debt or money market	**Creation of Segregated Portfolio** Creation of Segregated Portfolio shall be subject to guidelines specified by SEBI from time to time and includes the following: 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: a. Downgrade of a debt or money market instrument to 'below investment grade', or b. Subsequent downgrades of the said instruments from 'below investment grade', or c. Similar such downgrades of a loan rating. 2) Trigger of a pre-specified event for loss absorption in case of debt instruments with special features such as subordination to equity (absorption of losses before equity capital) and/or conversion to equity upon trigger of a pre-specified event for loss absorption.

Description	**Existing provisions**	**Proposed provisions**
Name of Scheme	**L&T Banking and PSU Debt Fund**	**HSBC Banking and PSU Fund** (erstwhile known as L&T Banking and PSU Debt Fund)
	instruments, actual default of either the interest or principal amount by the issuer of such instruments shall be considered as a Credit Event for creation of Segregated Portfolio. 4) Creation of Segregated Portfolio is optional and is at the discretion of the AMC.	In case of debt instruments with special features mentioned above, if the instrument is to be written off or converted to equity pursuant to any proposal, the date of said proposal may be treated as the Trigger Date. However, if the said instruments are written off or converted to equity without proposal, the date of write off or conversion of debt instrument to equity may be treated as the Trigger Date. 3) 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 as mentioned above and implemented at the ISIN level. 4) In case of unrated debt or money market instruments of an issuer that does not have any outstanding rated debt or money market instruments, actual default of either the interest or principal amount by the issuer of such instruments shall be considered as a Credit Event for creation of Segregated Portfolio. 5) Creation of Segregated Portfolio is optional and is at the discretion of the AMC.

A. <u>Provisions relating to investments in Perpetual Debt Instruments (PDI) including Additional Tier-1 and Tier-2 bonds</u>

The Scheme may invest in certain debt instruments with special features viz. subordination to equity (absorbs losses before equity capital) and /or convertible to equity upon trigger of a pre-specified event for loss absorption including Additional Tier I bonds and Tier 2 bonds issued under Basel III framework (known as perpetual debt instruments). PDIs are instruments issued by the borrower to strengthen their capital structure and as the name suggests, these instruments do not have a specific maturity date but have an embedded call option instead and maybe less liquid than conventional debt instruments. These bonds are subordinate to all other debt and only senior to equity capital. The issuer may call or redeem the bonds on the call exercise date if they can refinance the issue at a cheaper rate, especially when interest rates are declining. The issuers of such instruments could be banks, NBFCs and corporates. PDIs issued by Banks and NBFCs fall under scope of Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s guidelines for Basel III capital regulations. These are also referred to as Additional Tier I (AT1 bonds). However, there are no regulatory guidelines for issuance of PDIs by corporates.

Since PDIs have special features other than usual non-convertible bonds, there are additional risks associated with such instruments which are listed below –

Risk related to coupon servicing –

Banks - As per the terms of the instruments, Banks may have discretion at all times to cancel distributions/payment of coupons. In the event of non-availability of adequate distributable reserves and surpluses or inadequacy in terms of capital requirements, RBI may not allow banks to make payment of coupons. These bonds may not be permitted to pay these coupons if the Bank's financial position improves subsequently (non-cumulative).

NBFCs - While NBFCs can defer/postpone payment of coupon in case paying the coupon leads to breach of capital ratios, they also have discretion at all times to cancel payment of coupon.

Corporates - Corporates usually have discretion to defer the payment of coupon. However, the coupon is usually cumulative and any deferred coupon shall accrue interest at the original coupon rate of the PDI.

Risk of write down or conversion to equity –

In the event of shortfall in maintenance of capital adequacy ratios and/or Point of Non Viability Trigger (PONV – a point defined by RBI when a bank is deemed to have become non-viable unless appropriate measures are taken to revive its operations or infusion of public sector capital), PDIs issued by Banks could be written down or converted to common equity. This risk does not exist in case of PDIs issued by NBFCs and Corporates.

Risk of call option not exercised by the issuer –

Banks and NBFCs - The issuing Banks and NBFCs have an option to call back the instrument after minimum period as per the regulatory requirement from the date of issuance and specified period thereafter, subject to meeting the RBI guidelines. However, if the issuer does not exercise the call on first call date, the Scheme may have to hold the instruments for a period beyond the first call exercise date and hence maybe exposed valuation impacts.

Corporates – Unlike Banks and NBFCs there is no minimum period for call date for corporate issuers. However, if the corporate does not exercise the call option, the Scheme may have to hold the instruments for a period beyond the call exercise date and hence maybe exposed to valuation impacts.

Risk Mitigation – The Scheme will not invest more than 10% of the NAV of the Scheme in such instruments and will limit exposure to 5% of the NAV of the Scheme for such instruments issued by a single issuer.

B. Risk factors related to investments in Structured Obligations (SO) / Credit Enhancements (CE):

Structured Obligations (SO) are complex financial instruments issued by entities intending to improve their financing profile with the help of non-conventional financial instruments. Credit Enhancement (CE) rating is assigned by Credit Rating agencies to a debt security based on an identifiable credit enhancement for the security which could be in the form of letter of comfort, guarantee, shortfall undertaking etc. from another entity than the issuer, related or not related to the issuer. CE could additionally include pledging of equity shares listed on a stock exchange with a suitable haircut. Apart from standard risks related to debt instruments, these instruments are further exposed the below risks:

Liquidity Risk: SO rated securities are often complex structures, with a variety of credit enhancements. Debt securities generally lack a well-developed secondary market in India, and due to the credit enhanced nature of CE securities as well as structured nature of SO securities, the liquidity in the market for these instruments is shallow compared to similar rated conventional debt instruments. Hence, lower liquidity of such instruments, could lead to inability of the scheme to exit such debt instruments when required and generate liquidity for the scheme or lead to higher impact cost when such instruments are sold impacting portfolio returns.

Credit Risk: Securities which have a structure with a guarantee from the corporate / promoter, may see an adverse effect if there are any signs of stress at the promoter/ group level, even though the standalone borrowing entity's debt servicing capability and repayments may not see any material impact, from a future cash flow perspective. CEs are exposed to credit risk pertaining not only to the issuer of the security but also to the entity providing the credit enhancement. The credit risk of debt instruments which are CE rated is based on the combined strength of the issuer as well as the structure. Hence, any weakness in either the issuer or the structure could have an adverse credit impact on the debt instrument. The weakness in structure could arise due to inability of the investors to enforce the structure due to issues such as legal risk, inability to sell the underlying collateral or enforce guarantee, etc. Therefore, apart from issuer level credit risk such debt instruments are also susceptible to structure related credit risk.

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This Addendum forms an integral part of the Scheme Information Document (SID) & Key Information Memorandum (KIM) of the scheme.

Investors are requested to take note of the above.

For L&T Investment Management Limited
CIN: U65991MH1996PLC229572
(Investment Manager to L&T Mutual Fund)

Date: November 24, 2022
Place: Mumbai

Sd/-
Authorised Signatory

Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully.