L&T MUTUAL FUND

6th Floor, Brindavan, Plot No. 177, C.S.T. Road, Kalina,
Santacruz (East), Mumbai - 400 098
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Addendum (No. 43 of F.Y. 2022 – 2023)

Changes in the fundamental attributes and certain features of L&T Business Cycles 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 Business Cycles Fund ("the scheme") stands modified as under:

Key Feature: Thematic - Business Cycles

Description	Existing provisions	Revised provisions
Name of the Scheme	**L&T Business Cycles Fund**	**HSBC Business Cycles Fund** (erstwhile known as L&T Business Cycles Fund)
Type of scheme	An open ended equity scheme following business cycles based investing theme	An open ended equity scheme following business cycles based investing theme

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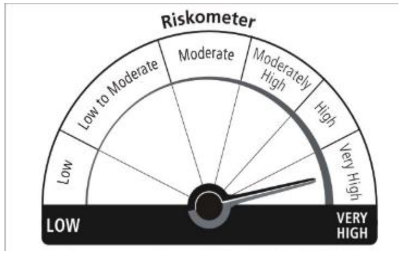
L&T Financial Services
Mutual Fund

<table>
<tr><th>Description</th><th>Existing provisions</th><th>Revised provisions</th></tr>
<tr><td>Name of the Scheme</td><td>L&T Business Cycles Fund</td><td>HSBC Business Cycles Fund (erstwhile known as L&T Business Cycles Fund)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Riskometer</td><td>This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*

• Long term capital appreciation
•Investment predominantly in equity and equity-related securities, including equity derivatives in Indian markets with focus on riding business cycles through dynamic allocation between various sectors and stocks at different stages of business cycles in the economy

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

Benchmark Name:
S&P BSE 500 TRI</td></tr>
<tr><td>Investment Objective</td><td>The investment objective of the Scheme is to seek to generate long-term capital appreciation from a portfolio of predominantly equity and equity related securities, including equity derivatives, in the Indian market with focus on riding business cycles through dynamic allocation between various sectors and stocks at different stages of business cycles in the economy.

The Scheme could also additionally invest in Foreign Securities.

There is no assurance that the objective of the Scheme will be realised and the Scheme does not assure or guarantee any returns.</td><td>The investment objective of the Scheme is to seek to generate long-term capital appreciation from a portfolio of predominantly equity and equity related securities, including equity derivatives, in the Indian market with focus on riding business cycles through dynamic allocation between various sectors and stocks at different stages of business cycles in the economy.

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<tr><td>Asset Allocation</td>
<td>Under normal circumstances, it is anticipated that the asset allocation of the Scheme will be as follows:
<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>Equity & Equity related securities* *(including Indian and foreign equity securities as permitted by SEBI/RBI^)</td><td>80%</td><td>100</td><td>High</td></tr>
<tr><td>Debt and Money market instruments</td><td>0%</td><td>20%</td><td>Low to Medium</td></tr>
</table>
Due to market conditions, the AMC may invest beyond the range set out above. Such deviations shall normally be for a short term purpose only, for defensive considerations and the intention being at all times to protect the interests of Unit Holders. In the event of deviations, rebalancing will be carried out within 30 Days.</td>
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<tr><td>Debt securities & Money Market instruments (including cash & cash equivalents)</td><td>0%</td><td>20%</td><td>Low to Medium</td></tr>
<tr><td>Units issued by REITs/ InvITs</td><td>0%</td><td>10%</td><td>Medium to High</td></tr>
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The Scheme may invest in securitized debt upto 20% of its total assets.

Derivative positions in equity instruments for other than hedging purposes shall not exceed 50% of equity total assets. The Scheme shall have derivative exposure as per the SEBI regulations issued from time to time.</td></tr>
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Description	Existing provisions	Revised provisions
Name of the Scheme	**L&T Business Cycles Fund**	**HSBC Business Cycles Fund** (erstwhile known as L&T Business Cycles Fund)
	* Includes investments in equity derivatives up to 50% of the total assets of the Scheme. Investment in Securitized debt, if undertaken, would not exceed 20% of the total assets of the Scheme. ^ The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities upto 10% of its total assets subject to the Eligible Investment Amount. Investment in Foreign Securities shall be subject to the investment restrictions specified by SEBI/RBI from time to time. 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. During period of economic expansion / growth / recovery phase, the Scheme would aim to invest at least 80% of the portfolio in cyclical stocks as they tend to outperform the broader market during expansionary phase. Similarly, during period of contraction the Scheme would look to invest at least 80% of the portfolio in defensive stocks or sectors that are less sensitive to changes in overall economic activity. The Scheme does not propose to engage in short selling, securities lending and repo in corporate bonds.	The Scheme can take covered call positions for stock derivatives, as permitted by SEBI. 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 gross exposure to repo transactions in corporate debt securities shall not be more than 10% of the net assets of the Scheme. The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities including ADR/GDR upto 30% of its total assets subject to the Eligible Investment Amount. Investment in Foreign Securities shall be subject to the investment restrictions specified by SEBI/RBI from time to time. 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. The Scheme may participate in instruments with special features including Additional Tier 1 bonds and Additional Tier 2 bonds as

Description	Existing provisions	Revised provisions
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	The Scheme may invest in equity derivatives instruments to the extent permitted under and in accordance with the applicable Regulations, including for the purposes of hedging, portfolio balancing and optimizing returns. For details and limits applicable to investment in derivatives please refer paragraph “Investments in Derivatives”. The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt, derivative positions including fixed income derivatives, 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	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 – 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. 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. Investors may note that securities which provide higher returns typically display higher volatility. Accordingly, the investment portfolio of the Scheme would reflect moderate to high volatility in

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		its equity and equity related investments and low to moderate volatility in its debt and money market investments. 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 cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt instruments, REITs & InvITs units and derivative positions and other permitted securities/assets and such other securities/ assets as may be permitted by from time to time, subject to approval, if any, shall not exceed 100% of net assets of the Scheme. 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

Description	Existing provisions	Revised provisions
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		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 restrictions, the reporting and disclosure requirements as specified in SEBI circular dated March 30, 2022.
Investment Strategy	The Scheme being a thematic equity fund which will invest predominantly in equity and equity related securities with focus on riding business cycles through dynamic allocation between cyclical and defensive sectors and stocks at different stages of business cycles in the economy. Business cycles in an economy are typically characterized by the fluctuations in economic activity measured by real GDP growth and other macroeconomic variables. A business cycle is basically defined in terms of periods of expansion and contraction. During expansion, an economy experiences an increase in economic activity as evidenced by real GDP growth, industrial production, etc whereas during contraction, the pace of economic activity slows down. The business cycle is a critical	The Scheme being a thematic equity fund which will invest predominantly in equity and equity related securities with focus on riding business cycles through dynamic allocation between cyclical and defensive sectors and stocks at different stages of business cycles in the economy. Business cycles in an economy are typically characterized by the fluctuations in economic activity measured by real GDP growth and other macroeconomic variables. A business cycle is basically defined in terms of periods of expansion and contraction. During expansion, an economy experiences an increase in economic activity as evidenced by real GDP growth, industrial production, etc whereas during contraction, the pace of economic activity slows down. The business cycle is a critical determinant of equity sector performance

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Name of the Scheme	**L&T Business Cycles Fund**	**HSBC Business Cycles Fund** (erstwhile known as L&T Business Cycles Fund)
	determinant of equity sector performance over the intermediate term and the relative performance of equity market sectors typically tends to rotate as the overall economy shifts from one stage of the business cycle to the next, with different sectors assuming performance leadership in different economic phases. For example, during the expansionary phase in the domestic economy from FY 2004-FY 2008, most of the cyclical stocks such as those in capital goods and consumer durables sectors outperformed the stocks in the non-cyclical sectors. However, when the economic growth slowed down from FY 2009 to FY 2014, stocks in defensive sectors such as consumer staples and healthcare outperformed the cyclical stocks. The Scheme would aim to deploy the business cycles approach to investing by identifying such economic trends and investing in the sectors and stocks that are likely to outperform at any given stage of business cycle in the economy. For example, during period of expansion, the Scheme would aim to predominantly invest in stocks of companies in the cyclical sectors as they tend to outperform the broader market during expansionary phase. Similarly, during period of contraction the Scheme would look to invest in defensive sectors stocks or sectors that are less sensitive to changes in overall economic activity.	over the intermediate term and the relative performance of equity market sectors typically tends to rotate as the overall economy shifts from one stage of the business cycle to the next, with different sectors assuming performance leadership in different economic phases. For example, during the expansionary phase in the domestic economy from FY 2004-FY 2008, most of the cyclical stocks such as those in capital goods and consumer durables sectors outperformed the stocks in the non-cyclical sectors. However, when the economic growth slowed down from FY 2009 to FY 2014, stocks in defensive sectors such as consumer staples and healthcare outperformed the cyclical stocks. The Scheme would aim to deploy the business cycles approach to investing by identifying such economic trends and investing in the sectors and stocks that are likely to outperform at any given stage of business cycle in the economy. For example, during period of expansion, the Scheme would aim to predominantly invest in stocks of companies in the cyclical sectors as they tend to outperform the broader market during expansionary phase. Similarly, during period of contraction the Scheme would look to invest in defensive sectors stocks or sectors that are less sensitive to changes in overall economic activity. The fund managers would combine a clear macro view with bottom-up stock selection approach for managing this Scheme. The selection

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	The fund managers would combine a clear macro view with bottom-up stock selection approach for managing this Scheme. The selection of stocks at the primary level will be based on the stage of the domestic economic cycle. The fund managers could use various indicators such as corporate profit growth trends, inventory levels, credit growth, capacity utilization levels and other relevant factors to determine the stage of the economic cycle. Based on the views formed on the stage of the economic cycle, the fund managers would look to own stocks that they expect to outperform over the next few years. The stock selection would lay emphasis on company fundamentals, valuation, competitive positioning and management quality among other factors. The fund managers will favour companies that offer the best value relative to their respective long-term growth prospects, returns on capital and management quality. When assessing a company, the fund managers will focus on understanding how each of these factors will change over time. Investments in Foreign Securities shall be subject to the investment restrictions specified by SEBI/RBI from time to time. The fund managers will consider all relevant risk before making any investment in Foreign Securities. Further, the portfolio of the Scheme will be constructed in accordance with the investment restrictions specified under the	of stocks at the primary level will be based on the stage of the domestic economic cycle. The fund managers could use various indicators such as corporate profit growth trends, inventory levels, credit growth, capacity utilization levels and other relevant factors to determine the stage of the economic cycle. Based on the views formed on the stage of the economic cycle, the fund managers would look to own stocks that they expect to outperform over the next few years. The stock selection would lay emphasis on company fundamentals, valuation, competitive positioning and management quality among other factors. The fund managers will favour companies that offer the best value relative to their respective long-term growth prospects, returns on capital and management quality. When assessing a company, the fund managers will focus on understanding how each of these factors will change over time. Investments in Foreign Securities shall be subject to the investment restrictions specified by SEBI/RBI from time to time. The fund managers will consider all relevant risk before making any investment in Foreign Securities. 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.

Description	Existing provisions	Revised provisions
Name of the Scheme	**L&T Business Cycles Fund**	**HSBC Business Cycles Fund** (erstwhile known as L&T Business Cycles Fund)
	Regulations which would help in mitigating certain risks relating to investments in securities market. The Scheme may invest in equity derivatives instruments to the extent permitted under and in accordance with the applicable Regulations, including for the purposes of hedging, portfolio balancing and optimizing returns. Hedging does not mean maximization of returns but only attempts to reduce systemic or market risk that may be inherent in the investment.	The Scheme may invest in equity derivatives instruments to the extent permitted under and in accordance with the applicable Regulations, including for the purposes of hedging, portfolio balancing and optimizing returns. Hedging does not mean maximization of returns but only attempts to reduce systemic or market risk that may be inherent in the investment.
Benchmark Index	S&P BSE 500 TRI	S&P BSE 500 TRI
Plan / Options /Sub-options	• Growth • Growth – Direct • Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Option (IDCW) • Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Option (IDCW) – Direct - Payout of IDCW - Reinvestment IDCW	• Growth • Growth – Direct • Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Option (IDCW) • Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Option (IDCW) – Direct - Payout of IDCW - Reinvestment IDCW
Segregated Portfolio	Not Enabled	To be Enabled (Refer provision related to Segregated Portfolio below)

Description	Existing provisions	Revised provisions
Name of the Scheme	**L&T Business Cycles Fund**	**HSBC Business Cycles Fund** (erstwhile known as L&T Business Cycles Fund)
Covered Call	Not Enabled	To be Enabled (Refer provisions related to Covered Call below)

A. <u>Provisions related to covered call strategy applicable to HSBC Business Cycles Fund.</u>

Covered call strategy is known as selling a call option on the shares which an investor holds. Under this strategy the investor owns the shares and has taken on the potential obligation to deliver the shares to the option buyer and accept the predetermine price as the price at which he sells the shares. For his willingness to do this, the investor receives the premium on the option.

Benefit of covered call strategy:
Income Generation: Investment manager sees this strategy as income generation. when investment manager is under view that the price of a share will not move beyond certain price in certain time frame, his endeavour will be to generate income by selling call option on that stock.
Downside Hedging: downside of the stock is protected to the extent of premium received under covered call strategy.

Risk Factors of covered call strategy
Volatility risk: Volatility risk arises when market is more volatile than the Fund Manager's estimation. The investment manager holds view of range bound market and the market volatility breaches these limits, thereby increasing risk to the portfolio. This risk is mitigated as we have covered with the stocks we hold.
Opportunity loss: Selling call option means investment manager are obligated to deliver the stock at predetermined price. In case when the stock price move above the predetermine price the upside opportunity is lost on the stock, because we have sold call option.

Writing call options are highly specialized activities and entail higher than ordinary investment risks. In such investment strategy, the profits from call option writing is capped at the option premium, however the downside depends upon the increase in value of the underlying equity shares.

Restriction in Writing of Covered Call Options by Mutual Fund Schemes:
In terms of SEBI circular dated January 16, 2019 Mutual funds have been permitted to write call options under a covered call strategy as prescribed below:

Mutual Fund schemes (except Index Funds and ETFs) may write call options only under a covered call strategy for constituent stocks of NIFTY 50 and BSE SENSEX subject to the following:

a. The total notional value (taking into account strike price as well as premium value) of call options written by a scheme shall not exceed 15% of the total market value of equity shares held in that scheme.
b. The total number of shares underlying the call options written shall not exceed 30% of the unencumbered shares of a particular company held in the scheme. The unencumbered shares in a scheme shall mean shares that are not part of Securities Lending and Borrowing Mechanism (SLBM), margin or any other kind of encumbrances.
c. At all points of time the Mutual Fund scheme shall comply with the provisions at paragraph (a) and (b) above. In case of any passive breach of the requirement at paragraph (a), the respective scheme shall have 7 trading days to rebalance the portfolio. During the rebalancing period, no additional call options can be written in the said scheme.
d. In case a Mutual Fund scheme needs to sell securities on which a call option is written under a covered call strategy, it must ensure compliance with paragraphs (a) and (b) above while selling the securities.
e. In no case, a scheme shall write a call option without holding the underlying equity shares. A call option can be written only on shares which are not hedged using other derivative contracts.
f. The premium received i.e. the total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received must not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme.
g. The exposure on account of the call option written under the covered call strategy shall not be considered in cumulative gross exposure of the Scheme for computing 100% of the net assets of the scheme.
h. The call option written shall be marked to market daily and the respective gains or losses factored into the daily NAV of the respective scheme(s) until the position is closed or expired.

B. Risks factors associated with investments in REITs & InvITs

Market Risk: REITs and InvITs Investments are volatile and subject to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to the market conditions and factors impacting the underlying assets. AMC/Fund Manager's will do the necessary due diligence but actual market movements may be at variance with the anticipated trends.

Liquidity Risk: As the liquidity of the investments made by the Scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods, dissolution of the trust, potential delisting of units on the exchange etc. the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be long in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk. As these products are new to the market, they are likely to be exposed to liquidity risk.

Reinvestment Risk: Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or dividend pay-outs, interest payments etc. Depending upon the market conditions, interest rates prevailing on the interest or maturity due dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond. As a result, the proceeds may get invested at a lower rate.

Credit Risk: REITs & InvITs are likely to have volatile cash flows as the repayment dates would not necessarily be prescheduled.

Regulatory / Legal Risk: REITs and InvITs being new asset classes, regulatory guidelines may be evolving in nature which may impact the investments in REITs and InvITs.

Investment restrictions related to REITs & InvITs :

The Scheme may invest in the units of REITs and InvITs subject to the following:

(a) The Mutual Fund under all its schemes shall not own more than 10% of units issued by a single issuer of REIT and InvIT; and
(b) The Scheme shall not invest –
i. more than 10% of its NAV in the units of REIT and InvIT; and

ii. more than 5% of its NAV in the units of REIT and InvIT issued by a single issuer.

C. Segregated Portfolio

In order to ensure fair treatment to all investors in case of a Credit Event and to deal with liquidity risk, SEBI (vide its circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2018/160 dated December 28, 2018) has allowed creation of Segregated Portfolio of debt and money market instruments by mutual fund schemes.

Benefits associated with Segregated Portfolio

The creation of Segregated Portfolio is aimed at ring fencing a bad asset and restrict cascading effect of illiquidity on the rest of portfolio. This will ensure fair treatment to all investors in case of a Credit Event and allow HSBC AMC to deal with liquidity risk. This offers advantage to the investors in following ways:

- Protecting interest of the investors – It protects investors from exits of large investors as segregation of bad assets help in stabilizing the NAV and minimize panic redemptions, thereby providing a cushion to the liquid portfolio of the Scheme.

- Fair treatment to the investors – New investors coming to the Scheme (Main Portfolio) after the Credit Event will neither get benefit of subsequent recovery, if any, of the bad assets nor will they have to bear the cost of further reduction in value of bad assets. Furthermore, an existing investor exiting from the liquid portfolio (Main Portfolio) after the Credit Event shall still be entitled to receive his portion of subsequent recovery of bad assets in the Segregated Portfolio.

The salient features of creation of Segregated Portfolio is given as below:

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.

   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.

Definitions

1) The term 'Segregated Portfolio' means 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' means the scheme portfolio excluding the Segregated Portfolio.

3) The term 'Total Portfolio' means the scheme portfolio including the securities affected by the Credit Event.

Process for Creation of Segregated Portfolio

1) On the date of Credit Event, the AMC shall decide on creation of Segregated Portfolio. Once the AMC decides to Segregated Portfolio, it shall :

a. seek approval of Board of Trustees prior to creation of the Segregated Portfolio;

b. immediately issue a press release disclosing its intention to segregate such debt and money market instrument and its impact on the investors. The Fund will also disclose that the segregation shall be subject to the Trustee approval. Additionally, the said press release will be prominently disclosed on the website of the AMC; and

c. 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 will be suspended for processing with respect to creation of units and payment on redemptions.

2) Once the Trustee approval is received by the AMC:

a. Segregated Portfolio will be effective from the day of Credit Event

b. The AMC shall issue a press release immediately with all relevant information pertaining to the Segregated Portfolio. The said information will also be submitted to SEBI.

c. An e-mail or SMS will be sent to all unit holders of the concerned scheme.

d. The Net Asset Value (NAV) of both Segregated and Main Portfolios will be disclosed from the day of the Credit Event.

e. All existing investors in the scheme as on the day of the Credit Event will be allotted equal number of units in the Segregated Portfolio as held in the Main Portfolio.

f. No redemption and subscription will be allowed in the Segregated Portfolio. However, upon recovery of any money from Segregated Portfolio, it will be immediately distributed to the investors in proportion to their holding in the Segregated Portfolio.

g. The 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 valid transfer requests.

3) If the Trustee do not approve the proposal to segregate portfolio, the AMC will issue a press release immediately informing investors of the same.

Processing of Subscription and Redemption Proceeds

1) All subscription and redemption requests for which NAV of the day of Credit Event or subsequent day is applicable will be processed 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.

Disclosure

The AMC shall make necessary disclosures as mandated by SEBI, in statement of account, monthly / half yearly portfolio statements, KIM, SID, Scheme Advertisements, Scheme Performance data, AMC's website and at other places as may be specified.

The information regarding number of Segregated Portfolio(s) 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.

The NAV of the Segregated Portfolio shall be declared on daily basis.

Further, 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.

Total Expense Ratio (TER) for the Segregated Portfolio

1) The AMC will not charge investment and advisory fees on the Segregated Portfolio. However, TER (excluding the investment and advisory fees) can be charged, on a pro-rata basis only upon recovery of the investments in Segregated Portfolio.

2) 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.

3) 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.

4) The costs related to Segregated Portfolio shall in no case be charged to the Main Portfolio.

Monitoring by Trustees

The Trustee will monitor the compliance of the SEBI Circular in respect of creation of Segregated Portfolio and disclosure in this respect shall be made in Half-Yearly Trustee reports filed with SEBI.

In order to avoid mis-use of Segregated Portfolio, Trustees shall have a mechanism in place to negatively impact the performance incentives of fund managers, Chief Investment Officers, etc. involved in the investment process of securities under the Segregated Portfolio, mirroring the existing mechanism for performance incentives of the AMC, including transfer of such impacted amount to the Segregated Portfolio.

Risks associated with Segregated Portfolio

***Liquidity risk* –** Segregated Portfolio is created to separate debt and money market instruments affected by a Credit Event from the Main Portfolio of the Scheme. The Fund will not permit redemption of the Segregated Portfolio units, but the units will be listed on a recognized stock exchange. The Fund is not assuring any liquidity of such units on the stock exchange. Further, trading price of units on the stock exchange may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV. Investors can continue to transact (subscribe/redeem) from the Main Portfolio.

***Credit risk* –** While the AMC will put in sincere efforts to recover the securities in the Segregated Portfolio and distribute the same to unit holders, it is likely that such securities may not realise any value leading to losses to investors.

Illustration of Segregated Portfolio

Below mentioned is sample Portfolio of a scheme, net assets of which amount to Rs. 558.41 lacs.

L&T Mutual Fund
6th Floor, Brindavan, Plot No. 177
C. S. T. Road, Kalina
Santacruz (East), Mumbai 400 098

call 1800 2000 400
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L&T Financial Services
Mutual Fund

(1) Portfolio Before Downgrade Event (As on 29 June, 2019)

Security	Rating	Type of Security	Quantity	Price Per Unit (Rs.)	Market Value (Rs. in lacs)	% of Net Assets
7.14% A Finance Corporation Ltd.	AAA	NCD	50000	102.625	51.31245	9.19%
7.70 % B Industries Ltd.	AAA	NCD	60000	98.3588	59.01528	10.57%
8.29% C Services Ltd.	AA+	NCD	70000	98.9125	69.23875	12.40%
D Ltd	A1+	CD	30000	98.199	29.4597	5.28%
7.37% GoI Sep 16 2019	Sovereign	Gilt	50000	98.7623	49.38115	8.84%
Cash / Cash Equivalents					300.00142	53.72%
		Net Assets			**558.41**	
		No. of units (in Lacs)			**10**	
		NAV (Rs. per unit)			**55.8409**	

(2) Rating downgrade of security

Downgrade event date	30-Jun-2019
Downgraded security	8.29% C Services Ltd. from AA+ to B
Valuation marked down by	25%*

*Mark down in valuation of downgraded securities shall be based on the haircut matrices specified by Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI) which takes into account downgraded rating, sector to which security belongs and secured / unsecured nature of the security.

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Portfolio after Downgrade (As on 30 June, 2019)

Security	Rating	Type of Security	Quantity	Price Per Unit (Rs.)	Market Value (Rs. in lacs)	% of Net Assets
7.14% A Finance Corporation Ltd.	AAA	NCD	50000	102.625	51.31245	9.47%
7.70 % B Industries Ltd.	AAA	NCD	60000	98.3588	59.01528	10.90%
8.29% C Services Ltd.*	B*	NCD	70000	75	52.5	9.69%
D Ltd.	A1+	CD	30000	98.199	29.4597	5.44%
7.37% GoI Sep 16 2019	Sovereign	Gilt	50000	98.7623	49.38115	9.12%
Cash / Cash Equivalents					300.00142	55.38%
		Net Assets			**541.67**	
		No. of units (in Lacs)			**10**	
		NAV (Rs. per unit)			**54.1670**	

* Mark down of 25% is on the face value (Rs. 100/-) of security on the date of Credit Event. Before marked down, the security was valued at Rs. 98.9125 per unit on 30 June, 2019 which is the date of Credit Event, NCD of C Services Ltd. will be segregated into a separate portfolio.

Main Portfolio (As on 30 June, 2019)

Security	Rating	Type of Security	Quantity	Price Per Unit (Rs.)	Market Value (Rs. in lacs)	% of Net Assets
7.14% A Finance Corporation Ltd.	AAA	NCD	50000	102.625	51.31245	10.49%
7.70 % B Industries Ltd.	AAA	NCD	60000	98.3588	59.01528	12.06%
D Ltd.	A1+	CD	30000	98.199	29.4597	6.02%
7.37% GoI Sep 16 2019	Sovereign	Gilt	50000	98.7623	49.38115	10.09%
Cash / Cash Equivalents					300.00142	61.33%
		Net Assets			**489.17**	
		No. of units (in Lacs)			**10**	

Security	Rating	Type of Security	Quantity	Price Per Unit (Rs.)	Market Value (Rs. in lacs)	% of Net Assets
		NAV (Rs. per unit)			**48.9170**	

Segregated Portfolio (As on 30 June, 2019)

Security	Rating	Type of Security	Quantity	Price Per Unit (Rs.)	Market Value (Rs. in lacs)	% of Net Assets
8.29% C Services Ltd.*	B*	NCD	70000	75	52.5	100.00%
		Net Assets			**52.50**	
		No. of units (in Lacs)			**10**	
		NAV (Rs. per unit)			**5.2500**	

(3) Holding after creation of Segregated Portfolio

Particulars	Segregated Portfolio	Main Portfolio	Total Value (Rs. in lacs)
No. of units (in Lacs)	10	10	
NAV (Rs. per unit)	5.2500	48.9170	
Total value	**52.50**	**489.17**	**541.67**

D. <u>Provision related to participation of mutual funds in repo in corporate debt securities:</u>

Risks factors associated with investments in repo transactions in corporate bonds

In repo transactions, also known as a repo or sale repurchase agreement, securities are sold with the seller agreeing to buy them back at later date. The repurchase price should be greater than the original sale price, the difference effectively representing interest. A repo is economically similar to a secured loan, with the buyer receiving corporate debt securities as collateral to protect against default. The Scheme may invest in repo of corporate debt securities which are subject to the following risks:

a. Counterparty Risk: This refers to the inability of the seller to meet the obligation to buy back securities at the contracted price on the contracted date. The Investment Manager will endeavour to manage counterparty risk by dealing only with counterparties, having strong credit profiles, approved by our credit risk analysis team. The exposure to each counterparty will be within the overall approved credit limits. Also, the counterparty risk is to an extent mitigated by taking collateral equivalent in value to the transaction after knocking off a minimum haircut on the intrinsic value of the collateral. In the event of default by the repo counterparty, the scheme shall have recourse to the corporate debt securities.

b. Collateral Risk: Collateral risk arises when the market value of the securities is inadequate to meet the repo obligations. This risk is mitigated by restricting participation in repo transactions with collateral bearing a minimum rating as prescribed by the regulators (currently AA or equivalent and above rated money market and corporate debt securities). Any rating downgrade will tantamount to either an early termination of the repo agreement or a call for fresh margin to meet the minimum haircut requirement. In addition, the Investment manager may apply a higher haircut on the underlying security than mentioned above to adjust for the illiquidity and interest rate risk on the underlying instrument. The adequacy of the collateral will be monitored on a daily basis by considering the daily market value & applying the prescribed haircut. In the event of shortfall in the collateral, the counterparty shall be asked to replenish the same. If the counterparty is not able to top-up either in form of cash / collateral, it shall tantamount to early termination of the repo agreement.

c. Settlement Risk: Corporate Bond Repo shall be settled between two counterparties in the OTC segment unlike in the case of Government securities repo transactions where CCIL stands as central counterparty on all transactions which neutralizes the settlement risk. However, the settlement risk pertaining to CDRs shall be mitigated through Delivery versus Payment (DvP) mechanism which is followed by all clearing members.

Investment restrictions:

In terms of SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/19/2011 dated November 11, 2011 and 361 SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/23/2012 dated November 15, 2012, mutual funds can participate in repos in corporate debt securities as per the guidelines issued by RBI from time to time, subject to the following conditions:

a. The gross exposure of the Scheme to repo transactions in corporate debt securities shall not be more than 10 % of the net assets of the Scheme.
b. The Scheme shall participate in repo transactions only in AA and above rated corporate debt securities.
c. In terms of Regulation 44 (2) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, the Scheme shall borrow through repo transactions only if the tenor of the transaction does not exceed a period of six months.

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.