

Reliance Dual Advantage Fixed Tenure Fund III – Plan C

(A Close Ended Hybrid Scheme)



Scheme Information Document

Offer for Sale of Units at Rs.10/- per unit during the New Fund Offer Period

Plans	Duration/Tenor	New Fund Offer Opens	New Fund Offer Closes
Reliance Dual Advantage Fixed Tenure Fund III – Plan C	36 Months & 30 days from the date of allotment of units	May 17, 2013	May 31, 2013

The particulars of the Scheme have been prepared in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996, (herein after referred to as SEBI (MF) Regulations) as amended till date, and filed with SEBI, along with a Due Diligence Certificate from the AMC. The units being offered for public subscription have not been approved or recommended by SEBI nor has SEBI certified the accuracy or adequacy of the Scheme Information Document.

The Scheme Information Document sets forth concisely the information about the scheme that a prospective investor ought to know before investing. Before investing, investors should also ascertain about any further changes to this Scheme Information Document after the date of this Document from the Mutual Fund / Investor Service Centres /Website / Distributors or Brokers.

The investors are advised to refer to the Statement of Additional Information (SAI) for details of Reliance Mutual Fund, Tax and Legal issues and general information on www.reliancecmutual.com.

Reliance Mutual Fund/Reliance Capital Asset Management Limited and its empanelled brokers has not given and shall not give any indicative portfolio and indicative yield in any communication, in any manner whatsoever. Investors are advised not to rely on any communication regarding indicative yield/portfolio with regard to the scheme.

SAI is incorporated by reference (is legally a part of the Scheme Information Document). For a free copy of the current SAI, please contact your nearest Investor Service Centre or log on to our website.

The Scheme Information Document should be read in conjunction with the SAI and not in isolation.

This Scheme Information Document is dated May 02, 2013.

Disclaimer:

"As required, a copy of this Scheme Information Document has been submitted to National Stock Exchange of India Limited (hereinafter referred to as NSE). NSE has given vide its letter NSE/LIST/171132-X dated June 11, 2012 permission to the Mutual Fund to use the Exchange's name in this Scheme Information Document as one of the stock exchanges on which the Mutual Fund's units are proposed to be listed subject to, the Mutual Fund fulfilling the various criteria for listing. The Exchange has scrutinized this Scheme Information Document for its limited internal purpose of deciding on the matter of granting the aforesaid permission to the Mutual Fund. It is to be distinctly understood that the aforesaid permission given by NSE should not in any way be deemed or construed that the Scheme Information Document has been cleared or approved by NSE; nor does it in any manner warrant, certify or endorse the correctness or completeness of any of the contents of this Scheme Information Document; nor does it warrant that the Mutual Fund's units will be listed or will continue to be listed on the Exchange; nor does it take any responsibility for the financial or other soundness of the Mutual Fund, its sponsors, its management or any scheme of the Mutual Fund.

Every person who desires to apply for or otherwise acquire any units of the Mutual Fund may do so pursuant to independent inquiry, investigation and analysis and shall not have any claim against the Exchange whatsoever by reason of any loss which may be suffered by such person consequent to or in connection with such subscription /acquisition whether by reason of anything stated or omitted to be stated herein or any other reason whatsoever."

NAME OF MUTUAL FUND

Reliance Mutual Fund

11th floor & 12th floor, One Indiabulls Centre, Tower 1
Jupiter Mills Compound, 841, Senapati Bapat Marg,
Elphinstone Road, Mumbai – 400 013

Tel No. – 022-30994600

Fax No. – 022-30994699

Website : www.reliancecmutual.com

NAME OF SPONSOR COMPANY

Reliance Capital Limited

Registered Office:

H Block, 1st Floor, Dhirubhai Ambani Knowledge City,
Koparkhairne, Navi Mumbai – 400 710.

Tel. 022 – 30327000, Fax. 022 – 30327202

Website : www.reliancecapital.co.in

NAME OF ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Reliance Capital Asset Management Limited

Corporate Office:

11th floor & 12th floor, One Indiabulls Centre, Tower 1
Jupiter Mills Compound, 841, Senapati Bapat Marg,
Elphinstone Road, Mumbai – 400 013

Tel No. – 022-30994600

Fax No. – 022-30994699

NAME OF TRUSTEE COMPANY

Reliance Capital Trustee Co. Limited

Corporate Office:

11th floor & 12th floor, One Indiabulls Centre, Tower 1
Jupiter Mills Compound, 841, Senapati Bapat Marg,
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HIGHLIGHTS/SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME

1. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Scheme seeks to generate returns and reduce interest rate volatility, through a portfolio of fixed income securities that are maturing on or before the maturity of the Scheme along with capital appreciation through equity exposure.

2. LIQUIDITY

Reliance Dual Advantage Fixed Tenure Fund III – Plan C, being a close ended Hybrid scheme; the units can be purchased only during the New Fund Offer (NFO) period of the scheme.

No redemption/repurchase of units shall be allowed prior to the maturity of the Scheme.

Units held in dematerialized form can only be traded on the Stock Exchange, where the units are listed.

3. BENCHMARK

Crisil MIP Blended Fund Index

4. TRANSPARENCY/NAV DISCLOSURE

The NAV will be calculated and disclosed at the close of every working day which shall be published in at least two daily newspapers and also uploaded on the AMFI website and Reliance Mutual Fund website i.e. www.reliancecmutual.com.

- a) The NAV of the Scheme will be calculated and declared by the Fund on every Working Day. The information on NAV may be obtained by the Unitholders, on any day from the office of the AMC / the office of the Registrar in Hyderabad or any of the other Designated Investor Service Centres.
- b) Investors may also obtain information on the purchase /sale price for a given day on any Working Day from the office of the AMC / the office of the Registrar in Hyderabad/ any of the other Designated Investor Service Centres.
- c) For any NAV information, investor may also call our Touchbase customer service centre at 3030 1111, callers outside India, please dial 91-22-30301111 or 1800 300 11111.
- d) Publication of Abridged Half-yearly Unaudited / Audited Financial Results in the newspapers or as may be prescribed under the Regulations from time to time.
- e) Communication of Portfolio on a half-yearly basis to the Unit holders directly or through the Publications or as may be prescribed under the Regulations from time to time.
- f) Despatch of the Annual Reports of the respective Schemes within the stipulated period as required under the Regulations.
- g) Since the Scheme is proposed to be listed on a recognized Stock Exchange, the listed price would be applicable on the Stock Exchange where the units are listed.

5. LOADS

a) Entry Load

Nil

In accordance with the requirements specified by the SEBI circular no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No.4/168230/09 dated June 30, 2009 no entry load will be charged for purchase / additional purchase / switch-in accepted by RMF with effect from August 01, 2009.

The upfront commission on investment made by the investor, if any, will be paid to the ARN Holder (AMFI registered Distributor) directly by the investor, based on the investor's assessment of various factors including service rendered by the ARN Holder.

b) Exit Load

Nil

Since the scheme shall be listed on any of the recognized Stock Exchange, exit load shall also be not applicable. Units issued on reinvestment of dividends shall not be subject to entry and exit load

W.e.f. October 01, 2012, Exit Load If charged to the scheme shall be credited to the scheme immediately net of service tax, if any.

c) Inter Option Switch within the Plans of the Scheme

Inter Option Switch is not applicable (i.e. within growth and dividend payout options).

Pursuant to SEBI circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 14/120784/08 dated March 18, 2008, with effect from April 1, 2008, no entry load or exit load shall be charged in respect of bonus units and of units allotted on reinvestment of dividend.

d) Contingent Deferred Sales Charge

Nil

6. TRANSACTION CHARGES:

In accordance with SEBI Circular No. IMD/ DF/13/ 2011 dated August 22, 2011, with effect from November 1, 2011, Reliance Capital Asset Management Limited (RCAM)/ RMF shall deduct a Transaction Charge on per purchase / subscription of Rs. 10,000/- and above, as may be received from new investors (an investor who invests for the first time in any mutual fund schemes) and existing investors. The distributors shall have an option to either "Opt-in / Opt-out" from levying transaction charge based on the type of product. Therefore, the "Opt-in / Opt-out" status shall be at distributor level, basis the product selected by the distributor at the Mutual Fund industry level.

Such charges shall be deducted if the investments are being made through the distributor/agent and that distributor / agent has opted to receive the transaction charges as mentioned below:

- For the new investor a transaction charge of Rs 150/- shall be levied for per purchase / subscription of Rs 10,000 and above; and
- For the existing investor a transaction charge of Rs 100/- shall be levied for per purchase / subscription of Rs 10,000 and above.

The transaction charge shall be deducted from the subscription amount and paid to the distributor/agent, as the case may be and the balance shall be invested. The statement of account shall clearly state that the net investment as gross subscription less transaction charge and give the number of units allotted against the net investment.

In case of investments through Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) the transaction charges shall be deducted only if the total commitment through SIP (i.e. amount per SIP installment x No. of installments) amounts to Rs. 10,000/- and above. In such cases, the transaction charges shall be deducted in 3-4 installments.

Transaction charges shall not be deducted if:

- (a) The amount per purchases /subscriptions is less than Rs. 10,000/-;
- (b) The transaction pertains to other than purchases/ subscriptions relating to new inflows such as Switch/STP/ DTP, etc.
- (c) Purchases/Subscriptions made directly with the Fund through any mode (i.e. not through any distributor/agent).
- (d) Subscription made through Exchange Platform irrespective of investment amount.

7. MINIMUM APPLICATION AMOUNT

Rs. 5,000/- per option and in multiples of Re. 1 thereafter.

8. CHOICE OF INVESTMENT PLANS:

The scheme will have following Plans / Options:

- (a) Growth Option
- (b) Dividend Payout Option
- (c) Direct Plan - Growth Option
- (d) Direct Plan - Dividend Payout Option

Direct Plan is only for investors who purchase /subscribe Units in a Scheme directly with the Fund (i.e. investments not routed through an AMFI Registration Number (ARN) Holder).

There is no assurance or guarantee as to the rate and frequency of dividend distribution. Dividend distribution is subject to availability of distributable surplus in the scheme. Trustees reserve the right to declare a Dividend during the interim period.

9. MATURITY

No redemption/repurchase of units shall be allowed prior to the maturity of the scheme. Investors wishing to exit may do so by selling their units through stock exchanges. The scheme will come to an end on maturity date. On maturity of the Scheme, the outstanding units shall be redeemed and proceeds will be paid to the unit holders as a default mode which means that the units of the Scheme shall be fully redeemed on the date of maturity and redemption proceeds shall be dispatched to / credited in the bank account of the unitholders within 10 Business Days from the date of Maturity.

However, investor will have an option to switch out the redemption proceeds into any other scheme of Reliance Mutual Fund at the time of NFO application or on the Maturity of the Scheme. However, switch out facility will not be available for units held in dematerialised mode.

The trustees reserves the right to suspend / deactivate/freeze trading, ISIN of the scheme and do all such matters with respect to closure of the scheme at the time of maturity at any time ten days prior to the maturity. The proceeds of the maturity will be payable to the person whose names are appearing in the beneficiary position details of which will be received from depositories after the suspension / deactivation /freezing of ISIN.

Maturity proceeds would be payable to investors as per the bank details provided in beneficiary position details received from depositories.

However, once the units are dematerialised and the investor sells to another investor through exchange or transfers the units to another investor through DP then the maturity instruction provided by the existing investor will not be valid for the new investor. For the new investor the maturity proceeds shall be dispatched to the designated bank account of the unit holder within 10 business days from the date of redemption or repurchase, subject to availability of all relevant documents and details.

10. PHYSICAL / DEMATERIALIZATION

The Unit holders are given an Option to hold the units by way of an Account Statement (Physical form) or in Dematerialized ('Demat') form.

Mode of holding shall be clearly specified in the KIM cum application form. Unit holders holding the units in physical form will not be able to trade or transfer their units till such units are dematerialized.

Unit holders opting to hold the units in demat form must provide their Demat Account details in the specified section of the application form. The Unit holder intending to hold the units in Demat form are required to have a beneficiary account with the Depository Participant (DP) (registered with NSDL / CDSL as may be indicated by the Fund at the time of launch of the scheme) and will be required to indicate in the application the DP's name, DP ID Number and the beneficiary account number of the applicant with the DP.

In case Unit holders do not provide their Demat Account details, an Account Statement shall be sent to them. Such investors will not be able to trade on the stock exchange till the holdings are converted in to demat form.

11. TRANSFER OF UNITS

Units held in Demat form are transferable in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, as may be amended from time to time. Transfer can be made only in favour of transferees who are capable of holding units and having a Demat Account. The delivery instructions for transfer of units will have to be lodged with the DP in requisite form as may be required from time to time and transfer will be affected in accordance with such rules / regulations as may be in force governing transfer of securities in dematerialized mode.

I – INTRODUCTION

A. RISK FACTORS

a) Standard Risk Factors

- a) Mutual Funds and securities investments are subject to market risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk and default risk including the possible loss of principal and there is no assurance or guarantee that the objectives of the Scheme will be achieved.
- b) As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the scheme invests fluctuates, the value of your investment in the scheme may go up or down
- c) Past performance of the Sponsor/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the scheme.
- d) Reliance Dual Advantage Fixed Tenure Fund III – Plan C is only the name of the Scheme and does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- e) The Sponsor is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond their initial contribution of Rs.1 lakh towards the setting up of the Mutual Fund and such other accretions and additions to the corpus.
- f) The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme. The Mutual Fund is not guaranteeing or assuring any dividend/bonus. The Mutual Fund is also not assuring that it will make periodical dividend/bonus distributions, though it has every intention of doing so. All dividend/bonus distributions are subject to the availability of distributable surplus of the Scheme.

b) SCHEME SPECIFIC RISK FACTORS

a) Risks associated with investing in Equities

Equity and Equity related instruments on account of its volatile nature are subject to price fluctuations on daily basis. The volatility in the value of the equity and equity related instruments is due to various micro and macro economic factors affecting the securities markets. This may have adverse impact on individual securities /sector and consequently on the NAV of Scheme.

The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities as in certain cases, settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the schemes portfolio may result, at times, in potential losses to the scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of the securities held in the schemes portfolio.

Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of the investments. This may impact the ability of the unit holders to redeem their units. In view of this, the Trustee has the right, in its sole discretion to limit redemptions (including suspending redemptions) under certain circumstances.

The AMC may invest in unlisted securities that offer attractive yields within the regulatory limit. This may however increase the risk of the portfolio as these unlisted securities are inherently illiquid in nature and carry larger liquidity risk as compared to the listed securities or those that offer other exit options to the investors.

Investments in equity and equity related securities involve high degree of risks and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risk of losing their investment.

b) Risks associated with investing in Bonds

Investors of the Scheme should be aware of the risks generally associated with investments in the fixed income and money market instruments. Given below are some of the common risks associated with investments in fixed income and money market securities.

Interest Rate Risk: As with all debt securities, changes in interest rates will affect the Scheme's Net Asset Value as the prices of securities generally increase as interest rates decline and generally decrease as interest rates rise. Prices of longer-term securities generally fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes than do shorter-term securities. Interest rate movements in the Indian debt markets can be volatile leading to the possibility of large price movements up or down in debt and money market securities and thereby to possibly large movements in the NAV.

Liquidity or Marketability Risk: This refers to the ease at which a security can be sold at or near its true value. The primary measure of liquidity risk is the spread between the bid price and the offer price quoted by a dealer. Liquidity risk is characteristic of the Indian fixed income market.

Credit Risk: Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk which may arise due to default on the part of the issuer of the fixed income security (i.e. will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security). Because of this risk debentures are sold at a yield spread above those offered on Treasury securities, which are sovereign obligations and generally considered to be free of credit risk. Normally, the value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the actual changes in the perceived level of credit risk as well as the actual event of default.

Reinvestment Risk: This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme or from maturities in the Scheme are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk refers to the fall in the rate for reinvestment of interim cashflows.

Risks associated with various types of securities

	CREDIT RISK	LIQUIDITY RISK	PRICE RISK
Listed	Depends on credit quality	Relatively Low	Depends on duration of instrument
Unlisted	Depends on credit quality	Relatively High	Depends on duration of instrument
Secured	Relatively low	Relatively Low	Depends on duration of instrument
Unsecured	Relatively high	Relatively High	Depends on duration of instrument
Rated	Relatively low and depends on the rating	Relatively Low	Depends on duration of instrument
Unrated	Relatively high	Relatively High	Depends on duration of instrument

c) Risk associated with investing in Derivatives

RCAM may use various derivative products, from time to time, in an attempt to protect the value of the portfolio and with an intention to enhance Unit holder's interest of the Scheme.

- i) As and when the Scheme trades in the derivatives market there are risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives that investors should understand. Derivative products are 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. Derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counterparty") 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.
- ii) Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies.
- iii) 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 as outlined below
 - a. Valuation Risk
The risk in valuing the Debt & Equity derivative products due to inadequate trading data with good volumes. Derivatives with longer duration would have higher risk viz a viz the shorter duration derivatives.
 - b. Mark to Market Risk
The day-to-day potential for an investor to experience losses from fluctuations in underlying stock prices and derivatives prices.
 - c. Systematic Risk
The risk inherent in the capital market due to macro economic factors like Inflation, GDP, Global events.
 - d. Liquidity Risk
The risk stemming from the lack of availability of derivatives products across different maturities and with different risk appetite.
 - e. Implied Volatility
The estimated volatility of an underlying security's price and derivatives price.
 - f. Interest Rate Risk
The risk stemming from the movement of Interest rates in adverse direction. As with all the debt securities, changes in the interest rates will affect the valuation of the portfolios.
 - g. Counterparty Risk (Default Risk)
Default risk is the risk that losses will be incurred due to the default by the counterparty for over the counter derivatives.
 - h. System Risk
The risk arising due to failure of operational processes followed by the exchanges and OTC participants for the derivatives trading.

d. Risk attached with the use of derivatives

Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies.

The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. RCAM may use various derivative products, from time to time, for purposes of hedging and portfolio rebalancing in an attempt to protect the value of the portfolio and enhance Unit holder's interest of the Scheme. As and when the schemes trade in the derivatives market there are risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives that investors should understand derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with stocks and bonds. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. Derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. There is the possibility that a loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counter party") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices. Thus, derivatives are highly leveraged instruments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have a large impact on their value. Also, the market for derivative instruments is nascent in India.

e) Risk associated with Securities Lending (only to the extent of investment in equity segment)

Securities Lending is a lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. In case the Scheme undertakes stock lending under the Regulations, it may, at times be exposed to counter party risk and other risks associated with the securities lending. Unitholders of the Scheme should note that there are risks inherent to securities lending, including the risk of failure of the other party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of the agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure can result in the possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of any corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary.

f) Risks associated with Listing of Units

- i) Listing of the units of the fund does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity and there can be no assurance that an active secondary market for the units will develop or be maintained. Consequently, the Fund may quote below its face value / NAV.
- ii) There have been times in the past, when settlements have been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, making it difficult to conduct further transactions. Delays or other problems in settlement of transactions could result in temporary periods when the assets of the Scheme are not invested and no return is earned thereon.
- iii) The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme's investments due to its holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they have to be sold prior to their target date of divestment.

g) Other Scheme Specific Risk factors

- i) The liquidity of the Scheme's investments may be inherently restricted by trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures. In the event of an inordinately large number of redemption requests, or of a re-structuring of the Scheme's investment portfolio, these periods may become significant. Please read the Sections of this Scheme Information Document entitled "**Special Considerations**" and "**Right to Limit Redemptions**" thereunder.
- ii) Although, the objective of the Fund is to generate optimal returns, the objective may or may not be achieved. The investors may note that if the AMC/Investment Manager is not able to make right decision regarding the timing of increasing exposure in debt securities in times of falling equity market, it may result in negative returns.
- iii) The NAV of the scheme to the extent invested in Debt and Money market securities are likely to be affected by changes in the prevailing rates of interest and are likely to affect the value of the Scheme's holdings and thus the value of the Scheme's Units.
- iv) The AMC may, considering the overall level of risk of the portfolio, invest in lower rated/ unrated securities offering higher yields. This may increase the risk of the portfolio.
- v) Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently illiquid in nature and carry a larger amount of liquidity risk, in comparison to securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to the investor, including a put option. The AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities that offer attractive yields. This may increase the risk of the portfolio.
- vi) While securities that are listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk, the ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges. Money market securities, while fairly liquid, lack a well-developed secondary market, which may restrict the selling ability of the Scheme and may lead to the Scheme incurring losses till the security is finally sold.
- vii) Investment decisions made by the AMC may not always be profitable, even though it is intended to generate capital appreciation and maximize the returns by actively investing in equity and equity related securities.
- viii) The tax benefits available under the scheme are as available under the present taxation laws and are available only to certain specified categories of investors and that is subject to fulfillment of the relevant conditions. The information given is included for general purposes only and is based on advise that the AMC has received regarding the law and the practice that is currently in force in India and the investors and the Unitholders should be aware that the relevant fiscal rules and their interpretation may change. As is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position or the proposed tax position prevailing at the time of investment in the Scheme will endure indefinitely. In view of the individual nature of tax consequences, each Investor/Unitholder is advised to consult his/her own professional tax advisor

B. REQUIREMENT OF MINIMUM INVESTORS IN THE SCHEME

The Scheme shall have a minimum of 20 investors and no single investor shall account for more than 25% of the corpus of the Scheme. These conditions will be complied with immediately after the close of the NFO itself i.e. at the time of allotment. In case of non-fulfillment with the condition of minimum 20 investors, the scheme shall be wound up in accordance with Regulation 39 (2) (c) of SEBI (MF) Regulations automatically without any reference from SEBI. In case of non-fulfillment with the condition of 25% holding by a single investor on the date of allotment, the application of such investor(s), to the extent of exposure in excess of the stipulated 25% limit would be liable to be rejected and the allotment would be effective only to the extent of 25% of the corpus collected. Consequently, such exposure over 25% limits will lead to refund within five business days of the date of closure of the New Fund Offer.

C. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS, IF ANY

Income Distribution

The Mutual Fund is not assuring or guaranteeing that it will be able to make regular periodical distributions/distribute bonus units to its Unit holders though it has every intention to manage the portfolio so as to make periodical income/bonus distributions to Unit holders. Periodical distributions will be dependent on the returns achieved by the Asset Management Company through the active management of the portfolio. Periodical distributions may therefore vary from period to period, based on investment results of the portfolio.

D. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

In this Scheme Information Document, the following words and expressions shall have the meaning specified below, unless the context otherwise requires:

Word/Abbreviation	Definition / Expansion
AMC	AMC means Asset Management Company, formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956 and approved as such by the SEBI under sub-regulation (2) of regulation 21.
AMFI	Association of Mutual Funds in India, the apex body of all the registered AMCs incorporated on August 22, 1995 as a non-profit organisation.
Associate	Associate means associate as defined under SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996
Business Day / Working Day	A Business Day / Working Day means any day other than <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Saturday or 2. Sunday or 3. a day on which The Stock Exchange, Mumbai or National Stock Exchange Limited or Reserve Bank of India or Banks in Mumbai are closed 4. a day on which there is no RBI clearing/settlement of securities or 5. a day on which the sale and/or redemption and /or switches of Units is suspended by the Trustees / AMC or 6. a book closure period as may be announced by the Trustees / Asset Management Company or 7. a day on which normal business could not be transacted due to storms, floods,, 8. bandhs, strikes or any other events as the AMC may specify from time to time. <p>The AMC reserves the right to declare any day as a Business Day or otherwise at any or all DISC</p>
Business Hours	Business hours means 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. on any Business Day or such other time as may be applicable from time to time.
CDSC	Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (CDSC), a charge imposed when the units are redeemed within the first four years of unit ownership. The SEBI (MFs) Regulations, 1996, direct that a CDSC may be charged only for the first four years after purchase and mandates the maximum amount that can be charged in each year.
Close ended hybrid scheme	Close ended hybrid scheme means any Scheme in which the period of maturity of the scheme is specified.
Custodian	Custodian means a person who has been granted a certificate of registration to carry on the business of custodian of securities under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Custodian of Securities) Regulations, 1996. Presently, Deutsche Bank A.G., registered vide registration number IN/CUS/003 is appointed as Custodian of securities for all the schemes of RMF.
CBLO	Collateralized Borrowing and Lending Obligation (CBLO) is a money market instrument, approved by RBI, (developed by CCIL) for the benefit of the entities who have either been phased out from interbank call money market or have been given restricted participation in terms of ceiling on call borrowing and lending transactions and who do not have access to the call money market. CBLO is a discounted instrument issued in electronic book entry form for the maturity period ranging from one day to one year.
Depository	Depository means a depository as defined in the Depositories Act, 1996 (22 of 1996) including Central Depository Services Limited (CDSL) and National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)
Designated Investor Service Centers / DISC / Official Points of Acceptance	Means any location as may be defined by the AMC from time to time, where investors can tender the request for subscription, redemption or switching of units, etc.
Dividend	Income distributed by the Scheme on the Units
DP	Depository Participant means a person registered as such under sub regulation (1A) of section 12 of SEBI Act, 1992 (15 of 1992)
Entry Load	Load on purchases / switch-in of units
Exit Load	Load on redemptions / switch-out of units
FII	FII means Foreign Institutional Investor as defined under Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Institutional Investors) Regulations, 1995
ISIN	International Security Identification Number. It is a unique security code that differentiates each and every script from all the other scripts.
KIM	Key Information Memorandum as required in terms of regulation 29(4)
Load	Load means a charge that may be levied as a percentage of NAV at the time of entry into the scheme or at the time of exiting from the scheme.

Local Cheque	A cheque handled locally and drawn on any bank, which is a member of the Banker's Clearing House located at the place where the application form is submitted.
NAV	Net Asset Value of the Units of the Scheme is calculated in the manner provided in the respective SID or as may be prescribed by Regulations from time to time. The NAV will be computed upto four decimal places unless otherwise specified.
NFO	Offer of units of Reliance Dual Advantage Fixed Tenure Fund III - Plan C during New Fund Offer Period.
POA	Power of Attorney
POS	Point of Service
Prevention of Money Laundering (PML)	Prevention of Money Laundering under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, Regulations, necessary directives issued by SEBI vide circulars from time to time, covering issues related to Know Your Client norms, Anti- Money Laundering, Client Due Diligence and Combating Financing of Terrorism including reporting guidelines / circulars issued by Financial Intelligence Unit - India, Association of Mutual Funds in India and Financial Action Task Force.
RBI	Means Reserve Bank of India, established under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
RCAM	Means Reliance Capital Asset Management Limited, a Public Limited Company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 on February 24, 1995, duly registered with SEBI and appointed as AMC for all schemes of Reliance Mutual Fund
RCL	Reliance Capital Limited, a company incorporated under Companies Act, 1956 that has established RMF.
RCTC	RCTC means Reliance Capital Trustee Company Limited, who holds the property of the Mutual Fund in trust for the benefit of the unit holders.
Redemption Price	Redemption Price to the investor of Units of the Scheme computed in the manner indicated in this SID.
Registrar & Transfer Agent / Registrar	Karvy Computershare (Private) Limited appointed as Registrars and Transfer Agent duly registered with the SEBI vide registration number INR000000221 acting as such for all the Schemes of RMF.
Regulations	SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 including the Rules, Guidelines or Circulars issued in relation thereto from time to time.
Regulatory Authority	Regulatory authority means any authority or agency competent to issue or give any directions, instructions or guidelines to the Mutual Fund.
SAI	Means Statement of Additional Information issued by RMF containing details of RMF, its constitution, and certain tax, legal and general information (SAI is to be read in conjunction with SID of the respective scheme)
Scheme	Means Reliance Dual Advantage Fixed Tenure Fund - III - Plan C a Scheme launched by RMF under Chapter V of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996
SEBI	Means Securities and Exchange Board of India established under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.
Settlor	Means Settlor of RMF. RCL, a company incorporated under Companies Act, 1956 is the Settlor of RMF.
SID	Means Scheme Information Document issued by RMF offering units of Reliance Dual Advantage Fixed Tenure Fund - III - Plan C for subscription, that sets forth the information about the respective Scheme that a prospective investor ought to know before investing. (SID is to be read in conjunction with SAI)
Sponsor	Means Sponsor of RMF i.e., RCL a company incorporated under Companies Act, 1956 that has established RMF.
The Mutual Fund / RMF / Fund	means Reliance Mutual Fund that has been constituted as a trust on April 25, 1995 in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 and registered with SEBI vide Registration Code MF/ 022/95/1
Trust Deed	Trust Deed means Trust Deed dated April 25, 1995 constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (2 of 1882) executed between RCL and RCTC. The Trust Deed has been registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1908.
Trustee	Means the Trustee of RMF, which is RCTC who holds the property of the Mutual Fund in trust for the benefit of the unit holders.
Unit	Unit means the interest of the unit holders in the Scheme, which consists of each unit representing one undivided share in the assets of a scheme
Unit holder / Investor	Unit holder means a person holding unit in a Scheme of a mutual fund.
Website	Website of RMF namely www.reliancemutual.com

Words and expressions used in this SID and not defined will have same meaning as in Regulations. For all purposes of this SID, except as otherwise expressly provided or unless the context otherwise requires.

- (a) all references to the masculine shall include the feminine and all references to the singular shall include the plural and vice-versa.
- (b) all references to timings relate to Indian Standard Time (IST).

E. DUE DILIGENCE BY THE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

It is confirmed that:

1. The draft Scheme Information Document of Reliance Dual Advantage Fixed Tenure Fund III, forwarded to SEBI, is in accordance with the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and the guidelines and directives issued by SEBI from time to time.
2. All legal requirements connected with the launching of the Scheme as also the guidelines, instructions etc., issued by the Government and any other competent authority in this behalf, have been duly complied with.
3. The disclosures made in the Scheme Information Document are true, fair and adequate to enable the investors to make a well informed decision regarding investment in the proposed Scheme.
4. The intermediaries named in the Scheme Information Document and Statement of Additional Information are registered with SEBI and their registrations are valid, as on date, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

**Mumbai
June 22, 2012**

**Sd/-
Muneesh Sud
Head – Legal, Secretarial & Compliance**

Note: The Due Diligence Certificate as stated above was submitted to the Securities and Exchange Board of India on June 22, 2012.

II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME

A. TYPE OF THE SCHEME

A Close ended Hybrid scheme

B. WHAT IS THE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME?

The Scheme seeks to generate returns and reduce interest rate volatility, through a portfolio of fixed income securities that are maturing on or before the maturity of the Scheme along with capital appreciation through equity exposure.

C. HOW WILL THE SCHEME ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?

Instrument	Asset Allocation		Risk Profile
	Minimum	Maximum	
Debt Securities ^{5*}	65%	95%	Low to Medium
Money Market Instruments*	0%	30%	Low to Medium
Equities & Equity related Instruments (including options premium) ⁵	5% ¹	20%	Medium to High

⁵Investments in Derivatives could be made as per applicable Regulatory guidelines including investments in Options. The option premium shall be for the purpose of exposure to derivative instruments which shall be restricted to long call options. The options premium offers the actual equity market exposure. In such cases, the total exposure related to option premium paid shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme. Moreover, this upper limit of 20%, for investments in options premium, if any, shall be applicable only at the time of investment. If due to market actions the value of options appreciates/depreciates resulting in breach of the limit of 20%, the fund manager may or may not rebalance the portfolio and may run with the ongoing exposure. However, if the fund manager sells the option before maturity, the reinvestment will be subject to maximum 20% limit as per the applicable duration on option premium. In case of debt Derivatives, it may be used to create synthetic fixed rate bond/ floating rate bonds. The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme. The maturity of the securities (as mentioned in the asset allocation) will be on or before the maturity of the scheme. The scheme may intermittently take exposure in equity and equity related instruments based on market conditions with an endeavor to seek capital appreciation.

* The fund will try and invest in debt instruments of tenor closely matching the tenor of the scheme to maximize returns for investors and minimize reinvestment risk. However, on a temporary basis, allocation could be made to Money Market Instruments pending final deployment and based on the availability & attractiveness of matching maturity assets. Money Market Instruments may also be used for temporary deployment pending equity allocation and towards the end of the scheme tenor for deploying cash against maturing assets

¹ The fund manager during certain short periods of time based on market conditions and strategies adopted in the interest of investors may have a nil exposure in equities and equity related instruments. This would be done with the intent of capitalizing on the upside of equity returns and limit its downside. In case the Investment Manager is of the view that the risk-reward of investments in equity and equity related securities (including options premium) is not in the best interest of the Unit holders at a given point in time, then the Investment Manager can deploy funds in Bank CDs (all not below the rating category AAA/A1+) / CBLOs/ T-Bills / Government Securities / Reverse Repos (Repos not including repo in corporate bonds) / Repo (Repos not including repo in corporate bonds) .

The Scheme shall not invest in Securitized Debt, Foreign Securities or engage in Short Selling. However scheme shall engage in securities lending for equity investments, in line with the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, Securities Lending Scheme, 1997, SEBI Circular No MFD/CIR/ 01/ 047/99 dated February 10, 1999, SEBI Circular no. SEBI / IMD / CIR No 14 / 187175/ 2009 dated December 15, 2009, SEBI circular No MRD/DoP/SE/Dep/ Cir-14/2007 dated December 20, 2007 notifying framework for short selling and borrowing and lending of securities and such other applicable guidelines as may be amended from time to time

The investment managers would have the flexibility to invest the debt component into floating rate debt securities in order to reduce the impact of rising interest rates in the economy. The scheme may invest in government securities, or securities which are supported by the Central or a State Government, up to the extent of its debt/ money market allocation. The equity component of the scheme will primarily focus on companies that have demonstrated characteristics such as market leadership, strong financials and quality management, and have the potential to create wealth for their shareholders by delivering steady performance through the ups and downs of the market. The scheme will not invest in debt securities that may have a coupon or payout linked to the performance of an equity/ equity index as an underlying (popularly known as 'equity related debentures'). Derivatives may be used to create synthetic fixed rate bond/ floating rate bonds. Gross investments in securities under the Scheme which includes equities & equity related instruments/securities, debt securities Money Market Instruments and derivatives will not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme.

RCAM will ensure that total exposure of the scheme in a particular sector (excluding investments in Bank CDs, CBLO, G-Secs, T-Bills and AAA rated securities issued by Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks and such other instruments if any, as may be specified by SEBI from time to time) shall not exceed 30% or such other percentage of the net assets of the scheme, as prescribed by SEBI from time to time, unless the scheme has specifically been exempted from the requirement by SEBI.

An additional exposure to financial services sector (over and above the limit of 30%) not exceeding 10% of the net assets of the scheme shall be allowed by way of increase in exposure to Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) rated AA and above and registered with National Housing Bank (NHB). However, such total investment/ exposure in HFCs shall not exceed 30% of the net assets of the scheme or such other percentage of the net assets of the scheme, as prescribed by SEBI from time to time.

An example of the sector limit is given : Scheme AUM: Rs 100 Crs. The maximum investment in any particular sector would be Rs. 30 Crs.

Note : The sector classification shall be basis the data provided by Association of Mutual Fund in India

Please note the above sectoral limit is not applicable for equity and equity related securities.

The RCAM/Trustees reserve the right to change the above pattern in the interest of the investors depending on the market conditions

and will endeavor to rebalance the portfolio in tune with the aforesaid asset allocation pattern within 1 month of deviation, if any. The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme.

D. WHERE WILL THE SCHEME INVEST?

1. Under the Scheme, the investment managers would have the flexibility to invest the debt component into floating rate debt securities in order to reduce the impact of rising interest rates in the economy.
2. Derivatives may be used to create synthetic fixed rate bond/ floating rate bonds. The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme. Subject to the limits as contained in Schedule VII to the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, the scheme reserves the right to invest its entire allocation in debt and money market securities in any one of the fixed income security classes. Investments in rated fixed income securities will be in securities rated by at least one recognized rating agency. Investments in unrated securities will be made with the approval of the Investment Committee of RCAM, within the parameters laid down by the Board of Directors of the AMC & the Trustees.
3. Money Market instruments includes commercial papers, commercial bills, treasury bills, Corporate Debt, Government Securities having residual maturity up to one year, call or notice money certificate of deposit and any other like instruments as specified by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time. Short-term debt considerations for this Scheme includes maintaining an adequate float to meet anticipated levels of redemptions, expenses, and other liquidity needs.
4. The Fund may also enter into "Repo" (Repos not including repo in corporate bonds), hedging or such other transactions as may be allowed to Mutual Funds from time to time. The scheme does not intend to make any investments in Foreign/ Overseas Securities.
5. The scheme intends to invest its assets in fixed income securities of Government of India and /or State Government to the extent of SEBI prescribed limits. Such securities may be:
 - i. Supported by the ability to borrow from the Treasury or
 - ii. Supported by Sovereign guarantee or the State Government or
 - iii. Supported by Government of India / State Government in some other way.

The above will depend upon the nature of securities invested.

6. The schemes may also enter into repurchase and reverse repurchase obligations in all securities (except Repos in corporate bonds), held by them as per the guidelines and regulations applicable to such transactions. It is the intention of the scheme to trade in the derivatives market as per the Regulations.
7. The Scheme will invest in Equity and Equity related instruments of domestic companies / corporation including but not limited to convertible bonds and debentures and warrants carrying the right to obtain equity shares, Stock futures/index futures and other such permitted derivative instruments including options.

The above-mentioned securities could be listed, unlisted, secured, unsecured, rated or unrated and may be acquired through initial public offerings, secondary market offerings, private placements, rights offers etc. To avoid duplication of portfolios and to reduce expenses, the Scheme may invest in any other schemes of the Fund to the extent permitted by the Regulations. In such an event, the AMC will not charge management fees on the amounts of the Schemes so invested, unless permitted by the Regulations.

While it is the intention of the Scheme to maintain the maximum exposure guidelines provided in the table above, there may be instances when these percentages may be exceeded. Typically, this may occur while the Scheme is new and the corpus is small thereby causing diversification issues.

8. Investments may be in listed or unlisted debt instruments, as permitted under SEBI Regulations. These would cover secondary market purchases, Initial Public Offers (IPOs), other public offers, placements, rights offers, etc., subject to SEBI Regulations.
9. Investments in debentures, bonds and other fixed income securities will usually be in instruments, which have been assigned investment grade ratings by an approved rating agency. The instruments may be rated / unrated and listed / unlisted. In cases where the debt instrument is unrated, specific approval from the Investment Committee of RCAM shall be obtained.
10. The scheme may invest in the liquid schemes launched by SEBI registered Mutual Fund or schemes that invest predominantly in money market instruments / securities.

The Scheme will comply with the relevant investment restrictions mentioned in Schedule VII of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.

The final portfolio will depend on the availability and desirability of assets in terms of maturity profile, asset quality and yields. The portfolio formulation is a dynamic process and thus, an instrument which is attractive today may not be attractive tomorrow.

(i) CREDIT EVALUATION POLICY FOR INVESTMENTS IN DEBT SECURITIES

Credit evaluation is a continuous process. It applies not only for issuers where investments are being evaluated for the first time but also for those where we already have credit exposures.

In a detailed credit evaluation process, the following aspects are covered.

1. An in-depth review of the sector in which company operates. In this process, research team also measures the micro and macro risks associated with the sector and its possible impact on the overall business environment of the issuer. In addition, issuer's market position is evaluated vis-à-vis competition.
2. Issuer analysis involves both qualitative and quantitative aspects.
 - a. Qualitative analysis is related to quality of management, corporate governance, promoter background, parents support etc. Any synergy / cross dependence with any of the other promoter companies is also scrutinized.
 - b. Quantitative analysis is related with balance sheet management, profitability indicators, ratio analysis, capex programmes, growth plans, leverage and cash management policy etc.
3. The due diligence process involves both primary and secondary sources for research.
 - a. Secondary sources of information like publicly available data including annual reports and other public filings, rating and other research reports, industry research reports are studied in detail.

- b. Primary research activities like direct interaction with the issuer at various levels, interaction with the rating agencies, the company's bankers, competitors in the industry and stock market participants (market intelligence), is given a very high weightage.
4. Both for plain vanilla transactions and especially for structured transactions, legal due diligence is an integral part of the overall risk evaluation policy. Depending on the scope and complexity of transactions both internal as well as external legal exercises are undertaken.

Based on the above analysis, the credit research team presents a case for investing / avoiding investments for any new issuer / structure. Post these discussions formal proposals are prepared for issuers / structures where limits are being sought.

The approval for such limits is sought, based on certain criterion that is laid out as part of the investment policy. Depending on the rating, tenor, and proposed exposures, approvals are taken at the Head of Fixed Income / Investment Committee / Board levels.

As mentioned earlier, credit evaluation is a continuous exercise. For all issuers / structures where we have current exposures regular evaluation is carried out on a periodic basis. The periodicity of such evaluation depends on the exposure, credit comfort on the said issuer / structure and the overall credit environment.

Apart from regular credit updates both internally and at the Investment Committee levels, the board is also appraised on a periodic basis, on all the credit exposures, their performance and the credit department's views on them going forward.

(ii) LIST OF SECTORS WHERE RCAM / RMF WOULD NOT BE INVESTING

The scheme will not invest in real estate sector and airline sector. This negative sector exposure is applicable for fixed income securities.

(iii) TYPE OF INSTRUMENTS IN WHICH THE SCHEMES PROPOSE TO INVEST

For the type of instruments in which the schemes propose to invest is detailed in point no. D (where will the scheme invest – Point No. 1 to 10)

(iv) INTENDED PORTFOLIO ALLOCATION

As per SEBI Circular No IMD/ DF/12 /2011 dated August 1, 2011 on Indicative portfolio or yield in close ended debt oriented mutual fund Scheme, the intended allocation for Reliance Dual Advantage Fixed Tenure Fund III – Plan C is as mentioned below. The floors and ceilings as disclosed below are within a range of 5% of the intended allocation (in %)

(The intended portfolio would be applicable only to the fixed income portfolio).

Instruments \ Credit Rating	AAA / A1 +	AA	A	BBB
NCDs		80% - 85%		
*CD, CP, CBLO/ Reverse Repos (Repos not including repo in corporate bonds) / Government securities / T-Bills / Liquid schemes	0% - 5%			

*This would include investment in unrated instruments however Liquid Schemes may or may not be rated

In addition to the above fixed income allocation, the scheme would also have investments in equity & equity related instruments (including options premium) in the range 5-20% in line with the details mentioned as a part of the Asset Allocation Pattern (Pg 9-10) of the said document.

In case the Investment Manager is of the view that the risk-reward of investments in equity and equity related securities (including options premium) is not in the best interest of the Unit holders at a given point in time, then the Investment Manager can deploy funds in Bank CDs (all not below the rating category AAA/A1+) / CBLs/ T-Bills / Government Securities / Reverse Repos (Repos not including repo in corporate bonds) / Repo (Repos not including repo in corporate bonds). The same will not form a part of the above intended portfolio allocation.

At the time of deployment, the Scheme will seek to invest into rated AA- or better fixed income assets issued by various entities operating in different sectors as defined by AMFI, while adhering to the sector cap limit as detailed in asset allocation pattern of the scheme.

The sector restriction applicable to the scheme is replicated below under point number 6.

In case RCAM has indicated some allocation for investments in instruments like derivatives /unrated papers, the total % age allocation to such instruments shall be mentioned at the time of launch of the individual series/plan as a part of the intended asset allocation pattern only.

It may be noted that detailing of credit rating/instruments shall be made similar to the current format as indicated above.

There shall be no variations between intended portfolio allocation as may be issued at the time of launch and final portfolio except on account of

1. The Scheme shall endeavour to invest in instruments having credit rating as indicated above or higher.

As per SEBI circular CIR/MIRSD/4/2011 dated June 15, 2011, Modifier "+"(plus) or "-"(minus) can be used with the rating symbols as they reflect the comparative standing within the category. For eg: in case AA has been mentioned, it will include AA- as well as AA+. In case an instrument has more than one publicly available rating, the more conservative rating will be considered for the purpose of investment. If an instrument is rated A1+ it will be equivalent to AAA for the above matrix.

For external factors such as revision in credit rating of instruments, valuation of security, etc. It may be noted that

- All the investment rating etc will be considered at the time of making the investments only i.e at the time of deployment (for the purpose of comparison).
- Positive movement of rating for a particular instrument may be continued to be allowed. However, in case of downgrades of a particular instrument, the portfolio manager shall endeavor to rebalance the portfolio on a best effort basis within a time period of not more than 30 days provided such a rebalancing is possible.

2. In case desired maturity and credit quality CP/NCDs are not available or also on the basis of the risk reward analysis, the scheme may invest in Bank CDs of highest rating (A1+ or equivalents)/ CBLOs/ Reverse Repos (Repo not including repo in corporate bonds) / Government Securities / T-Bills / Liquid schemes. Such deviation may continue till maturity, if suitable instruments of desired credit quality are not available.
3. Further, the above allocation may vary during the tenure of the scheme. Some of these instances are: (i) coupon inflow; (ii) the instrument is called or bought back by the issuer (iii) in anticipation of any adverse credit event (iv) cash flow/cash balance of less than Rs 5 Cr e.t.c. In case of such deviations, the scheme may invest in Bank CDs (A1+ or equivalents) / CBLOs/ Reverse Repos (Repo not including repo in corporate bonds) /G-sec/ T-Bills / Liquid schemes. Such deviation may continue till maturity, if suitable instruments of desired credit quality are not available. In case where cash is generated in the above instances and is deployed in short term deposits, such deployment will only be for temporary parking in line with SEBI regulations.
4. In case of individual securities maturity prior to the maturity date of the scheme and at the time of construction of the portfolio, investments may be made in cash and cash equivalents such as CBLO, Repo (Repos not including repo in corporate bonds), T-Bills, Liquid Schemes, CDs and short term bank Deposits
5. In case where investments in any Unrated Instruments is indicated and if they are not available, the scheme may invest in Bank CDs having credit rating indicated in the table above. The scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in unrated debt instruments issued by a single issuer and the total investment in unrated instruments shall not exceed 25% of the NAV of the scheme.
6. RCAM will ensure that total exposure of the scheme in a particular sector (excluding investments in Bank CDs, CBLO, G-Secs, T-Bills and AAA rated securities issued by Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks and such other instruments if any, as may be specified by SEBI from time to time) shall not exceed 30% or such other percentage of the net assets of the scheme, as prescribed by SEBI from time to time, unless the scheme has specifically been exempted from the requirement by SEBI.

An additional exposure to financial services sector (over and above the limit of 30%) not exceeding 10% of the net assets of the scheme shall be allowed by way of increase in exposure to Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) rated AA and above and registered with National Housing Bank (NHB). However, such total investment/ exposure in HFCs shall not exceed 30% of the net assets of the scheme or such other percentage of the net assets of the scheme, as prescribed by SEBI from time to time.

An example of the sector limit is given : Scheme AUM: Rs 100 Crs. The maximum investment in any particular sector would be Rs. 30 Crs.

Please note the above sectoral limit is not applicable for equity and equity related securities.

7. The range as indicated in the intended portfolio allocation depending on the risk return profile of the portfolio and subject to the availability of the securities, the fund manager may increase the allocation for AAA rated securities, while ensuring range of other securities is proportionately adjusted.

For the purpose of achieving / reverting back to desired portfolio allocation, wherever any time lines are mentioned, the fund manager will endeavor to achieve the same, on best effort basis and in the best interest of the investors taking into account market conditions and availability of desired credit and maturity.

It may be noted that the intended portfolio allocation will be determined at the time of launch of the scheme whereas the final portfolio for the purpose of determining deviations, if any, will be considered after 15 business days from the allotment of the scheme. Basis the same, RCAM will report in the next meeting of Board of Directors of Reliance Capital Asset Management Limited (RCAM) and Reliance Capital Trustee Co Limited the publicized percentage allocation and final portfolio.

For unlisted / non traded securities, where sector classification does not exist, RCAM will have the discretion to decide the classification as per their best judgment.

Where the cash in the scheme is parked in short term deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks pending deployment, the scheme shall abide by the following guidelines:

- "Short Term" for parking of funds shall be treated as a period not exceeding 91 days.
- Such short-term deposits shall be held in the name of the Scheme.
- The scheme shall not park more than 15% of the net assets in short term deposit(s) of all the scheduled commercial banks put together. However, such limit may be raised to 20% with prior approval of the Trustees.
- Parking of funds in short term deposits of associate and sponsor scheduled commercial banks together shall not exceed 20% of total deployment by the Mutual Fund in short term deposits.
- The scheme shall not park more than 10% of the net assets in short term deposit(s), with any one scheduled commercial bank including its subsidiaries.
- The scheme shall not park funds in short term deposit of a bank, which has invested in the Scheme.

The aforesaid limits shall not be applicable to term deposits placed as margins for trading in cash and derivatives market.

E. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES?

The fund management team will endeavor to maintain a consistent performance in the scheme by maintaining a balance between safety, liquidity and profitability aspects of various investments. The fund manager will try to achieve an optimal risk return balance for management of the fixed income portfolios.

The investments in debt instruments carry various risks like interest rate risk, liquidity risk, default risk, purchasing power risk etc. While they cannot be done away with, they can be minimized by diversification and effective use of hedging techniques.

The fund management team will take an active view of the interest rate movement by keeping a close watch on various parameters of the Indian economy, as well as developments in global markets.

Investment views / decisions will be taken on the basis of the following parameters:

1. Prevailing interest rate scenario
2. Quality of the security / instrument (including the financial health of the issuer)

3. Maturity profile of the instrument
4. Liquidity of the security
5. Growth prospects of the company / industry
6. Any other factors in the opinion of the fund management team

The equity portion of the scheme will invest in diversified portfolio of Equities & Equity Related Instruments (including options premium) across market capitalisation.

The funds will follow a bottom-up approach to stock-picking and choose companies across sectors. The Schemes will primarily focus on companies that have demonstrated characteristics such as market leadership, strong financials and quality management, and have the potential to create wealth for their shareholders by delivering steady performance through the ups and downs of the market. The Fund also expects to achieve the market linked appreciation (upside) by investing in premium of exchange traded options.

The Fund Manager may adopt different strategies considering the market scenario, and opportunities.

Risk Measurement /Control: The Fund Management proposes to use analytic risk management tools like VAR / convexity/ modified duration for effective portfolio management.

Debt Market In India

The Indian Debt market is facing major shift in the recent times. The substantial growth in Mutual Fund collections in the past few years have provided an easy route for the investors to channelise their savings into the debt market, which otherwise is largely dominated by Banks and other Institutional investors.

At present, the Indian debt market is dominated by issues of Central Government bonds, Corporate Debentures and PSU Bonds.

Brief details about the instruments are given below as on April 30, 2013.

Instruments	Listed/ Unlisted	Current Yield Range As on April 30, 2013.	Liquidity	Risk profile
Central Government Securities	Listed	7.42%- 7.97%	High	Low
Corporate Debentures / PSU Bonds	Listed	8.48%-8.52%	Moderate	Low
CDs (short term)	Unlisted	8.20%-8.40%	High	Low
Call Money	Unlisted	7.50%- 8.50%	High	Low
Mibor linked Papers	Listed	150-160 bps	Low	Low

A brief description about yields presently available on Central Govt. Securities /Bonds & Debentures of various maturities is as follows: Annualised yields (as April 30, 2013.) are:

Yrs	=< 1yr	2-6yrs	7-10yrs	11-20 yrs
Central Government securities	7.62%-7.64%	7.56%-7.95%	7.66%-7.96%	7.86%-8.11%
Debentures / Bonds (AAA rated)	8.48%-8.49%	8.48%-8.50%	8.48%-8.52%	-

The price and yield on various debt instruments fluctuate from time to time depending upon the macro economic situation, inflation rate, overall liquidity position, foreign exchange scenario, etc. Also, the price and yield varies according to maturity profile, credit risk etc.

Derivatives and Hedging Products:

The scheme may use derivative instruments like Interest rate swaps, Forward rate agreements or such other derivative instruments as may be introduced from time to time for the purpose of hedging and portfolio balancing as may be permitted under the Regulations and Guidelines.

An interest rate swap is a financial contract between two parties exchanging a stream of interest payments for a notional principal amount on multiple occasions during a specified period.

Typically, one party receives a pre-determined fixed rate of interest while the other party, receives a floating rate, which is linked to a mutually agreed benchmark with provision for mutually agreed periodic resets.

The fund intends to use derivatives for hedging & portfolio balancing as permitted under the SEBI Regulations & Guidelines. To hedge & balance the portfolio derivative instruments like interest rate swaps & forward rate agreements would be used to create synthetic fixed rate bonds/ floating rate bonds. We wish to submit that, creation of synthetic fixed rate bonds/floating rate bonds is a hedging and portfolio rebalancing technique.

An example is stated below to explain the Debt Derivatives

Swaps can be used to create synthetic fixed rate instruments.

Let us take the example of a 3 Yr floating rate bond with a spread of 50 bps (basis points) over a benchmark. Ordinarily, this fetches the investor a yield of the benchmark (which is floating) plus 50 bps on an annualized basis. However, by receiving the 3 yr fixed rate on the swap side, what happens is that the bond gets converted into a fixed rate bond. Let us assume that the 3 yr swap on the same benchmark is received for the same principal amount at the rate 7.25%. Broadly then, the investor receives fixed cash flows of 7.25%, pays the floating benchmark rate, and receives the floating rate of the bond (which comprise the benchmark rate and the "spread" of 50 bps). The floating cash flows of the benchmark cancel each other out and the investor is left with a synthetic fixed rate bond yielding him 7.75% (7.25% plus the 'spread' of 50bps). Thus through the swap, the floating rate bond gets converted 'synthetically' into a fixed rate bond.

Accounts are generally settled on a net basis on predetermined settlement dates. Accordingly, on each agreed payment date, amounts owed by each party is calculated by applying the agreed rate i.e. fixed in one case and floating in the other, on the notional amount. The party who owes the higher amount i.e. the difference between the interest rate amount and the floating interest rate amount or vice versa, makes a payment of the net amount. No principal amount is exchanged.

Generally, interest rate swaps involve exchange of a fixed rate to a floating rate of interest or vice versa. These are known as Plain Vanilla Swaps. The RBI has currently allowed only these swaps in the Indian market.

Example: The most common type of swaps is where one party agrees to pay a fixed rate of interest (fixed-rate payer) to the other party who agrees to pay a floating rate of interest (floating-rate payer). The payments are exchanged on designated dates during the life of the contract at agreed rates.

Suppose, the view on interest rate is that they would come down over the next three months if a particular investment is yielding a rate of return at 10% p.a. currently, the Fund Manager would like to lock-in this rate of return which in a downward interest rate scenario would appear attractive.

He, then, enters into a swap transaction with a counterparty that is willing to pay a fixed rate of 10% p.a. and accept a floating rate linked to say, MIBOR which would vary everyday but is currently at 7% p.a. The transaction would be represented thus: Receives fixed rate @ 10% p.a. RMF Counterparty B Pays Floating Rate MIBOR

Note:

1. No principal amount is exchanged. A notional principal amount is agreed upon for interest calculation purposes.
2. Only the difference between the two rates is exchanged at agreed intervals or payment dates. When fixed interest rate amount is higher, the fixed rate payer pays the difference amount i.e. fixed interest rate amount minus the floating interest rate amount or vice-versa.

Forward Rate Agreements (FRAs):

A FRA is a financial contract between parties agreeing to exchange interest payments for a notional principal amount on settlement dates for a specified period from start date to maturity date.

A FRA enables parties to fix interest cost on a future borrowing or fix an interest rate for a future investment.

Hedging a future asset:

Example: Suppose, RMF has funds to invest after two months for a period of three months. The Fund Manager expects interest rates to soften in the next two months. He, therefore, would like to lock-in the interest rate today for his investment to be made after two months. The instrument in which he wishes to invest is a 91-day Treasury Bill at 8.25% p.a. He, therefore, enters into an agreement where he sells a 2 x 5 FRA for a notional principal amount. 2 represents the start date of the FRA and 5 represents the maturity date or end date.

The details will be as under:

Asset: 91-day T' Bill

Tenor: 3 months commencing from 2 months from date of agreement.

Indicative 2 x 5 : 8.25% p.a.

Benchmark: 91-day T' Bill cut-off yield on the last auction preceding settlement date

So RMF receives 8.25% p.a. on the notional amount on settlement date. Counterparty will receive 91-day T' Bill cut-off rate on the 91-day T' Bill auction, on the auction just preceding the settlement date.

Both, IRS and FRAs can be thus effectively used as hedging products for interest rate risks.

Risk Factors:

Derivatives products carry the credit risk (risk of default by counterparty), market risk (due to market movements) and liquidity risk (due to lack of liquidity in derivatives).

1. No principal amount is exchanged. A notional principal amount is agreed upon for interest calculation purposes.
2. Only the difference between the two rates is exchanged at agreed intervals or payment dates. When fixed interest rate amount is higher, the fixed rate payer pays the difference amount i.e. fixed interest rate amount minus the floating interest rate amount or vice-versa.

An example is stated below to explain the Equity Derivatives

i. Index Futures

Benefits

- a. Investment in Stock Index Futures can give exposure to the index without directly buying the individual stocks. Appreciation in Index stocks can be effectively captured through investment in Stock Index Futures.
- b. The Fund can sell futures to hedge against market movements effectively without actually selling the stocks it holds.

The Stock Index futures are instruments designed to give exposure to the equity market indices. The Stock Exchange, Mumbai and The National Stock Exchange have started trading in index futures of 1, 2 and 3-month maturities. The pricing of an index future is the function of the underlying index and interest rates.

Illustration

Spot Index: 1070

1 month Nifty Future Price on day Rs. 1: 1075

Fund buys 100 lots

Each lot has a nominal value equivalent to 200 units of the underlying index

Let us say that on the date of settlement, the future price = Closing spot price = Rs. 1085

Profits for the Fund = (Rs. 1085 - Rs. 1075) * 100 lots * 200 = Rs 200,000

Please note that the above example is given for illustration purposes only.

The net impact for the Fund will be in terms of the difference between the closing price of the index and cost price (ignoring margins for the sake of simplicity). Thus, it is clear from the example that the profit or loss for the Fund will be the difference of the closing price (which can be higher or lower than the purchase price) and the purchase price. The risks associated with index futures are similar to the one with equity investments. Additional risks could be on account of illiquidity and hence mispricing of the future at the time of purchase.

ii. Buying Options

Benefits of buying a call option

Buying a call option on a stock or index gives the owner the right, but not the obligation, to buy the underlying stock / index at the designated strike price. Here the downside risks are limited to the premium paid to purchase the option.

Illustration

For example, if the fund buys a one-month call option on Satyam Computers at a strike of Rs. 150, the current market price being say Rs.151. The fund will have to pay a premium of say Rs. 15 to buy this call. If the stock price goes below Rs. 150 during the tenure of the call, the fund avoids the loss it would have incurred had it straightaway bought the stock instead of the call option. The fund gives up the premium of Rs. 15 that has to be paid in order to protect the fund from this probable downside. If the stock goes above Rs. 150, it can exercise its right and own Satyam Computers at a cost price of Rs. 150, thereby participating in the upside of the stock.

Benefits of buying a put option

Buying a put option on a stock originally held by the buyer gives him/her the right, but not the obligation, to sell the underlying stock at the designated strike price. Here the downside risks are limited to the premium paid to purchase the option.

Illustration

For example, if the fund owns Satyam computers and also buys a three month put option on Satyam Computers at a strike of Rs. 150, the current market price being say Rs.151. The fund will have to pay a premium of say Rs. 12 to buy this put. If the stock price goes below Rs. 150 during the tenure of the put, the fund can still exercise the put and sell the stock at Rs. 150, avoiding therefore any downside on the stock below Rs. 150. The fund gives up the fixed premium of Rs. 12 that has to be paid in order to protect the fund from this probable downside. If the stock goes above Rs. 150, say to Rs. 170, it will not exercise its option. The fund will participate in the upside of the stock, since it can now sell the stock at the prevailing market price of Rs. 170.

In terms of SEBI Circular Cir/IMD/DF/11/2010 dated August 18, 2010, following shall be applicable:

1. The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme.
2. Mutual Funds shall not write options or purchase instruments with embedded written options.
3. The total exposure related to option premium paid must not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme.
4. Cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days may be treated as not creating any exposure.
5. Exposure due to hedging positions may not be included in the above mentioned limits subject to the following:
 - a. Hedging positions are the derivative positions that reduce possible losses on an existing position in securities and till the existing position remains.
 - b. Hedging positions cannot be taken for existing derivative positions. Exposure due to such positions shall have to be added and treated under limits mentioned in Point 1.
 - c. Any derivative instrument used to hedge has the same underlying security as the existing position being hedged.
 - d. The quantity of underlying associated with the derivative position taken for hedging purposes does not exceed the quantity of the existing position against which hedge has been taken.
6. Exposure due to derivative positions taken for hedging purposes in excess of the underlying position against which the hedging position has been taken, shall be treated under the limits mentioned in point 1.
7. Definition of Exposure in case of Derivative Positions: Each position taken in derivatives shall have an associated exposure as defined under. Exposure is the maximum possible loss that may occur on a position. However, certain derivative positions may theoretically have unlimited possible loss. Exposure in derivative positions shall be computed as follows:

Position	Exposure
Long Future	Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts
Short Future	Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts
Option bought	Option Premium Paid * Lot Size * Number of Contracts.

8. Mutual Funds may enter into plain vanilla interest rate swaps for hedging purposes. The counter party in such transactions has to be an entity recognized as a market maker by RBI. Further, the value of the notional principal in such cases must not exceed the value of respective existing assets being hedged by the scheme. Exposure to a single counterparty in such transactions should not exceed 10% of the net assets of the scheme.

The AMC retains the right to enter into such derivative transactions as may be permitted by the SEBI regulations from time to time

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER POLICY:

Portfolio turnover is defined as lesser of purchases and sales as a percentage of the average corpus of the Scheme during a specified period of time. Portfolio turnover in the scheme will be a function of market opportunities. Consequently it is difficult to estimate with any reasonable measure of accuracy, the likely turnover in the portfolio. The AMC will endeavour to optimise portfolio turnover to optimise risk adjusted return keeping in mind the cost associated with it. A high portfolio turnover rate is not necessarily a drag on portfolio performance and may be representative of arbitrage opportunities that exist for securities held in the portfolio rather than an indication of change in AMC's view on a security etc. However, the AMC will take advantage of the opportunities that present themselves from time to time because of the inefficiencies in the securities markets.

F. FUNDAMENTAL ATTRIBUTES

Following are the fundamental attributes in accordance with Regulation 18(15)(A) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations, 1996:

1. Type of scheme

A close ended Hybrid scheme

2. Investment Objectives

a) Main Objective:

The Scheme seeks to generate returns and reduce interest rate volatility, through a portfolio of fixed income securities that are maturing on or before the maturity of the Scheme along with capital appreciation through equity exposure.

b) Investment Pattern:

Instrument	Asset Allocation		Risk Profile
	Minimum	Maximum	
Debt Securities ^{5*}	65%	95%	Low to Medium
Money Market Instruments*	0%	30%	Low to Medium
Equities & Equity related Instruments (including options premium) ⁵	5% ¹	20%	Medium to High

⁵Investments in Derivatives could be made as per applicable Regulatory guidelines including investments in Options. The option premium shall be for the purpose of exposure to derivative instruments which shall be restricted to long call options. The options premium offers the actual equity market exposure. In such cases, the total exposure related to option premium paid shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme. Moreover, this upper limit of 20%, for investments in options premium, if any, shall be applicable only at the time of investment. If due to market actions the value of options appreciates/depreciates resulting in breach of the limit of 20%, the fund manager may or may not rebalance the portfolio and may run with the ongoing exposure. However, if the fund manager sells the option before maturity, the reinvestment will be subject to maximum 20% limit as per the applicable duration on option premium. In case of debt Derivatives, it may be used to create synthetic fixed rate bond/ floating rate bonds. The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme. The maturity of the securities (as mentioned in the asset allocation) will be on or before the maturity of the scheme. The scheme may intermittently take exposure in equity and equity related instruments based on market conditions with an endeavor to seek capital appreciation.

* The fund will try and invest in debt instruments of tenor closely matching the tenor of the scheme to maximize returns for investors and minimize reinvestment risk. However, on a temporary basis, allocation could be made to Money Market Instruments pending final deployment and based on the availability & attractiveness of matching maturity assets. Money Market Instruments may also be used for temporary deployment pending equity allocation and towards the end of the scheme tenor for deploying cash against maturing assets

¹ The fund manager during certain short periods of time based on market conditions and strategies adopted in the interest of investors may have a nil exposure in equities and equity related instruments. This would be done with the intent of capitalizing on the upside of equity returns and limit its downside. In case the Investment Manager is of the view that the risk-reward of investments in equity and equity related securities (including options premium) is not in the best interest of the Unit holders at a given point in time, then the Investment Manager can deploy funds in Bank CDs (all not below the rating category AAA/A1+) / CBLOs/ T-Bills / Government Securities / Reverse Repos (Repos not including repo in corporate bonds) / Repo (Repos not including repo in corporate bonds) .

The Scheme shall not invest in Securitized Debt, Foreign Securities or engage in Short Selling. However scheme shall engage in securities lending for equity investments, in line with the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, Securities Lending Scheme, 1997, SEBI Circular No MFD/CIR/ 01/ 047/99 dated February 10, 1999, SEBI Circular no. SEBI / IMD / CIR No 14 / 187175/ 2009 dated December 15, 2009, SEBI circular No MRD/DoP/SE/Dep/ Cir-14/2007 dated December 20, 2007 notifying framework for short selling and borrowing and lending of securities and such other applicable guidelines as may be amended from time to time

The investment managers would have the flexibility to invest the debt component into floating rate debt securities in order to reduce the impact of rising interest rates in the economy. The scheme may invest in government securities, or securities which are supported by the Central or a State Government, up to the extent of its debt/ money market allocation. The equity component of the scheme will primarily focus on companies that have demonstrated characteristics such as market leadership, strong financials and quality management, and have the potential to create wealth for their shareholders by delivering steady performance through the ups and downs of the market. The scheme will not invest in debt securities that may have a coupon or payout linked to the performance of an equity/ equity index as an underlying (popularly known as 'equity related debentures'). Derivatives may be used to create synthetic fixed rate bond/ floating rate bonds. Gross investments in securities under the Scheme which includes equities & equity related instruments/ securities, debt securities Money Market Instruments and derivatives will not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme.

RCAM will ensure that total exposure of the scheme in a particular sector (excluding investments in Bank CDs, CBLO, G-Secs, T-Bills and AAA rated securities issued by Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks and such other instruments if any, as may be specified by SEBI from time to time) shall not exceed 30% or such other percentage of the net assets of the scheme, as prescribed by SEBI from time to time, unless the scheme has specifically been exempted from the requirement by SEBI.

An additional exposure to financial services sector (over and above the limit of 30%) not exceeding 10% of the net assets of the scheme shall be allowed by way of increase in exposure to Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) rated AA and above and registered with National Housing Bank (NHB). However, such total investment/ exposure in HFCs shall not exceed 30% of the net assets of the scheme or such other percentage of the net assets of the scheme, as prescribed by SEBI from time to time.

An example of the sector limit is given : Scheme AUM: Rs 100 Crs. The maximum investment in any particular sector would be Rs. 30 Crs

Note : The sector classification shall be basis the data provided by Association of Mutual Fund in India

Please note the above sectoral limit is not applicable for equity and equity related securities.

The RCAM/Trustees reserve the right to change the above pattern in the interest of the investors depending on the market conditions and will endeavor to rebalance the portfolio in tune with the aforesaid asset allocation pattern within 1 month of deviation, if any. The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme. The Scheme shall have a separate portfolio.

3. Terms of Issue

a) Liquidity provisions such as repurchase/redemption of units -

Reliance Dual Advantage Fixed Tenure Fund III – Plan C, being a close ended Hybrid scheme; the units can be purchased only during the New Fund Offer (NFO) period of the scheme.

No redemption/repurchase of units shall be allowed prior to the maturity of the Scheme.

The Regulations require that every close-ended scheme (except Equity Linked Saving Scheme) shall be mandatorily listed on a recognised stock exchange. The units of the scheme will be listed on the National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE). However the trustees reserve the right to list the units of the scheme on any other Stock Exchange. Since units are proposed to be listed on the NSE, an investor can buy/sell units of the Scheme on a continuous basis on the NSE and other recognized stock exchanges where units will be listed.

Investors will not be able to redeem their units during the tenor of the Scheme and there will be redemption by the fund on the maturity of the Scheme. However the units held in dematerialized form can be traded on the Stock Exchange.

The requirement of minimum investment will not be applicable on listing of units. The trading lot is one unit of the scheme. Investors can purchase units at market prices, which may be at a premium /discount to the NAV of the scheme depending upon the demand and supply of units at the exchanges.

Buying / selling units on the stock exchange are just like buying / selling any other normal listed securities. If an investor has bought units, an investor has to pay the purchase amount to the broker /sub-broker such that the amount paid is realised before the funds pay-in day of the settlement cycle on the exchange. If an investor has sold units, an investor has to deliver the units to the broker/sub broker before the securities pay-in day of the settlement cycle on the exchange.

Units held in dematerialized form can only be traded on the Stock Exchange, where the units are listed.

b) Aggregate Fees and expenses charged to the Scheme

i) New Fund Offer (NFO) Expenses

These expenses are incurred for the purpose of various activities related to the NFO like sales and distribution fees paid marketing and advertising, registrar expenses, printing and stationary, bank charges etc.

The NFO expenses shall be borne by the AMC.

ii) Annual Scheme Recurring Expenses

Expense Ratio : These are the fees and expenses for operating the scheme. These expenses include Investment Management and Advisory Fee charged by the AMC and other expenses as given in the table below:

The AMC has estimated that following % of the daily net assets of the scheme will be charged to the scheme as expenses. For the actual current expenses being charged, the investor should refer to the website of the mutual fund.

Particulars	% of Net Assets
Investment Management and Advisory Fees	Upto 2.25%
Trustee fee	
Audit fees	
Custodian fees	
RTA Fees	
Marketing & Selling expense incl. agent commission	
Cost related to investor communications	
Cost of fund transfer from location to location	
Cost of providing account statements and dividend redemption cheques and warrants	
Costs of statutory Advertisements	
Cost towards investor education & awareness (at least 2 bps)	
Brokerage & transaction cost over and above 12 bps and 5 bps for cash and derivative market trades resp.	
Service tax on expenses other than investment and advisory fees	
Service tax on brokerage and transaction cost	
Other Expenses #	
Maximum total expense ratio (TER) permissible under Regulation 52 (6) (c) (i) and (6) (a)	Upto 2.25%
Additional expenses under regulation 52 (6A) (c)#	Upto 0.20%
Additional expenses for gross new inflows from specified cities	Upto 0.30%

(# Expenses charged under the said parameters shall be in line with the Regulation 52 of SEBI (MF) Regulations or such other basis as specified by SEBI from time to time.)

These estimates have been made in good faith as per the information available to the Investment Manager based on past

experience but the total expenses shall not exceed the limits permitted by SEBI. Types of expenses charged shall be as per the SEBI (MF) Regulations. The purpose of the above table is to assist the investor in understanding the various costs and expenses that an investor in the scheme will bear directly or indirectly.

Mutual funds /AMCs may charge service tax on investment and advisory fees to the scheme in addition to the maximum limit as prescribed in regulation 52 of the SEBI Regulations.

Service tax on other than investment and advisory fees, if any, shall be borne by the scheme within the maximum limit as per regulation 52 of the SEBI Regulations.

Mutual Funds/AMCs will annually set apart at least 2 basis points on daily net assets within the maximum limit as per regulation 52 of the SEBI Regulations for investor education and awareness initiatives.

Service tax on brokerage and transaction cost paid for execution of trade, if any, shall be within the limit prescribed under regulation 52 of the SEBI Regulations.

Direct Plan shall have a lower expense ratio excluding distribution expenses, commission, and no commission shall be paid from such plan. Accordingly, considering the current market situations, it is estimated investors in "Direct Plan - Growth Plan" and "Direct Plan - Dividend Plan" shall be charged atleast 5 bps (annualised) less expense ratio as compared to the "Growth Plan" and "Dividend Plan". Further, it may be noted that it is just an estimate and actual expenses charged may be higher or lower than this in line with SEBI Regulations

However, no Investment Management fees would be charged on RCAM's investment in the Scheme. The Trustee Company, shall be entitled to receive a sum computed @ 0.05% of the Unit Capital of all the Schemes of RMF on 1st April each year or a sum of Rs.5,00,000/- whichever is lower or such other sum as may be agreed from time to time in accordance with the SEBI Regulations or any other authority, from time to time.

The total expenses of the scheme including the investment management and advisory fee shall not exceed the limits stated in Regulation 52(6) which are as follows:

- (i) On the first Rs. 100 crore of the daily net assets 2.25%;
- (ii) On the next Rs. 300 crore of the daily net assets 2.00%;
- (iii) On the next Rs. 300 crore of the daily net assets 1.75%;
- (iv) On the balance of the assets 1.50%;

In addition to the limits specified in regulation 52(6), the following costs or expenses may be charged to the scheme as per new sub regulation 6A, namely-

- (a) Brokerage and Transaction costs incurred for the execution of trades may be capitalized to the extent of 0.12 per cent of the value of trades in case of cash market transactions and 0.05 per cent of the value of trades in case of derivatives transactions. Any payment towards brokerage and transaction costs incurred for the execution of trades, over and above the said 0.12 per cent and 0.05 per cent for cash market transactions and derivatives transactions respectively may be charged to the scheme within the maximum limit of Total Expense Ratio (TER) as prescribed under Regulation 52 of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. Any expenditure in excess of the said prescribed limit (including brokerage and transaction costs, if any) shall be borne by the AMC or by the Trustee or Sponsors.;
- (b) expenses not exceeding of 0.30 per cent of daily net assets, if the new inflows from such cities as specified by the Board from time to time are at least -
 - (i) 30 per cent of gross new inflows in the scheme, or;
 - (ii) 15 per cent of the average assets under management (year to date) of the scheme, whichever is higher:

Provided that if inflows from such cities is less than the higher of sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (ii), such expenses on daily net assets of the scheme shall be charged on proportionate basis:

Provided further that expenses charged under this clause shall be utilized for distribution expenses incurred for bringing inflows from such cities.

Provided further that amount incurred as expense on account of inflows from such cities shall be credited back to the scheme in case the said inflows are redeemed within a period of one year from the date of investment;

- (c) additional expenses, incurred towards different heads mentioned under sub-regulations (2) and (4), not exceeding 0.20 per cent of daily net assets of the scheme."

The Fund will strive to reduce the level of these expenses so as to keep them well within the maximum limits allowed by SEBI.

Expenses on an ongoing basis will not exceed the following percentage of the daily net assets or such maximum limits as may be specified by SEBI Regulations from time to time.

The recurring expenses incurred in excess of the limits specified by SEBI (MF) Regulations will be borne by the AMC or by the Trustee or the Sponsor.

c) Any safety net or guarantee provided – Not Applicable

In accordance with Regulation 18(15A) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations, the Trustees shall ensure that no change in the fundamental attributes of the Scheme and the Plan(s) / Option(s) thereunder or the trust or fee and expenses payable or any other change which would modify the Scheme and the Plan(s) / Option(s) thereunder and affect the interests of Unitholders is carried out unless:

- i. A written communication about the proposed change is sent to each Unitholder and an advertisement is given in one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation as well as in a newspaper published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the Mutual Fund is situated; and
- ii. The Unitholders are given an option for a period of 30 days to exit at the prevailing Net Asset Value without any exit load.

G. HOW WILL THE SCHEME BENCHMARK ITS PERFORMANCE?

Crisil MIP Blended Fund Index

An index of this kind, generally serves as an indicator for all the market participants in the category, to benchmark their performance against the index. The portfolios are similar not only in term of the construct but also in terms of risk return parameters in question. Using this benchmark shall provide the investor with an independent and representative comparison with the fund Portfolio.

H. WHO MANAGES THE SCHEME?

Name	Age	Educational Qualification	Type and Nature of past experience including assignments held during the past 10 years	Name of the Scheme managed
Krishan Daga	39	B.Com.	<p>Over 21 years of experience in capital markets May 2008 till date Reliance Capital Asset Management Limited Fund Manager – Equity : Managing funds and Portfolio analysis based on quantitative skills</p> <p>February 2008 till April 2008 Reliance Capital Asset Management Limited Vice President – Equity : Portfolio analysis based on quantitative skills</p> <p>July 2007 till January 2008 Reliance Capital Limited Vice President : Managing Database /quantitative analysis</p> <p>June 2006 till July 2008 Deutsche Securities, Quantitative Analyst: Marketing Database /quantitative products.</p> <p>February 2006 till June 2006 B&K Securities, Database Analyst : Managing Database / quantitative analysis</p> <p>July 2005 till January 2006 Brics Securities, Database Analyst : Managing Database / quantitative analysis</p> <p>October 2004 till July 2005 J P Morgan Securities, Associate : Managing Database / quantitative analysis</p> <p>April 1995 till October 2004 HSBC Securities, Statistician : Managing Database / quantitative analysis</p>	<p>R*Shares Banking Exchange Traded Fund</p> <p>Reliance Index Fund – Nifty Plan</p> <p>Reliance Index Fund – Sensex Plan</p> <p>Reliance Arbitrage Advantage Fund</p> <p>Reliance Quant Plus Fund</p> <p>All series of Reliance Dual Advantage Fixed Tenure Fund II</p>
Anju Chajjer	37	B.Com., Chartered Accountant	<p>October 2007 onwards Reliance Capital Asset Management Ltd., Fund Manager – Managing investments for Debt Schemes.</p> <p>December 1997 – September 2007 National Insurance co. Ltd., Investment of Funds in G–Sec, Bonds, Money Market Instruments. Compliance with IRDA Guidelines.</p> <p>December 1996 – November 1997 D.C. Dharewa & Co. Conducting Audit for the firm and reporting to the Proprietor.</p>	<p>Reliance Money Manager Fund – Since October, 2009</p> <p>Reliance Medium Term Fund – Since October 2009</p> <p>Reliance Liquidity Fund – Since October, 2009</p> <p>All series of Reliance Dual Advantage Fixed Tenure Fund – Since May, 2010</p> <p>All series of Reliance Dual Advantage Fixed Tenure Fund II – Since February, 2012</p>

I. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS?

The investment policy of the scheme complies with the rules, regulations and guidelines laid out in SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. As per the Regulations, specifically the Seventh Schedule, the following investment limitations are currently applicable:

- The Scheme shall not invest more than 15% of its NAV in debt instruments issued by a single issuer which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency authorised to carry out such activity under the Act. Such investment limit may be extended to 20% of the NAV of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees and the Board of asset management company.
 Provided that such limit shall not be applicable for investments in Government securities.
- The Scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in unrated debt instruments issued by a single issuer and the total investment in such instruments shall not exceed 25% of the NAV of the scheme. All such investments shall be made with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees and the Board of asset management company.

Note: Debentures, irrespective of any residual maturity period (above or below one year), shall attract the investment restrictions as applicable for debt instruments as specified above. Further, it is clarified that the investment limits mentioned above are applicable to all debt securities which are issued by public bodies/institutions such as electricity boards, municipal corporations, state transport corporations etc. guaranteed by either central or state government. Government securities issued by central/state government or on its behalf by RBI are exempt from the above referred investment limits.

3. The Scheme shall not invest more than thirty percent of its net assets in money market instruments of an issuer:
Provided that such limit shall not be applicable for investments in Government securities, treasury bills and collateralized borrowing and lending obligations.
4. The Mutual Fund under all its schemes taken together will not own more than 10% of any companies paid up capital carrying voting rights.
5. Transfers of investments from one scheme to another scheme in the Mutual Fund shall be allowed only if:
 - i. Such transfers are done at the prevailing market price for quoted instruments on spot basis;
 - ii. The securities so transferred shall be in conformity with the investment objectives & policies of the Scheme to which such transfer has been made.
6. The Scheme may invest in another scheme under the same asset management company or in any other mutual fund without charging any fees, provided the aggregate inter scheme investments made by all Schemes under the same management company or in schemes under the management of any other AMC shall not exceed 5% of NAV of the Mutual Fund.
7. The Mutual Fund shall buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relative securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities and shall in no case put itself in a position whereby it has to make short sale or carry forward transactions or engage in badla finance :
 - a. **Provided** that a mutual fund may engage in short selling of securities in accordance with the framework relating to short selling and securities lending and borrowing specified by the Board. However, Reliance Dual Advantage Fixed Tenure Fund III - Plan C shall not engage in Short Selling therefore to this extent the said clause shall not be applicable.
 - b. Further, the scheme shall engage in securities lending only to the extent of equity investments subject to following guidelines approve by the Board of AMC and Trustee.
 - A scheme (only to the extent of equity investments) should not lend more than 5% of its Net Assets to a single counterparty.
 - Within the parameters of the Investment policy, the fund manager would have discretion to stocks lent by up to 10% of the net assets of a particular scheme.
 - Above limit can be extended to 15% of the net assets of the scheme, with the approval of the investment committee. Proposal to lend beyond 10% and upto 15% of the scheme's net assets should be initiated by the fund manager and placed before the Investment Committee by the Head Equities.
The investment committee will approve a list of counterparties with whom stock-lending activities can be carried out.
 - c. **Provided further** that a mutual fund may enter into derivatives transactions in a recognized stock exchange, subject to the framework specified by the Board.
 - d. Provided further that sale of government security already contracted for purchase shall be permitted in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India in this regard.
8. The Fund shall get the securities purchased or transferred in the name of the Fund on account of the concerned scheme, wherever investments are intended to be of a long-term nature.
9. The fund's schemes shall not make any investment in:
 - i. Any unlisted security of an associate or group company of the sponsor
 - ii. Any security issued by way of private placement by an associate or group company of the sponsor
 - iii. The listed securities of group companies of the sponsor which is in excess of 25% of the net assets of the scheme.
10. The Scheme shall not invest in a fund of funds scheme.
11. Pending deployment of funds of the scheme in securities in terms of the investment objectives and policies of the scheme, the Mutual Fund can invest the fund of the scheme in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks subject to the guidelines as applicable from time to time.
12. No term loans for any purpose will be advanced by the Scheme.
13. The Fund shall not invest more than 5% of its NAV in the unlisted equity shares or equity related instruments.
14. The Scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in equity shares/equity related instruments of any company. Provided that, the limit of 10% shall not be applicable for investments in index fund or sector/industry specific scheme.
15. In case any company has invested more than 5% of the net asset value of a scheme, the investment made by that scheme or by any other scheme of the same Mutual Fund in that company or its subsidiaries, if any, shall be brought to the notice of the Trustees by RCAM and be disclosed in the half-yearly and annual accounts with justification for such investment provided that the latter investment has been made within one year of the date of the former investment calculated on either side.
16. The Scheme will comply with any other regulations applicable to the investments of mutual funds from time to time.
17. Aggregate value of 'illiquid securities' of the Scheme, which are defined as non-traded, thinly traded and unlisted equity shares, shall not exceed 15% of the total assets of the Scheme.
18. RCAM will ensure that total exposure of the scheme in a particular sector (excluding investments in Bank CDs, CBLO, G-Secs, T-Bills

and AAA rated securities issued by Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks and such other instruments if any, as may be specified by SEBI from time to time) shall not exceed 30% or such other percentage of the net assets of the scheme, as prescribed by SEBI from time to time, unless the scheme has specifically been exempted from the requirement by SEBI.

An additional exposure to financial services sector (over and above the limit of 30%) not exceeding 10% of the net assets of the scheme shall be allowed by way of increase in exposure to Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) rated AA and above and registered with National Housing Bank (NHB). However, such total investment/ exposure in HFCs shall not exceed 30% of the net assets of the scheme or such other percentage of the net assets of the scheme, as prescribed by SEBI from time to time.

An example of the sector limit is given : Scheme AUM: Rs 100 Crs. The maximum investment in any particular sector would be Rs. 30 Crs.

19. The Fund shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs of the Fund for the purpose of repurchase / Redemption of Units or payment of interest and Dividend to the Unitholders.

Provided that the Fund shall not borrow more than 20% of the net assets of any individual Scheme and the duration of the borrowing shall not exceed a period of 6 months.

All investment restrictions stated above shall be applicable at the time of making investment.

The Scheme will not enter into any transaction which exposes it to unlimited liabilities or results in the encumbering of its assets in any way so as to expose them to unlimited liability.

These investment limitations / parameters as expressed / linked to the net asset / net asset value / capital, shall in the ordinary course, apply as at the date of the most recent transaction or commitment to invest. Changes do not have to be effected merely because of appreciation or depreciation in value or by reason of the receipt of any rights, bonuses or benefits in the nature of capital or of any scheme of arrangement or for amalgamation, reconstruction or exchange, or at any repayment or redemption or other reason outside the control of the Fund, any such limits would thereby be breached. If these limits are exceeded for reasons beyond its control, AMC shall adopt as a priority objective the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of the Unit holders.

The Trustee Company / AMC may alter these above stated limitations from time to time, and also to the extent the Regulations change, so as to permit the Scheme to make its investments in the full spectrum of permitted investments in order to achieve its investment objectives & policies. As such all investments of the Scheme will be made in accordance with the Regulations, including Schedule VII thereof and the Fundamental Attributes of this Scheme.

At RMF, to ensure robust risk management and adequate portfolio diversification internal Investment policy for various debt schemes has been framed. The investment policy at RMF specifies limits both on overall basis (across all schemes) as well as on individual scheme level. Guidelines for following parameters for liquid as well as non liquid schemes have been specified in the policy:

1. **Eligible Instruments:** Defines the eligible instruments where the scheme can invest
2. **Minimum Liquidity:** Defines the instruments considered as liquid instruments and the minimum investments in these instruments as a percentage of total net assets
3. **Maximum Illiquid component:** Defines the instruments considered as illiquid and the maximum investment that can be made in these instruments as a percentage of net assets.
4. **Rating:** Defines minimum and/ or maximum investment in a particular rating as a percentage of total portfolios.
5. **Maturity:** Defined the weighted average maturity of a portfolio. Also defines the weighted average maturity, maximum and maturity for certain asset types like corporate bond, Gilts etc.

Investment by the AMC in the Scheme

RCAM reserves the right to invest its own funds in the Scheme upto a maximum extent of its networth. As per The Regulations, such investments are permitted, subject to disclosure being made in the Scheme Information Document. Further, RCAM shall not charge any fees on its investment in the Scheme, unless allowed to do so under The Regulations in the future.

J. HOW HAS THE SCHEME PERFORMED?

This Scheme is a new scheme and does not have any performance track record.

III. UNITS AND OFFER

This section provides details you need to know for investing in the scheme.

A. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO)

New Fund Offer Period

This is the period during which a new scheme sells its units to the investors.

Scheme	Duration/Tenor*	New Fund Offer Opens	New Fund Offer Closes
Reliance Dual Advantage Fixed Tenure Fund III – Plan C	36 months & 13 days days from the date of allotment of units	May 17, 2013	May 31, 2013

*The maturity period will be calculated from the date of allotment of units. However if the maturity date falls on a non working day, the succeeding working day shall be considered for the purpose of maturity date of the Scheme.

RCAM reserves the right to extend the closing date, but not later than 15 days from the opening date of the new fund offer.

<p>New Fund Offer Price This is the price per unit that the investors have to pay to invest during the NFO.</p>	The New Fund Offer price will be Rs. 10/- per unit.
<p>Minimum Amount for Application in the NFO</p>	Rs. 5000/- per option and in multiples of Re. 1 thereafter.
<p>Minimum Target amount This is the minimum amount required to operate the scheme and if this is not collected during the NFO period, then all the investors would be refunded the amount invested without any return. However, if AMC fails to refund the amount within five business days, interest as specified by SEBI (currently 15% p.a.) will be paid to the investors from the expiry of five business days from the date of closure of the subscription period.</p>	Rs.20 Crore.
<p>Maximum amount to be raised (if any) This is the maximum amount which can be collected during the NFO period, as decided by the AMC</p>	There will not be any limit on the amount to be raised and the Fund will make full and firm allotment against all valid applications.
<p>Plans / Options offered</p>	<p>The Scheme will have four Plans/Options: (a) Growth Option (b) Dividend payout Option (c) Direct Plan – Growth Option (d) Direct Plan – Dividend Payout Option</p> <p>Growth Option / Direct Plan – Growth Option : No dividend distribution is envisaged under this option. The income attributable to the units allotted under this option will continue to remain invested in the option and will be reflected in the Net Asset Value of units under the option.</p> <p>Dividend Payout Option / Direct Plan – Dividend Payout Option : Distribution of dividend will be subject to the availability of distributable surplus, as computed in accordance with the SEBI Regulations and the Mutual Fund reserves the right to declare dividends during the interim period. There is no assurance or guarantee as to the rate and frequency of dividend distribution. Dividends as and when declared will be paid to eligible unitholders of record, within 30 days of the declaration of dividend. The actual date of declaration of dividend will be notified by display at the designated investor service centers.</p> <p>Investors are required to clearly indicate the plans/options in the application form of the scheme. In the absence of clear indication as to the choice of Option (Growth or Dividend Payout), by default, the units will be allotted under the Growth Option of the scheme</p> <p>In case ARN code is mentioned in the application form, but "Direct Plan" is indicated against the Scheme name, ARN code will be ignored and the application will be processed under Direct Plan. If the investor does not mention Direct against the scheme name and the ARN code is also not provided the default allotment would be made in the Direct Plan.</p> <p>Effect of Dividends Whenever dividends are paid, the net asset value attributable to unitholders in the respective Dividend Plans will stand reduced by an amount equivalent to the product of the number of units eligible for dividend and the gross amount of dividend per unit declared on the record date. The NAV of the Unitholders in the Growth Option will remain unaffected by the payment of dividend. The AMC reserves the right to introduce a new Plan/ Option at a later date.</p>

<p>Dividend Policy</p>	<p>Dividend declaration / distribution shall be made in accordance with SEBI circular no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No.1/64057/06 dated April 4, 2006 or any amendment thereto from time to time.</p> <p>Record date shall be the date which will be considered for the purpose of determining the eligibility of investors whose names appear on the register of unit holders for receiving dividends. Further, the NAV shall be adjusted to the extent of dividend distribution and statutory levy, if any, at the close of business hours on record date.</p>
<p>Allotment</p>	<p>All applicants, whose applications are valid in all respects and whose payment has been received / realised shall receive full and firm allotment of units.</p> <p>The process of allotment of units and mailing of account statement will be completed within five business days from the date of closure of the new fund offer period. The AMC / Fund retain the right to reject any application without assigning any reason.</p> <p>Upon allotment, an Account Statement, showing the number of units, allotted will be sent to each unit holder. The Account Statement shall be non transferable.</p> <p>The Fund reserves right to provide the account statement / transaction confirmation slip to investor through an alternative mechanism as may be decided by the Fund, from time to time with the consent of the investor, which may include electronic means of communication such as e-mail. For example, if an investor redeems or switches his units to another scheme / plan through the internet, then an on-line account statement / transaction confirmation may be provided to the investor or the same may be sent to his email address.</p> <p>All Units will rank pari passu amongst Units within the same Scheme / Plan as to assets, earnings and the receipt of dividend distribution, if any.</p> <p>In case of Unitholder who have provided their e-mail address the Fund will provide the Account Statement only through e-mail message, subject to SEBI Regulations and unless otherwise required. Subject to the SEBI Regulations, the AMC / Trustee may reject any application received in case the application is found invalid/incomplete or for any other reason in their sole discretion. All allotments will be provisional, subject to realisation of payment instrument and subject to the AMC having been reasonably satisfied about receipt of clear funds.</p> <p>No Account Statements will be issued to investors opted to hold units in dematerialized mode.</p>
<p>Refund</p>	<p>If any application is rejected, full amount will be refunded within five business days of closure of the NFO. No interest will be payable on any subscription money refunded within five business days. If refunded later than five business days, interest @ 15% p.a. for the delay period will be paid to the applicant and borne by the AMC for the period from the day following the date of expiry of five business days until the actual date of the refund.</p> <p>Refund orders will be marked "A/c. payee only" and drawn in the name of the applicant in the case of a sole applicant and in the name of the first applicant in all other cases, mentioning the bank account number and bank name of the sole / first applicant, as specified in the application form. In case the bank account details are not available or incomplete, the refund order will be issued without the bank account details of the applicant at the applicant's own risk.</p> <p>The bank and/ or collection charges, if any, will be borne by the applicant. All the refund payments will be sent by registered post or courier service or as required under The Regulations.</p>
<p>Who can invest</p> <p>This is an indicative list and you are requested to consult your financial advisor to ascertain whether the scheme is suitable to your risk profile.</p>	<p>The following is an indicative list of persons who can invest in the Scheme:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resident Indian adult individuals, either singly or jointly (not exceeding three); 2. Minor through parent / lawful guardian; 3. Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) / Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) on full repatriation basis or on non-repatriation basis; 4. A Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) through its Karta; 5. Companies, bodies corporate, public sector undertakings, association of persons or bodies of individuals and societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860; 6. Religious and Charitable Trusts, Wakfs or endowments of private trusts (subject to receipt of necessary approvals as required) and Private Trusts authorised to invest in mutual fund schemes under their trust deeds; 7. Partnership Firms constituted under Partnership Act, 1932; 8. Banks (incl. Co-operative Banks and Regional Rural Banks) 9. Financial Institutions; 10. Army, Air Force, Navy and other para-military funds and eligible institutions; 11. Scientific and Industrial Research Organisations; 12. Provident / Pension / Gratuity and such other Funds as and when permitted to invest; 13. International Multilateral Agencies approved by the Government of India / RBI ; 14. The Trustee, AMC or Sponsor or their associates (if eligible and permitted under prevailing laws); and 15. A Mutual Fund through its schemes, including Fund of Funds schemes. 16. Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) registered with SEBI on full repatriation basis; 17. Qualified Foreign Investor (QFI) ⁵

	<p>Note</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) residing abroad / Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) have been granted a general permission by Reserve Bank of India Schedule 5 of the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) Regulations, 2000 for investing in / redeeming units of the mutual funds subject to conditions set out in the aforesaid regulations. 2. In case of application under a Power of Attorney or by a limited company or a corporate body or an eligible institution or a registered society or a trust fund, the original Power of Attorney or a certified true copy duly notarised or the relevant resolution or authority to make the application as the case may be, or duly notarised copy thereof, alongwith a certified copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and/or bye-laws and / or trust deed and / or partnership deed and Certificate of Registration should be submitted. The officials should sign the application under their official designation. A list of specimen signatures of the authorised officials, duly certified / attested should also be attached to the Application Form. In case of a Trust / Fund it shall submit a resolution from the Trustee(s) authorising such purchases and redemptions. 3. RCAM reserves the right to invest its own funds in the Scheme(s) upto a maximum extent of its network. In terms of The Regulations, such investments are permitted, subject to disclosure being made in the respective Scheme Scheme Information Documents (s). Further, RCAM shall not charge any fees on its investment in the Scheme (s), unless allowed to do so under The Regulations in the future. 4. It is expressly understood that at the time of investment, the investor/unit holder has the express authority to invest in units of the Scheme and the AMC / Trustee / Mutual Fund will not be responsible if such investment is ultravires the relevant constitution. 5. For further details please refer Statement of Additional Information (SAI) 6. RCAM reserves the right to include / exclude new / existing categories of investors to invest in this Scheme from time to time, subject to The Regulations, if any. 7. A Minor unit holder, upon becoming a major, is required to inform the AMC/ Registrar about attaining majority and provide his specimen signature duly authenticated by his banker as well as his details of bank account and PAN to enable the Registrar to update the records and allow him to operate the Account in his own right / capacity as an individual.
<p>Where can you submit the filled up applications</p>	<p>Investors may submit the duly completed application forms along with the payment instrument at any of the Designated Investor Service Centres mentioned in this Scheme Information Document or any other location designated as such by the AMC, at a later date. The addresses of the Designated Investor Service Centres are given at the end of this Scheme Information Document and also on the website, www.reliancecmutual.com</p> <p>Investors in cities other than where the Designated Investor Service Centres (DISC) are located, may forward their application forms to any of the nearest DISC, accompanied by Demand Draft/s payable locally at that DISC.</p> <p>As per the directives issued by SEBI, it is mandatory for an investor to declare his/her bank account number in the application form. This is to safeguard the interest of unit holders from loss or theft of their redemption cheques / DDs. Investors are requested to provide their bank details in the Application Form failing which the same will be rejected as per current Regulations.</p> <p>ASBA applications can be submitted only at Self Certified Syndicate Bank (SCSB) at their designated branches. List of SCSBs and their designated branches shall be displayed on the SEBI's website (www.sebi.gov.in).</p>
<p>How to Apply</p>	<p>Please refer to the SAI and Application form for the instructions.</p>
<p>Listing</p>	<p>The units of the scheme shall be listed on National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and / or any of the recognised Stock Exchanges in India.</p> <p>The Regulations require that every close-end scheme (except Equity Linked Saving Scheme) be mandatorily listed on a recognised stock exchange.</p> <p>Investors will not be able to redeem their units during the tenor of the Scheme and there will be redemption by the fund on the maturity of the Scheme. Buying or selling of Units by investors can be done from the secondary market on the stock exchange(s) at market prices. It may please be noted that trading in the Units over the stock exchange will be permitted in electronic (dematerialised) form only.</p>
<p>Special Products / facilities available during the NFO</p>	<p>Since this is a close ended scheme, special features such Systematic Investment Plan; Systematic Transfer Plan & Systematic Withdrawal Plan shall not be available.</p> <p>Auto Switch Facility</p> <p>This fund will offer an auto switch facility from all liquid and debt schemes to Reliance Dual Advantage Fixed Tenure Fund III - Plan C during the NFO.</p> <p>However, RCAM reserves the right to extend or limit the said facility on such terms and conditions as may be decided from time to time.</p> <p>Applications Supported by Blocked Amount (ASBA) facility</p> <p>ASBA facility will be provided to the investors subscribing to NFO of the Scheme. It shall co-exist with the existing process, wherein cheques/ demand drafts are used as a mode of payment.</p>

The policy regarding reissue of repurchased units, including the maximum extent, the manner of reissue, the entity (the scheme or the AMC) involved in the same	The units under the scheme once repurchased, shall not be reissued.
Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose of units being offered	The Units of the Scheme are available for trading and transfer only in demat mode via the stock exchanges.
Trading and Demat	Investors holding the units by way of an account statement (physical form) will not be able to trade their units till they are dematerialized. The Units of the Scheme are available for trading and transfer only in demat mode via the stock exchanges. Since the scheme is going to be listed and no direct repurchase facility is available with the Mutual Fund, the investors who intend to trade in units are required to have a Demat Account and hold the units in the dematerialized form only. This being a Closed Ended Scheme, no premature redemption can be made through redemption instruction to the Mutual Fund until Maturity. However, the Scheme provides for liquidity through listing on the NSE (and any other recognized stock exchange where the units are listed). Unitholders who intend to avail of the facility to trade in units are required to have a Demat Account.
Pledge/Lien	In case of pledged units, the parties to the pledge shall report to the registrar after the suspension of trading but prior to the maturity of the scheme.

Note:

Non Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) residing abroad and Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) have been granted a general permission by Reserve Bank of India for investing in / redeeming units of the mutual funds subject to conditions set out in the Schedule 5 of the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) Regulations, 2000.

In case of application under a Power of Attorney or by a limited company or a corporate body or an eligible institution or a registered society or a trust fund, the original Power of Attorney or a certified true copy duly notarised or the relevant resolution or authority to make the application as the case may be, or duly notarised copy thereof, alongwith a certified copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and/or bye-laws and / or trust deed and / or partnership deed and Certificate of Registration should be submitted. The officials should sign the application under their official designation. A list of specimen signatures of the authorised officials, duly certified / attested should also be attached to the Application Form. In case of a Trust / Fund it shall submit a resolution from the Trustee(s) authorising such purchases and redemptions.

Investors are mandatorily required to mention their bank account numbers in their application form. In the absence of the same, the application will be liable to be rejected.

The AMC reserves the right to invest its own funds in the Scheme(s) upto a maximum extent of its networth. As per SEBI Regulations, such investments are permitted, subject to disclosure being made in the Scheme Information Document. Further, the AMC shall not charge any fees on its investment in the Scheme, unless allowed to do so under SEBI Regulations in the future.

A Minor unit holder, upon becoming a major, is required to inform the AMC/ Registrar about attaining majority and provide his specimen signature duly authenticated by his banker as well as his details of bank account and PAN to enable the Registrar to update the records and allow him to operate the Account in his own right / capacity as an individual. Subject to the Regulations, any application for Units may be accepted or rejected in the sole and absolute discretion of the Trustee.

For example, the Trustee may reject any application for the Purchase of Units if the application is invalid or incomplete or if, in its opinion, increasing the size of any or all of the Schemes' Unit capital is not in the general interest of the Unit Holders, or if the Trustee for any other reason does not believe that it would be in the best interest of the Schemes or its Unit Holders to accept such an application. The AMC / Registrars may need to obtain from the investor proof of identity or such other details relating to a subscription for units as may be required under any applicable laws, which may result in delay in processing the application. The normal time taken to process redemption and/ or purchase requests, as mentioned earlier, may not be applicable extraordinary circumstances as mentioned above. An order/ request to purchase Units is not binding on and may be rejected by the Trustee, the AMC or Registrars, unless it has been confirmed in writing by the AMC or its agents and (or) payment has been received / realized.

B. ONGOING OFFER DETAILS

Ongoing Offer Period This is the date from which the scheme will reopen for subscriptions/redemptions after the closure of the NFO period.	The Units of the Scheme will not be available for Subscriptions/ Switch-in after the closure of NFO period. Similarly, the Units of the Scheme will not be available for Redemption / Switch-out after the closure of NFO period. To provide liquidity to the investors, the Fund proposes to list the units of the scheme on any of the recognised Stock Exchanges in India.
Ongoing price for subscription (purchase)/switch-in (from other schemes/plans of the mutual fund) by investors.	The Units of the Scheme will not be available for subscriptions / switch-in after the closure of NFO Period.
Ongoing price for redemption (sale) / switch outs (to other schemes/plans of the Mutual Fund) by investors. This is the price you will receive for redemptions/switch outs. Example: If the applicable NAV is Rs. 10, exit load is 2% then redemption price will be: Rs. 10* (1-0.02) = Rs. 9.80	No redemption/repurchase of units shall be allowed prior to the maturity of the scheme. Investors wishing to exit may do so by selling their units through stock exchanges. The scheme shall be fully redeemed on the date of maturity and redemption proceeds shall be paid out within 10 business days, subject to availability of all relevant documents and details. As per the Regulations, the repurchase price of the units of a close-ended Scheme shall not be lower than 95 % of the NAV

<p>Cut off timing for subscriptions / redemptions / switches This is the time before which your application (complete in all respects) should reach the official points of acceptance.</p>	<p>For Purchases including switch-ins The Units of the Scheme will not be available for subscriptions / switch-in after the closure of NFO Period.</p> <p>For Redemptions including switch-outs No redemption/repurchase of units shall be allowed prior to the maturity of the scheme. Investors wishing to exit may do so by selling their units through stock exchanges. The scheme will come to an end on maturity date. On maturity of the Scheme, the outstanding units shall be redeemed and proceeds will be paid to the unit holders as a default mode which means that the units of the Scheme shall be fully redeemed on the date of maturity and redemption proceeds shall be dispatched to / credited in the bank account of the unitholders within 10 Business Days from the date of Maturity.</p> <p>However, investor will have an option to switch out the redemption proceeds into any other scheme of Reliance Mutual Fund at the time of NFO application or on the Maturity of the Scheme. However, switch out facility will not be available for units held in dematerialised mode.</p> <p>The trustees reserves the right to suspend / deactivate/freeze trading, ISIN of the scheme and do all such matters with respect to closure of the scheme at the time of maturity at any time ten days prior to the maturity. The proceeds of the maturity will be payable to the person whose names are appearing in the beneficiary position details of which will be received from depositories after the suspension / deactivation /freezing of ISIN.</p> <p>Maturity proceeds would be payable to investors as per the bank details provided in beneficiary position details received from depositories.</p> <p>However, once the units are dematerialised and the investor sells to another investor through exchange or transfers the units to another investor through DP then the maturity instruction provided by the existing investor will not be valid for the new investor. For the new investor the maturity proceeds shall be dispatched to the designated bank account of the unit holder within 10 business days from the date of redemption or repurchase, subject to availability of all relevant documents and details.</p>
<p>Where can the applications for purchase/redemption switches be submitted?</p>	<p>The Units of the Scheme will not be available for subscriptions / redemptions / switch-in / switch out after the closure of NFO Period.</p>
<p>Minimum amount for purchase / redemption / switches</p>	<p>No purchase/redemption/repurchase/switch of units shall be allowed prior to the maturity of the scheme. Investors wishing to exit may do so by selling their units through stock exchanges. The scheme shall be fully redeemed on the date of maturity and redemption proceeds shall be paid out within 10 business days, subject to availability of all relevant documents and details.</p>
<p>Special Products available</p>	<p>Since this is a close ended scheme, special features such Systematic Investment Plan, Systematic Transfer Plan & Systematic Withdrawal Plan shall not be available.</p>
<p>Accounts Statements</p>	<p>With effect from October 1, 2011, in accordance with SEBI Circular No. Cir/ IMD/ DF/16/ 2011 dated September 8, 2011, the investor whose transaction has been accepted by the RCAM/RMF shall receive the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) On acceptance of the application, a confirmation by way of email and/or SMS within 5 Business Days from the date of receipt of transaction request will be sent to the Unit holders registered e-mail address and/or mobile number. (ii) Thereafter, a CAS shall be issued for each calendar month on or before 10th of the immediately msucceeding month to the Unit holder(s) in whose folio(s) transaction(s) has/have taken place during the month by physical/e-mail mode. CAS shall contain details relating to all the transactions carried out by the investor across all schemes of all mutual funds during the month and holding at the end of the month including transaction charges paid to the distributor. The word 'transaction' shall include purchase, redemption, switch, dividend payout, dividend reinvestment, systematic investment plan, systematic withdrawal plan, systematic transfer plan and bonus transactions. (iii) For the purpose of sending CAS, common investors across mutual funds shall be identified by their Permanent Account Number (PAN). In case of a specific request received from the Unit holders,RCAM / RMF will provide the account statement to the investors within 5 Business Days from the receipt of such request. In the event the account has more than one registered holder, the first named Unit holder shall receive the CAS/account statement. <p>CAS shall not be received by the Unit holders for the folio(s) not updated with PAN details. The Unit holders are therefore requested to ensure that the folio(s) are updated with their PAN. For Micro SIP and Sikkim based investors whose PAN details are not mandatorily required to be updated Account Statement will be dispatched by RCAM/RMF for each calendar month on or before 10th of the immediately succeeding month.</p> <p>Further, CAS detailing holding of investment across all schemes of all mutual funds at the end of every six months (i.e. September/ March), shall be sent by mail/e-mail on or before 10th day of succeeding month as the case may be, to all such Unit holders in whose folios no transaction has taken place during that period. The half yearly consolidated account statement will be sent by e-mail to the Unit holders whose e-mail address is available, unless a specific request is made to receive in physical. The statement of holding of the beneficiary account holder for units held in demat will be sent by the respective DPs periodically.</p> <p>Normal Transactions The units of the Scheme will not be available for subscriptions / switch in and redemption / switch out after the closure of NFO period. An Account Statement reflecting the final redemption on maturity / switched out on maturity will be despatched to the unit holders within 5 working days from the date of maturity of the Scheme.</p>

	<p>The Fund reserves right to provide the account statement to investor through an alternative mechanism as may be decided by the Fund, from time to time with the consent of the investor, which may include electronic means of communication such as e-mail. The unitholder may request for a physical account statement by writing / calling the AMC.</p> <p>Annual Account Statement</p> <p>The Mutual Fund shall provide the Account Statement to the Unitholders who have not transacted during the last six months prior to the date of generation of account statements. The Account Statement shall reflect the latest closing balance and value of the Units prior to the date of generation of the account statement, The account statements in such cases may be generated and issued along with the Portfolio Statement or Annual Report of the Scheme.</p> <p>Alternately, soft copy of the account statements shall be mailed to the investors' e-mail address, instead of physical statement, if so mandated.</p>
Dividend	The dividend warrants shall be dispatched to the unitholders within 30 days of the date of declaration of the dividend.
Redemption	<p>No redemption/repurchase of units shall be allowed prior to the maturity of the scheme. Investors wishing to exit may do so by selling their units through stock exchanges. The scheme will come to an end on maturity date. On maturity of the Scheme, the outstanding units shall be redeemed and proceeds will be paid to the unit holders as a default mode which means that the units of the Scheme shall be fully redeemed on the date of maturity and redemption proceeds shall be dispatched to / credited in the bank account of the unitholders within 10 Business Days from the date of Maturity.</p> <p>However, investor will have an option to switch out the redemption proceeds into any other scheme of Reliance Mutual Fund at the time of NFO application or on the Maturity of the Scheme. However, switch out facility will not be available for units held in dematerialised mode.</p> <p>The trustees reserves the right to suspend / deactivate/freeze trading, ISIN of the scheme and do all such matters with respect to closure of the scheme at the time of maturity at any time ten days prior to the maturity. The proceeds of the maturity will be payable to the person whose names are appearing in the beneficiary position details of which will be received from depositories after the suspension / deactivation /freezing of ISIN.</p> <p>Maturity proceeds would be payable to investors as per the bank details provided in beneficiary position details received from depositories.</p> <p>However, once the units are dematerialised and the investor sells to another investor through exchange or transfers the units to another investor through DP then the maturity instruction provided by the existing investor will not be valid for the new investor. For the new investor the maturity proceeds shall be dispatched to the designated bank account of the unit holder within 10 business days from the date of redemption or repurchase, subject to availability of all relevant documents and details.</p>
Delay in payment of redemption / repurchase proceeds	The Asset Management Company shall be liable to pay interest to the unitholders at such rate as may be specified by SEBI for the period of such delay (presently @ 15% per annum).
Transfer, Transmission, Nomination, Lien, Pledge, Duration of the Scheme and Mode of Holding	Please refer SAI for details.

C. PERIODIC DISCLOSURES

<p>Net Asset Value</p> <p>This is the value per unit of the scheme on a particular day. You can ascertain the value of your investments by multiplying the NAV with your unit balance.</p>	<p>The AMC will calculate and disclose the first NAVs of the scheme not later than 5 business days of allotment. NAVs will be calculated up to four decimal places. The Mutual Fund shall declare the Net asset value of the scheme on every business day on AMFI's website www.amfindia.com by 9.00 p.m. on the day of declaration of the NAV and also on their website. In case of any delay, the reasons for such delay would be explained to AMFI and SEBI by the next day. If the NAVs are not available before commencement of business hours on the following day due to any reason, Mutual Fund shall issue a press release providing reasons and explaining when the Mutual Fund would be able to publish the NAVs. The NAV shall be published at least in two daily newspapers every day.</p> <p>Since the Scheme is proposed to be listed on BSE and/or any other recognized Stock Exchange, the listed price would be applicable on the respective Stock Exchange.</p>
<p>Half yearly Disclosures: Portfolio / Financial Results</p> <p>This is a list of securities where the corpus of the scheme is currently invested. The market value of these investments is also stated in portfolio disclosures.</p>	<p>(i) Half Yearly disclosure of Un-Audited Financials for the Schemes of RMF:</p> <p>Before expiry of one month from the close of each half year i.e. on March 31 or September 30, the Fund shall host a soft copy of half – yearly unaudited financial results on the website of the RMF i.e. www.reliancecmutual.com and that of AMFI www.amfindia.com. A notice advertisement communicating the investors that the financial results shall be hosted on the website shall be published in one national English daily newspaper and in a newspaper in the language of the region where the Head Office of the fund is situated.</p> <p>(ii) Half Yearly disclosure of Scheme's Portfolio:</p> <p>Before expiry of one month from the close of each half year i.e. on March 31 or September 30, the Fund will either publish the scheme's portfolio details in the newspapers or send it to the unit holders in the format as prescribed by SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. The same will also be hosted on the website of RMF i.e. www.reliancecmutual.com. and that of AMFI www.amfindia.com. The publication of such statement shall be in one national English daily newspaper and in a newspaper in the language of the region where the Head Office of the fund is situated.</p>
<p>Half Yearly Results</p>	<p>Before expiry of one month from the close of each half year i.e. on March 31 or September 30, the Fund will either publish the scheme's portfolio details in the newspapers or send it to the unit holders in the format as prescribed by SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. The same will also be hosted on the website of RMF i.e. www.reliancecmutual.com. and that of AMFI www.amfindia.com. The publication of such statement shall be in one national English daily newspaper and in a newspaper in the language of the region where the Head Office of the fund is situated.</p>

Monthly Disclosure of Schemes' Portfolio Statement	The fund shall disclose the scheme's portfolio in the prescribed format as on the last day of the month for all the Schemes of RMF on or before the tenth day of the succeeding month or within such timelines as prescribed by SEBI from time to time.			
Annual Report	<p>Scheme wise Annual Report or an abridged summary thereof shall be mailed to all unitholders within four months from the date of closure of the relevant accounts year i.e. 31st March each year.</p> <p>In accordance with SEBI Circular No. IMD/ DF/16/ 2011 dated September 8, 2011, pertaining to mailing of annual report and/or abridged summary thereof, the same shall be sent by RCAM / RMF as under:</p> <p>(i) by e-mail only to the Unit holders whose e-mail address is available with us,</p> <p>(ii) in physical form to the Unit holders whose email address is not available with us and/or to those Unit holders who have opted / requested us for the same.</p> <p>The physical copy of the schemewise annual report or abridged summary shall be made available to the investors at the registered office of RCAM. A link of the scheme annual report or abridged summary shall be displayed prominently on the website of RCAM i.e at www.reliancemutual.com</p>			
Associate Transactions	Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI).			
Taxation The information is provided for general information only. However, in view of the individual nature of the implications, each investor is advised to consult his or her own tax advisors/authorised dealers with respect to the specific amount of tax and other implications arising out of his or her participation in the schemes.	Taxation of income earned on mutual fund units under the Income Tax Act 1961 as amended by Finance Act 2013			
	Other than Equity Oriented Funds ¹ - From April 1, 2013 to May 31, 2013			
	Income in the hands of →	Individual & HUF	Domestic Company	NRI
	Nature of Income ↓			
	Dividend	Tax free	Tax free	Tax free
	Dividend Distribution Tax			
	In Money market and Liquid schemes ²	"25% +10% surcharge + 3% cess = 28.325%"	"30% +10% surcharge + 3% cess = 33.99%"	"25% + 10% surcharge + 3% cess = 28.325%"
	In Other schemes	"12.5% +10% surcharge + 3% cess = 14.1625%"	"30% + 10% surcharge + 3% cess = 33.99%"	"12.5% + 10% surcharge + 3% cess = 14.1625%"
	Other than Equity Oriented Funds ¹ - From June 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014			
	Dividend	Tax free	Tax free	Tax free
	Dividend Distribution Tax			
	In Money market and Liquid schemes ²	28.325% (25% plus 10% surcharge plus 3% education cess)	33.99% (30% plus 10% surcharge plus 3% education cess)	28.325% (25% plus 10% surcharge plus 3% education cess)
	In Other schemes	28.325% (25% plus 10% surcharge plus 3% education cess)	33.99% (30% plus 10% surcharge plus 3% education cess)	28.325% (25% plus 10% surcharge plus 3% education cess)
	Capital Gains			
	Long Term Capital Gain ³	"[10% without indexation or 20% with indexation whichever is lower] + 3% Education cess"	"[10% without indexation or 20% with indexation whichever is lower] + surcharge + Education cess as applicable ⁴	In case of Listed Securities⁵ "[10% without indexation or 20% with indexation whichever is lower] + 3% Education cess" In case of Non-Listed Securities⁵ "10% without indexation + 3% Education cess"
Short Term Capital Gain ³	Will be taxed at the normal rates depending upon the slab of each individual	30% + Surcharge + Education cess as applicable ⁴	Will be taxed at the normal rates depending upon the slab of each individual.	
Securities Transaction Tax				
Securities Transaction Tax (STT)	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Notes				
<p>1 equity oriented funds has been defined under sections 10(38) of the Indian Income Tax Act 1961 as under:</p> <p>"equity oriented fund" means a fund —</p> <p>(i) where the investible funds are invested by way of equity shares in domestic companies to the extent of more than sixty-five per cent of the total proceeds of such fund; and</p>				

	<p>(ii) which has been set up under a scheme of a Mutual Fund specified under clause (23D) : Provided that the percentage of equity shareholding of the fund shall be computed with reference to the annual average of the monthly averages of the opening and closing figures;"</p> <p>Other than equity oriented fund shall be construed accordingly.</p> <p>The above table is applicable to the units of other than equity oriented fund</p> <p>2 The expression "money market mutual fund" has been defined under Explanation (d) to Section 115T of the Act, which means a scheme of a mutual fund which has been set up with the objective of investing exclusively in money market instruments as defined in sub-clause (p) of clause (2) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. The expression "liquid fund" has been defined under Explanation (e) to Section 115T which means a scheme or plan of a mutual fund which is classified by the Securities and Exchange Board of India as a liquid fund in accordance with the guidelines issued by it in this behalf under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 or regulations made thereunder.</p> <p>3 Short Term Capital Gain would mean gain on sale/redemption/repurchase of mutual fund units held for not more than 12 months and Long term Capital Gain would mean gain other than Short Term Capital Gain.</p> <p>4 The tax rates will be increased by surcharge, education cess and secondary and higher secondary education cess as applicable.</p> <p>5 The Finance Act, 2012 provides for tax on long-term capital gains in case of non-residents @ 10% on transfer of capital assets, being unlisted securities, computed without giving effect to first & second proviso to section 48 i.e. without taking benefit of foreign currency fluctuation and indexation benefit. Listed Securities mean securities defined in clause (h) of section 2 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (32 of 1956) and which are listed on any recognised stock exchange in India. Non Listed securities mean securities other than Listed Securities.</p> <p>6 Reliance Mutual Fund is registered with SEBI and as such is eligible for benefits under Section 10 (23D) of the Income Tax Act 1961. Accordingly its entire income is exempt from tax.</p> <p>7. As per provisions of Section 206AA of the Act, if there is default on the part of a non-resident investor (entitled to receive redemption proceeds from the Mutual Fund on which tax is deductible under Chapter XVII of the Act) to provide its Permanent Account Number ('PAN'), the tax shall be deducted at higher of the following rates: i) rates specified in relevant provisions of the Act; or ii) rate or rates in force; or iii) rate of 20%. For further details on Taxation please refer to the Clause on Taxation in the SAI.</p>
<p>Investor services</p>	<p>Mr. Bhalchandra Joshi is the Investor Relations Officer for the Fund. All related queries should be addressed to him at the following address: Mr. Bhalchandra Joshi, Head – Service Delivery and Operations Excellence Reliance Capital Asset Management Limited 11th floor, One Indiabulls Centre, Tower 1 Jupiter Mills Compound, 841, Senapati Bapat Marg, Elphinstone Road, Mumbai – 400 013 Tel No. – 022-30994600 Fax No. – 022-30994699 Email: bhalchandra.y.joshi@relianceada.com</p>

D. COMPUTATION OF NAV

The Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Units will be determined daily or as prescribed by the Regulations. The NAV shall be calculated in accordance with the following formula, or such other formula as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time.

$$\text{NAV} = \frac{\text{Market/Fair Value of Scheme's Investments} + \text{Receivables} + \text{Accrued Income} + \text{Other Assets} - \text{Accrued Expenses} - \text{Payables} - \text{Other Liabilities}}{\text{Number of Units Outstanding}}$$

Rounding off policy for NAV

Net Asset Value of the Units in the Scheme is calculated in the manner provided in this Scheme Information Document or as may be prescribed by Regulations from time to time. The NAV will be computed upto four decimal places.

For further detail on valuation of foreign securities, please refer SAI.

IV. FEES AND EXPENSES

This section outlines the expenses that will be charged to the schemes.

A. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO) EXPENSES

Please refer Section II para F Point 3 (b)

B. ANNUAL SCHEME RECURRING EXPENSES

Please refer Section II para F Point 3 (b)

C. LOAD STRUCTURE

Load is an amount which is paid by the investor to subscribe to the units or to redeem the units from the scheme. This amount is used by the AMC to pay commissions to the distributor and to take care of other marketing and selling expenses. For the current applicable structure, please refer to the website of the AMC (www.reliancemutual.com) or may call at (toll free no. 1800 300 11111) or your distributor.

Type of Load	Load chargeable (as a % of NAV)
Entry ¹	Nil
Exit ²	Nil
Inter Option Switch within the Plan of the Scheme	Inter Option Switch is not applicable (i.e. within growth and dividend payout options).
Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (CDSC)	0%

¹ In accordance with the requirements specified by the SEBI circular no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No.4/168230/09 dated June 30, 2009 no entry load will be charged for purchase / additional purchase / switch-in accepted by RMF with effect from August 01, 2009.

The upfront commission on investment made by the investor, if any, will be paid to the ARN Holder (AMFI registered Distributor) directly by the investor, based on the investor's assessment of various factors including service rendered by the ARN Holder.

W.e.f. October 01, 2012, Exit Load If charged to the scheme shall be credited to the scheme immediately net of service tax, if any.

² With effect from August 01, 2009, exit load/ CDSC (if any) up to 1% of the redemption value charged to the unit holder by RMF on redemption of units will be retained by each of the schemes in a separate account and will be utilized for payment of commissions to the ARN Holder and to meet other marketing and selling expenses.

Any amount in excess of 1% of the redemption value charged to the unit holder as exit load/ CDSC will be credited to the respective scheme immediately.

Pursuant to SEBI circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 14/120784/08 dated March 18, 2008, with effect from April 1, 2008, no entry load or exit load shall be charged in respect of bonus units and of units allotted on reinvestment of dividend.

Load amounts are variable and are subject to change from time to time. RCAM, in consultation with the Trustees, reserves the right to change the load structure if it so deems fit in the interest of smooth and efficient functioning of the scheme.

Any imposition or enhancement in the load shall be applicable on prospective investments only. However, RCAM shall not charge any load on issue of bonus units and units allotted on reinvestment of dividend for existing as well as prospective investors. At the time of changing the load structure:

- (i) The addendum detailing the changes may be attached to Scheme Information Documents and key information memorandum. The addendum may be circulated to all the distributors/brokers so that the same can be attached to all Scheme Information Documents and Key Information Memoranda already in stock.
- (ii) Arrangements may be made to display the addendum in the Scheme Information Document in the form of a notice in all the investor service centres and distributors/brokers office.
- (iii) The introduction of the exit load/ CDSC alongwith the details may be stamped in the acknowledgement slip issued to the investors on submission of the application form and may also be disclosed in the statement of accounts issued after the introduction of such load/CDSC
- (iv) A public notice shall be given in respect of such changes in one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation as well as in a newspaper published in the language of region where the Head Office of the Mutual Fund is situated.
- (v) Any other measures which the mutual funds may feel necessary.

The investor is requested to check the prevailing load structure of the scheme before investing.

For any change in load structure RCAM will issue an addendum and display it on the website/Investor Service Centres.

D. WAIVER OF LOAD FOR DIRECT APPLICATIONS

Pursuant to SEBI circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 4/ 168230/09 dated June 30, 2009, no entry load shall be charged for all the mutual fund schemes. Therefore the procedure for the waiver of load for direct application is no longer applicable.

E. TRANSACTION CHARGES:

In accordance with SEBI Circular No. IMD/ DF/13/ 2011 dated August 22, 2011, with effect from November 1, 2011, Reliance Capital Asset Management Limited (RCAM)/ RMF shall deduct a Transaction Charge on per purchase / subscription of Rs. 10,000/- and above, as may be received from new investors (an investor who invests for the first time in any mutual fund schemes) and existing investors. The distributors shall have an option to either "Opt-in / Opt-out" from levying transaction charge based on the type of product. Therefore, the

"Opt-in / Opt-out" status shall be at distributor level, basis the product selected by the distributor at the Mutual Fund industry level.

Such charges shall be deducted if the investments are being made through the distributor/agent and that distributor / agent has opted to receive the transaction charges as mentioned below:

- **For the new investor a transaction charge of Rs 150/- shall be levied for per purchase / subscription of Rs 10,000 and above; and**
- **For the existing investor a transaction charge of Rs 100/- shall be levied for per purchase / subscription of Rs 10,000 and above.**

The transaction charge shall be deducted from the subscription amount and paid to the distributor/agent, as the case may be and the balance shall be invested. The statement of account shall clearly state that the net investment as gross subscription less transaction charge and give the number of units allotted against the net investment.

In case of investments through Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) the transaction charges shall be deducted only if the total commitment through SIP (i.e. amount per SIP installment x No. of installments) amounts to Rs. 10,000/- and above. In such cases, the transaction charges shall be deducted in 3-4 installments.

Transaction charges shall not be deducted if:

- (a) The amount per purchases /subscriptions is less than Rs. 10,000/-;
- (b) The transaction pertains to other than purchases/ subscriptions relating to new inflows such as Switch/STP/ DTP, etc.
- (c) Purchases/Subscriptions made directly with the Fund through any mode (i.e. not through any distributor/agent).
- (d) Subscription made through Exchange Platform irrespective of investment amount.

V. RIGHTS OF UNITHOLDERS

Please refer to SAI for details.

VI. PENALTIES, PENDING LITIGATION OR PROCEEDINGS, FINDINGS OF INSPECTIONS OR INVESTIGATIONS FOR WHICH ACTION MAY HAVE BEEN TAKEN OR IS IN THE PROCESS OF BEING TAKEN BY ANY REGULATORY AUTHORITY

1. All disclosures regarding penalties and action(s) taken against foreign Sponsor(s) may be limited to the jurisdiction of the country where the principal activities (in terms of income / revenue) of the Sponsor(s) are carried out or where the headquarters of the Sponsor(s) is situated. Further, only top 10 monetary penalties during the last three years shall be disclosed.

Not applicable

2. Details of all monetary penalties imposed and/ or action taken during the last three years or pending with any financial regulatory body or governmental authority, against Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company; for irregularities or for violations in the financial services sector, or for defaults with respect to share holders or debenture holders and depositors, or for economic offences, or for violation of securities law. Details of settlement, if any, arrived at with the aforesaid authorities during the last three years shall also be disclosed.

There were no monetary penalties imposed and/ or action taken during the last three years or pending with any financial regulatory body or governmental authority, against Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company; for irregularities or for violations in the financial services sector, or for defaults with respect to share holders or debenture holders and depositors, or for economic offences, or for violation of securities law. There were no settlement arrived at with the aforesaid authorities during the last three years.

3. Details of all enforcement actions taken by SEBI in the last three years and/ or pending with SEBI for the violation of SEBI Act, 1992 and Rules and Regulations framed there under including debarment and/ or suspension and/ or cancellation and/ or imposition of monetary penalty/adjudication/enquiry proceedings, if any, to which the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company and/ or any of the directors and/ or key personnel (especially the fund managers) of the AMC and Trustee Company were/ are a party. The details of the violation shall also be disclosed.

There were no enforcement actions taken by SEBI in the last three years and/ or pending with SEBI for the violation of SEBI Act, 1992 and Rules and Regulations framed there under including debarment and/ or suspension and/ or cancellation and/ or imposition of monetary penalty/adjudication/enquiry proceedings, if any, to which the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company and/ or any of the directors and/ or key personnel (especially the fund managers) of the AMC and Trustee Company were/ are a party.

4. Any pending material civil or criminal litigation incidental to the business of the Mutual Fund to which the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company and/ or any of the directors and/ or key personnel are a party should also be disclosed separately.

There is no pending material civil or criminal litigation incidental to the business of the Mutual Fund to which the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company and/ or any of the directors and/ or key personnel are a party.

5. Any deficiency in the systems and operations of the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees/Trustee Company which SEBI has specifically advised to be disclosed in the SID, or which has been notified by any other regulatory agency, shall be disclosed.

There was no deficiency in the systems and operations of the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees/Trustee Company which SEBI has specifically advised to be disclosed in the SID, or which has been notified by any other regulatory agency.

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

For and behalf of the Board of Directors of
RELIANCE CAPITAL ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED
[Asset Management Company for Reliance Mutual Fund]

Mumbai
May 02, 2013

Sd/-
(Sundeep Sikka)
Chief Executive Officer

