

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

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L&T MUTUAL FUND

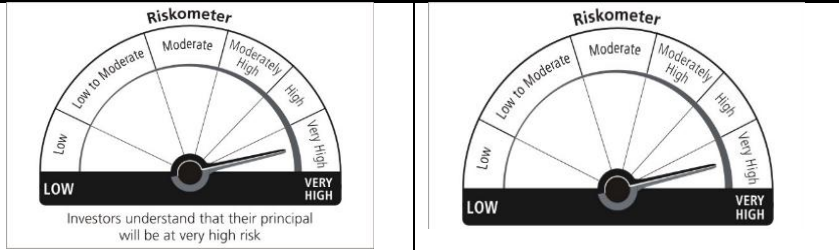
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Addendum (No. 43 of F.Y. 2022 – 2023)

Changes in the fundamental attributes and certain features of L&T Tax Advantage 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 Tax Advantage Fund (“the scheme”) stands modified as under:

Key Feature: ELSS Fund

Description	Existing provisions	Revised provisions
Name of scheme	L&T Tax Advantage Fund	HSBC ELSS Fund (erstwhile known as L&T Tax Advantage Fund)
Type of scheme	An open ended equity linked saving scheme with a statutory lock in of 3 years and tax benefit.	An open ended equity linked saving scheme with a statutory lock in of 3 years and tax benefit.
Riskometer	<p>This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term capital growth • Investment predominantly in equity and equity-related securities 	

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Description	Existing provisions				Revised provisions				
Name of scheme	L&T Tax Advantage Fund				HSBC ELSS Fund (erstwhile known as L&T Tax Advantage Fund)				
	*Investors should consult their financial advisers if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them.				Benchmark Name: S&P BSE 500 TRI				
Investment Objective	The investment objective of the Scheme is to generate long-term capital growth from a diversified portfolio of predominantly equity and equity-related securities. There is no assurance that the objective of the Scheme will be realised and the Scheme does not assure or guarantee any returns. For defensive considerations and/or managing liquidity, the Scheme may also invest in money market instruments.				The investment objective of the Scheme is to generate long-term capital growth from a diversified portfolio of predominantly equity and equity-related securities. There is no assurance that the objective of the Scheme will be realised and the Scheme does not assure or guarantee any returns. For defensive considerations and/or managing liquidity, the Scheme may also invest in money market instruments.				
Asset Allocation	Instruments	Indicative Allocation (% of net assets)		Normal Allocations (% of net assets)	Risk Profile	Instruments	Indicative Allocation (% of net assets)		Risk Profile
		Minimum	Maximum				Minimum	Maximum	
	Equity & Equity related securities*	80%	100%	95%	Medium to High	Equity & Equity related securities	80%	100%	High
	Money market instruments.	0%	20%	5%	Low to Medium	Debt* and Money market instruments.	0%	20%	Low to Medium
						Units issued by REITs/ InvITs	0%	10%	Medium to High
	*Includes investments in Offshore securities, ADRs and GDRs not exceeding 10% of the net assets of the Scheme subject to SEBI Guidelines. The Scheme does not intend to and shall not invest in derivative instruments of any kind. For details regarding % investment under scrip lending please refer paragraph "Scrip Lending by the Mutual Fund". The Scheme does not intend to invest in securitised debt.				*subject to ELSS Rules Investment in Foreign Securities would be made only if permitted under ELSS Rules. The Scheme may invest into foreign securities including ADRs / GDRs upto 30% of the net assets of the Scheme. Investment in Foreign Securities shall be subject to the investment restrictions specified by SEBI/RBI from time to time.				

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Description	Existing provisions	Revised provisions
Name of scheme	L&T Tax Advantage Fund	HSBC ELSS Fund (erstwhile known as L&T Tax Advantage Fund)
	<p>The cumulative gross exposure through equity 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.</p>	<p>The Scheme may invest in derivative products only if permitted under ELSS Rules. In such event, the exposure to derivative instruments shall not exceed 50% of the equity Net Assets of the Scheme.</p> <p>The Scheme may also take exposure to stock lending up to 20% of net assets. 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.</p> <p>The gross exposure to repo transactions in corporate debt securities shall not be more than 10% of the net assets of the Scheme.</p> <p>The Scheme may invest in securitized debt upto 20% of its total assets. Investments will be made in line with the asset allocation of the Scheme and the applicable SEBI guidelines as specified from time to time.</p> <p>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 –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> more than 10% of its net assets in such instruments; and more than 5% of its net assets in such instruments issued by a single issuer. <p>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.</p>

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Description	Existing provisions	Revised provisions
Name of scheme	L&T Tax Advantage Fund	HSBC ELSS Fund (erstwhile known as L&T Tax Advantage Fund)
		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Investment Strategy	<p>The investment approach is bottom-up stock picking. The Scheme seeks to add the best opportunities that the market presents, without any sector/cap bias.</p> <p>The key features of the Mutual Fund's investment strategy include:</p>	<p>The investment approach is bottom-up stock picking. The Scheme seeks to add the best opportunities that the market presents, without any sector/cap bias.</p> <p>The key features of the Mutual Fund's investment strategy include:</p>

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Name of scheme	L&T Tax Advantage Fund	HSBC ELSS Fund (erstwhile known as L&T Tax Advantage Fund)
	<p>Diversification: The Scheme will be well diversified across sectors in about 60 to 80 stocks but it could hold more than 80 stocks at any given time. While holdings in individual stocks will generally not exceed 4% of net assets of the Scheme, there may be times when considering the investment opportunities, holdings in certain stocks could be in excess of 4%. The Scheme is likely to be fully invested in equity at alltimes.</p> <p>Bottom-up stock picking: The Scheme focuses on bottom-up stock picking (i.e. focusing solely on prospects of individual stocks) as opposed to a top-down approach (i.e. predicting macro economic and political trends and taking investment decisions based on them).</p> <p>No cap bias: It will seek to identify the best stocks at a point in time, regardless of any market cap bias.</p> <p>Investments in equity and equity related securities and debt securities carry various risks such as inability to sell securities, trading volumes and settlement periods, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, default risk, reinvestment risk etc. Whilst such risks cannot be eliminated, they may be mitigated by diversification and hedging.</p> <p>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. For portfolio turnover policy, please refer paragraph “Portfolio Turnover”.</p>	<p>Bottom-up stock picking: The Scheme focuses on bottom-up stock picking (i.e. focusing solely on prospects of individual stocks) as opposed to a top-down approach (i.e. predicting macro economic and political trends and taking investment decisions based on them).</p> <p>No cap bias: It will seek to identify the best stocks at a point in time, regardless of any market cap bias.</p> <p>Investments in equity and equity related securities and debt securities carry various risks such as inability to sell securities, trading volumes and settlement periods, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, default risk, reinvestment risk etc. Whilst such risks cannot be eliminated, they may be mitigated by diversification and hedging.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For portfolio turnover policy, please refer paragraph “Portfolio Turnover”.</p>
Tier 1 Benchmark Index	S&P BSE 500 TRI	S&P BSE 500 TRI
Plan / Options /Sub-options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth • Growth – Direct 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth • Growth – Direct

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Description	Existing provisions	Revised provisions
Name of scheme	L&T Tax Advantage Fund	HSBC ELSS Fund (erstwhile known as L&T Tax Advantage Fund)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Option (IDCW) • Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Option (IDCW) – Direct <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Payout of IDCW - Reinvestment IDCW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Option (IDCW) • Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Option (IDCW) – Direct <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Payout of IDCW - Reinvestment IDCW
Segregated Portfolio	Not Enabled	To be Enabled (Refer provision related to Segregated Portfolio below)

A. 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 –

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- 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.

B. 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.

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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.

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- 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.

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- 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.

(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%

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Security	Rating	Type of Security	Quantity	Price Per Unit (Rs.)	Market Value (Rs. in lacs)	% of Net Assets
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.

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%

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Security	Rating	Type of Security	Quantity	Price Per Unit (Rs.)	Market Value (Rs. in lacs)	% of Net Assets
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	
		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	

Security	Rating	Type of Security	Quantity	Price Per Unit (Rs.)	Market Value (Rs. in lacs)	% of Net Assets
		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

C. Provision related to participation of mutual funds in repo in corporate debt securities:

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:

- 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.
- 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.

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- 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.

D. Provisions relating to investments in Perpetual Debt Instruments (PDI) including Additional Tier-1 and Tier-2 bonds

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).

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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.

E. Investment Restrictions for Securitised Debt:

In terms of SEBI Circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR No.6/63715/06 dated March 29, 2006, for investments made in Securitised Debt (mortgage backed securities and asset backed securities), restrictions as per Clause 1 of Seventh Schedule shall not apply at the originator level.

Risks associated with investments in securitised debt:

- The underlying assets in securitised debt may assume different forms and the general types of receivables include auto finance, credit cards, home loans or any such receipts. Credit risks relating to such receivables depend upon various factors, including macro-economic factors of these industries and economies. Further, specific factors like the nature and adequacy of property mortgaged against these borrowings, the nature of loan agreement/mortgage deed in case of home loans, adequacy of documentation in case of auto finance and home loans, capacity of a borrower to meet his obligations on borrowings in case of credit cards and intentions of the borrower also influence the risks relating to asset borrowings underlying securitised debt. Additionally, the

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nature of the asset borrowings underlying the securitised debt also influences the underlying risk, for instance while residential mortgages tend to have lower default rates, repossession and recovery is easier in case of commercial vehicles. Credit rating agencies take into account a series of such factors and follow an elaborate system involving stipulation of margins, over-collateralisation and guarantees to provide a rating for securitised debt.

- In case of securitised debt, changes in market interest rates and pre-payments may not change the absolute amount of receivables for the investors but may have an impact on the reinvestment of the periodic cash flows that an investor receives on securitised papers.
- Tenor risk: While building the planned amortization schedule for a PTC, there can be a clause stating a minimum percentage of receivable by the issue to stick to the initial cash flows. If the receivables are less than the minimum stated receivables then the tenor of the PTC can get elongated or vice versa.
- Risk due to prepayment: Asset securitization is a process whereby commercial or consumer credits are packaged and sold in the form of financial instruments. In the event of pre-payment of the underlying debt, investors may be exposed to changes in tenor and yield.
- Liquidity Risk: Presently, despite recent legal developments permitting the listing of securitised debt instruments, the secondary market for securitised debt in India is not very liquid. Even if a more liquid market develops in the future, secondary transactions in such instruments may be at a discount to initial issue price due to changes in the interest rate structure.
- Limited Recourse, Delinquency and Credit Risk: Certificates issued on investment in securitised debt represent a beneficial interest in the underlying receivables and there is no obligation on the issuer, seller or the originator in that regard. Defaults on the underlying loan/ decline in project SPV's receivables can adversely affect the pay outs to the investors and thereby, adversely affect the NAV of the Scheme. While it is possible to repossess and sell the underlying asset, various factors can delay or prevent repossession and the price obtained on sale of such assets may be low. 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 a 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.
- Bankruptcy Risk: If the originator of securitised debt instruments in which the Scheme invest is subject to bankruptcy proceedings and the court in such proceedings concludes that the sale of the assets from originator to the trust was not a 'true sale', then the Scheme could experience losses or delays in the payments due. Normally, care is taken in structuring the securitization transaction so as to minimize the risk of the sale to the trust not being construed as a 'true sale'.
- Risk of Co-mingling: Servicers in a securitization transaction normally deposit all payments received from the obligors into a collection account. However, there could be a time gap between collection by a servicer and depositing the same into the collection account. In this interim period, collections from the loan agreements by the servicer may not be segregated from other funds of the servicer. If the servicer fails to remit such funds due to investors, investors in the Scheme may be exposed to a potential loss.

F. Provisions relating to investment in derivatives:

Risks associated with investment in derivatives:

- The Scheme may invest in derivative products in accordance with and to the extent permitted under the Regulations and by SEBI. Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but of the derivative itself. Trading in derivatives carries a high degree of risk although they are traded at a relatively small amount of margin which provides the possibility of great profit or loss in comparison with the principal investment amount. Thus, derivatives are highly leveraged instruments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Scheme.
- The derivatives market in India is nascent and does not have the volumes that may be seen in other developed markets, which may result in volatility to the values.
- Investment in derivatives also requires 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. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have an impact on their value and consequently, on the NAV of the Units of the Scheme.
- The Scheme may face execution risk, whereby the rates seen on the screen may not be the rate at which the ultimate execution of the derivative transaction takes place.
- The Scheme may find it difficult or impossible to execute derivative transactions in certain circumstances. For example, when there are insufficient bids or suspension of trading due to price limit or circuit breakers, the Scheme may face a liquidity issue.
- The options buyer's risk is limited to the premium paid, while the risk of an options writer is unlimited. However, the gains of an options writer are limited to the premiums earned. Since in case of the Scheme all option positions will have underlying assets, all losses due to price – movement beyond the strike price will actually be an opportunity loss.
- The exchange may impose restrictions on exercise of options and may also restrict the exercise of options at certain times in specified circumstances and this could impact the value of the portfolio.
- Investments in index futures face the same risk as the investments in a portfolio of shares representing an index. The extent of loss is the same as in the underlying stocks.
- The Scheme bears a risk that it may not be able to correctly forecast future market trends or the value of assets, indices or other financial or economic factors in establishing derivative positions for the Scheme.
- The risk of loss in trading futures contracts can be substantial, because of the low margin deposits required, the extremely high degree of leverage involved in futures pricing and the potential high volatility of the futures markets.

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- 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.
- Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor.
- Execution of investment strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager(s) to identify such opportunities which may not be available at all times. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager(s) involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager(s) may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager(s) 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.

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.