SHRIRAM

Mutual Fund

Nurturing Trust, Shaping Dreams

Fund Facts

As on 31 December 2015

Economic Commentary and Market Review - December 2015

The domestic stock market ended 2015 in a bearish tone, witnessing its worst performance since 2011. The Nifty 50 index lost about 4% during the year after recording a robust gain of roughly 31% in 2014. In 2011, the benchmark fell nearly 25%. In December, the benchmark movement was nearly flat due to lackluster trading activities owing to year-end holidays.

The blame for the disappointing performance in 2015 goes to the concerns triggered by uncertainty over interest rate hike by U.S. Federal Reserve that played throughout the year. This along with plunge in commodity prices such as crude, geopolitical tensions across the globe, economic slowdown in China and declining strength of the Modi government, particularly evident in their failure of getting approval for the game changing Goods and Services Tax (GST) Bill in the winter session of Parliament, marred the benchmark performance.

Macro Trends, Policy Measures and Outlook

<u>On the domestic front</u>, the latest industrial output data depicted a gloomy scenario. The index of industrial production (IIP) took a tragic twist by contracting 3.2% in November, lowest in over 4 years, after clocking a 5-year high growth of 9.8% in October. The downfall is attributed to poor performances of manufacturing and capital goods sectors, which shrank 4.4% and 24.4%, in November, respectively.

The recent data on India's manufacturing sector is also discouraging. For December, Nikkei India Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) dipped below the no-change level of 50.0 at 49.1 in December for the first time since October 2013 due to deteriorated operating conditions across the sector. Severe flooding in Chennai and declining new orders heavily impacted the output of the sector, causing the index to fall from 50.3 in November. On the brighter side, Nikkei Services PMI rose for the 6th straight month above the 50.0-benchmark level of growth to 53.6 in December from 50.1 in November. The index rose to the 10-month high in December as output increased in every businesses of the service economy, except Hotels & Restaurants and Transport & Storage.

The recent price indices data indicate easing of the deflationary trend strengthening RBI's stance of maintaining status quo on key interest rates in its fifth bi-monthly monetary policy statement for the current fiscal year. The Wholesale Price Index remained negative (for the 14th straight month) but improved to -0.73% in December led by dearer food articles (mainly pulses and onion) from -1.99% in November.

Meanwhile, the Consumer Price Index or retail inflation the key indicator for the RBI monetary policy increased for the fifth straight month in December to 5.61% after rising to 14-month high of 5.41% in the prior month. Food inflation (6.4%), accounting for 46% of the index, continues to be the driving factor for retail inflation, mainly led by pulses. Notably, the retail inflation for December is very close to the RBI target of 6% for January 2016.

Time is really ripe now to see the impact of 7th Pay Commission proposal of awarding hefty pay raises to government employees taking effect from January on the back of inflationary pressure. That pressure looks likely to be somewhat negated by a possible tightening of expenditure in the Union Budget in February and determine the future monetary policy by RBI.

As far as the government is concerned, it is betting on higher growth for the next fiscal year to fund its Pay Commission hikes. In the recent winter sessions of Parliament, it has attempted to pass several bills, among which, the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Bill, 2014 was designed in the same line of growth strategy. GST Bill appears to be a game-changing reform of the indirect taxation in India. It aims to build a uniform and uncomplicated value added taxation system both at the Central level, C-GST, and at the State level, S-GST. GST would mitigate the impact of double taxation by scrapping indirect taxes like excise duty, sales tax and service tax. Per Finance Minister Arun Jaitley, the GST Bill expects to boost India's GDP growth by 1% to 1.5%. However, the government faced strong opposition from Congress in Rajya Sabha while passing the Bill and expects it to be implemented from April 1, 2016, which looks quite uncertain at this time even if the government makes fresh attempts to pass the bill in the budget session next year.

The government did a good job in managing its fiscal deficit despite spending heavily on capital projects to spur economic growth. During April-November 2015, the country's fiscal deficit of Rs 4.84 lakh crores narrowed down to 87% of the Budget Estimate (BE) for fiscal 2015-16 from 98.9% during the same period in the prior fiscal year.

However, India's balance of payments became unfavourable for the second quarter of fiscal 2016 for the first time in nearly two years amid fears of a U.S. rate hike. During July-September 2015, balance of payments account had a deficit of \$0.9 billion against a surplus of \$11.4 billion in April-June 2015, as per RBI. Notably, balance of payments had a record surplus of \$30.1 billion in January-March 2015. Current account deficit in the second quarter of fiscal 2016 stood at \$8.2 billion, or 1.6% of GDP, up from 1.2% in the prior quarter due to slowdown in exports.

India's exports declined for the 13th consecutive month in December 2015 by 15% to \$22.2 billion (\$20.0 bln November 2015) due to global economic slowdown and steep fall in shipment of petroleum products and engineering goods. Imports also contracted by 3% to \$33.96 bln (\$29.8 billion in November 2015), driven by a fall in oil imports notwithstanding an increase in gold imports by a whopping 179% to \$3.8 bln resulting in a widening trade deficit to \$11.66 bln from \$9.17bln recorded in December 2014 and at the same level of \$9.8 bln in November 2015. The overall trade deficit peaked at \$12.47 bln in August 2015 for fiscal 2015-2016. This certainly does not bode well for the Indian currency as a widening trade deficit, burgeoning gold imports and weak exports are going to put further pressure on the external value of the Indian currency.

<u>On the global front</u>, the non-cooperation of OPEC countries with regard to maintaining their production levels to control the global supply glut continues to hamper the global crude oil prices. Currently, global oil benchmark Brent and U.S. crude futures are trading near their 12-year low of around \$30 per barrel. Global investment banks such as Bank of America Merrill Lynch and Goldman Sachs have even predicted oil prices to dip to \$20 per barrel in the near term. Although ultra low crude oil prices bode well for India as it reduces its import bill, it is sustainable as long as it is useful in correcting the demand-supply imbalance. On the other hand, prolonged period of low oil prices leads to outflow of funds by the oil-rich nations from the financial system.

The most important development that took place on the global backdrop was the much awaited Fed's lift off announcement in nearly a decade at their December 15-16 meeting led by “considerable improvements” in the U.S. labour market. Federal Reserve Chair Janet Yellen raised interest rates in the expected line of 25 basis points to the range of 0.25%0.5% from the earlier range of 00.25% that dates back to the 2007-2009 financial crisis era.

The global market began 2016 on a bearish note receiving new set of shockwaves again from China instilling fear among investors that worst is yet to come. Weak Chinese manufacturing PMI data, showing a contraction to 48.2 in December from 48.6 in November, and muted consumer inflation data (1.6%) for December, sparked selling pressure across the global bourses. The trading halt mechanism aka "circuit breaker", which came into effect on the first trading day of the year in Shanghai and Shenzhen stock exchanges in order to reduce volatility in Chinese markets, had to intervene twice within the first 7 days of its inception. The mechanism, designed to halt trading when shares fall 7% at the bourses, led to early closure of the bourses and has been blamed for panic selling by investors.

Back home, December offered some respite to the FII outflow but situation worsened again with the beginning of New Year following the Fed's lift off announcement and market selloff triggered by concerns for further slowdown in China. In December, India had net inflow of Rs.205.5 crores into the equity market compared to a net outflow of Rs.7,628.8 crores in the preceding month, while FII net outflow stood at Rs.3,718.5 crores since the beginning of 2016 (as of January 12, 2016). However, DII data is encouraging with a net inflow of Rs.6,327.6 crores in December compared with roughly Rs.8,500 crores in November, while it stood at Rs.3,141.6 crores since the beginning of 2016. In 2015, India had net FII inflow of Rs.13,055.57 crores into the equity market (versus a whopping inflow of Rs.98,177.90 crores in 2014) while net DII inflow stood at Rs.67,586.82 crores in the year (compared with an outflow of Rs.28,557.03 crores in 2014).

The modest FII inflow during the month eased some pressure on the falling rupee during the month. The domestic currency depreciated only 0.4% against the dollar in December compared with 2.15% in November. Notably, rupee slipped nearly 5% against the greenback in 2015, turning one of the best performing emerging market currencies despite the flight of capital away from them. This indicates some stability in the currency leaving RBI with almost no job to aggressively control it but let it adjust freely with the falling yuan in order to maintain India's export competitiveness in the global market.

As regards the debt market, yield on the 10-year government bonds stayed at a stubbornly high range of 7.7%7.8% in 2015 despite the RBI repo-rate cuts amid uncertainty of Fed interest rate hike and China-led slowdown. Currently, the benchmark yield is hovering around 7.7%, which is expected to come down with the softer rate hike by Fed and confidence in rupee sovereign bonds with the stability in rupee and potential for capital gain due to further rate cuts by RBI.

Key Sector Performance and Outlook

Banks: Banking was the worst performing sector among all the major sectors (discussed below) in 2015. The Nifty benchmark for the sector dipped 2.9% in December and 9.7% in the calendar year. Sluggish credit growth, bad loans, stressed asset quality and falling rupee attributed to the lackluster performance of the sector. The central bank policies aimed at lifting the banking sector performance couldn't help so far but put even more pressure on the stocks. First, banks are seen to be reluctant or slow to adopt the new marginal costs of funding method for determining their base rate as per RBI mandate as it would affect their net interest margin adversely. However, the new marginal costs of funding method is widely expected to reflect the full 125 basis points 2015-to-date cut in repo rate by RBI in bank lending rates and resolve the credit growth issue to a great extent.

Second, sluggish economic growth and project implementation delays are impairing the banks' balance sheet with bad loans and stressed assets. Per RBI data, gross bad loans in the banking sector rose to 5.1% of gross advances as of September 2015 from 3.4% as of March 2013. On the other hand, gross NPA and restructured advances rose to 11.3% as of September 2015 from 9.2% as of March 2013. The significant challenge faced by RBI in this regard is the delay in recognizing bad loans and improper classification of debts by banks. As a result, RBI governor Raghuram Rajan has urged banks with high incidence of bad debts to classify their debts properly and clean up their books by March 2017. There is a possibility that RBI may tighten its rules with respect to 5/25 and strategic debt restructuring (SDR) refinancing schemes the former allowing banks to refinance loans for infrastructure for up to 25 years and the latter allowing debt-for-equity swaps.

Information Technology: The Nifty benchmark for IT fell 0.8% in December and was nearly flat in 2015. The sector failed to deliver a better performance due to subdued global IT spending and backlash of the worst flooding in a century in Chennai the domestic IT hub at the year-end. The third quarter results for fiscal 2016 for Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) were disappointing as the company missed topline growth expectations for the sixth straight quarter owing to Chennai floods and weaknesses in domestic business. However, Infosys came up with encouraging results for the same quarter by reporting a better-than-expected 6.6% year-over-year growth in net profit. The company also raised its revenue growth outlook for fiscal 2016 to 12.8%13.2% from 10%12% earlier, both in constant currency. Being an export-driven sector, the broader outlook of IT looks rosy given the depreciating rupee against the greenback and a recovering U.S. economy.

Pharma: Pharma was the best performing sector among all the major sectors (we are discussing here) in December and second best in 2015. Nifty Pharma returned 4.3% in December and 9.3% in 2015. Despite the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) warning letters issue, the pharma sector has managed to perform well. Thanks to numerous FDA approvals for Abbreviated New Drug Applications (ANDAs) of Indian pharma companies and craving of the pharma industry to launch new and cheaper drugs as well as to explore new markets. Further, weakening rupee is a major upside for the pharma companies as they generate a bulk of their revenues from exports.

Auto: The Nifty benchmark for the Auto sector fell 2.8% in December and 0.3% in 2015. Investors were concerned about the production loss in the sector due to severe flooding in Chennai, which is the country's largest auto-manufacturing hub. Further, sluggish offtake in the rural and semi-urban areas continue to be a major drag for the sector. However, continued slide in crude oil prices, benign interest rates, price incentives, new launches and better consumer sentiment are expected to boost the sector performance in the near term. According to the data released by Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM) recently, domestic passenger car sales clocked a five-year high growth of 9.8% to 2.03 million units in 2015 compared with a growth of only 2.5% in 2014. Meanwhile, domestic passenger car sales rose for the 14th straight month by 12.9% to 1,72,671 units in December.

Consumer Staples/Consumer Non-Durables: The performance of the consumer staples sector was a bit disappointing in December and nearly flat in 2015. The Nifty FMCG fell around 1% in the month and rose marginally during the year. Despite the Indian economy becoming more and more consumer focused, the FMCG industry has not picked up in a satisfactory pace in 2015. The blame goes to a number of factors including hike in excise duty on cigarettes in 2015 Union budget, strict measures against use of tobacco products, Maggi noodles controversy at Nestle and weak monsoon hampering rural consumption. However, the industry holds promise given the fast developments in digital communication and e-commerce businesses.

Consumer Discretionary/Consumer Durables: The consumer durables sector lagged in December but performed really well in 2015. The BSE benchmark for Consumer Durables dipped 3.6% in the month but surged around 24% in the year. The consumer durables industry has been riding on a strong uptick in demand for electronic home appliances, TVs, computers and mobile gadgets. Continued launched of new products, easy finance, festive discounts and convenience of shopping through ecommerce channels fueled the growth in the sector and will continue to do so. Moreover, the implementation of 7^{th} Pay Commission proposals will favorably impact the performance of the sector going forward. However, subdued rural consumption due to poor monsoon and GST worries are some of the headwinds facing the industry.

Capital Goods: The Capital Goods sector posted a dismal performance both in December and 2015. The BSE Capital Goods index nosedived 3.1% and 8.5% in the reported month and the year, respectively. The sector, which is closely linked with the broader economic activities of the nation, continues to be a drag performer given the global economic slowdown.

The last few months have seen heightened volatility in the markets driven by global events and a general risk aversion towards emerging markets by large institutional investors. India too is certainly not immune to the same given that it gets bracketed in the same category and with the currency devaluations in China to remain globally competitive, the Indian rupee may come under some increased pressure triggering fresh outflows and flight of capital.

In such times it is our view that we maintain our allocation to equities consistently and invest with a stock and fund specific approach clearly for the longer term horizon upwards of 5 years to generate healthy investment returns.

We would always recommend a regular and systematic approach to equity and equity oriented mutual fund investments maintaining that equities would remain the best performing asset class over the longer term particularly in a fast growing economy like India.

Shriram Equity & Debt Opportunities Fund has maintained a flat NAV based return (-0.03%) (for the 12 month period ended 31 December 2015) in the regular growth scheme delivering considerable outperformance over the markets, Nifty returned (-4.06%) whereas the Scheme benchmark delivered a return of -0.25 % for the same period accompanied by lower levels of volatility as measured through the beta and standard deviation compared to the market and scheme benchmarks.

It is a matter of great pleasure to share with you that Shriram Equity and Debt Opportunities Fund declared 11.50 % dividend (Rs 1.15 per unit on the face value of Rs. 10) in November 2015 making it the third dividend since its inception (aggregating 24.5%) two years ago. This corroborates and supports our investor centric philosophy.

Partha Ray

Chief Investment Officer

Risk Factors:

All Investments in mutual funds and securities are subject to market risks and the NAV of the Scheme may go up or down depending upon the factors and forces affecting the securities market. There can be no assurance that Scheme's investment objective will be achieved. The past performance of the Mutual Fund is not indicative of the future performance of the Scheme. Sponsor is/are not liable or responsible for any loss or shortfall resulting from the operations of the scheme. Shriram Equity and Debt Opportunities Fund is only the name of the Scheme and does not in any manner indicate the quality of the Scheme or it's future prospects or returns. There is no guarantee or assurance as to any return on investment of the unitholders. The investments made by the Scheme are subject to external risks on transfer, pricing, trading volumes, settlement risks, etc. of securities. Please refer to the Offer Document/Statement of Additional Information/Key Information Memorandum of the scheme before investing.

Ideal for whom: Investors who are hesitant of giving full exposure to equities but simultaneously don't want to miss the upside potential offered by equities.

Indicative Investment Horizon:

3 years & more

Date of Inception:

29 November 2013

Fund Manager: Partha Ray

Experience: Mr. Ray has been in the Banking & Finance sector for over 24 years and joins us from The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V where he held several key positions in the Corporate Banking Department since 1998 including that of a Regional Head in the Bank's wholesale banking division. He has extensive and wide ranging functional experience in managing portfolios of corporate relationships.

Investment Objective: The investment objective of the scheme would be to generate long term Capital appreciation and current income with reduced volatility by investing in a judicious mix of a diversified portfolio of equity and Equity related investments, debt and money market instruments

Type: Open-ended Equity Oriented Asset Allocation Scheme

Plans / Options Available

Regular Plan

Direct Plan

Under Each Plan

Growth and Dividend Options

The Dividend Option offers Dividend Payout and Reinvestment facility

Average AUM: 37.12 cr.

Latest AUM: 37.92 cr.

Expenses Ration (Excluding Stax) :

Regular 2.51% Direct 1.91%

Portfolio Turnover Ratio: 147.95%

Benchmark:

Equity - CNX Nifty (70%)

Debt - Crisil Composite Bond Fund Index (30%)

Loads: No Entry load

Exit load 1.00% is payable if units are redeemed / switched – out within 365 days from the date of allotment

Minimum Investment:

Rs 5,000/- w.e.f. 1st April 2014

SIP

For SIP investment Monthly: Rs. 1000/- minimum 12 instalments, Quarterly: Rs. 3000/- minimum 4 instalments

Shriram Equity and Debt Opportunities Fund

This Product is suitable for investors who are seeking*:-

☑ Long term capital appreciation and current income

☑ Investment in equity and equity related securities as well as fixed income securities (debt and money market securities)

☑ Moderately High Risk

*** Investors should consult their financial advisor if in doubt whether the product is suitable for them.**

Note : Risk is represented as :

i. Low - Principal at low risk

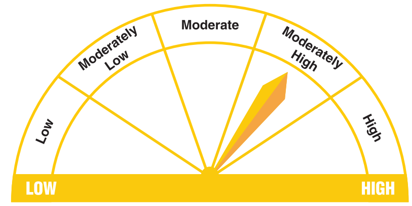
ii. Moderately Low - Principal at moderately low risk

iii. Moderate - Principal at moderate risk

iv. Moderately High - Principal at moderately high risk

v. High - Principal at high risk

Riskometer



Portfolio and other facts as on 31 Dec 2015

Equity Portfolio

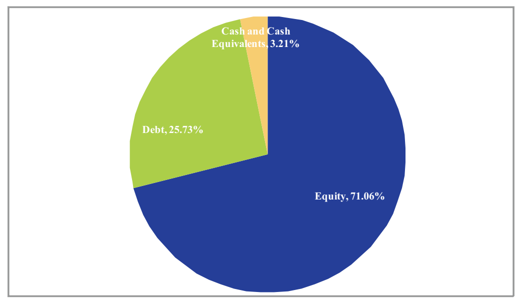
HDFC Bank Ltd.	4.45%
Maruti Suzuki India Ltd.	4.11%
Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd.	3.94%
LIC Housing Finance Ltd.	3.34%
Tata Consultancy Services Ltd.	3.24%
Axis Bank Ltd.	3.22%
HCL Technologies Ltd.	3.21%
Infosys Ltd.	3.14%
ICICI Bank Ltd.	3.08%
Aurobindo Pharma Ltd.	2.94%
Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd.	2.70%
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	2.17%
Bharat Electronics Ltd.	2.00%
IndusInd Bank Ltd.	1.93%
Britannia Industries Ltd.	1.89%
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	1.75%
Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	1.69%
State Bank of India	1.69%
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd.	1.64%
Eicher Motors Ltd.	1.63%
ITC Ltd.	1.26%
Asian Paints Ltd.	1.14%
Tech Mahindra Ltd.	1.08%
Ultratech Cement Ltd.	1.07%
Amara Raja Batteries Ltd.	1.05%
Reliance Industries Ltd.	1.02%
Natco Pharma Ltd.	0.97%
Shree Cements Ltd.	0.90%
Lupin Ltd.	0.85%
Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	0.78%
UPL Ltd.	0.72%
Bharat Forge Ltd.	0.71%
Sun Pharmaceuticals Industries Ltd.	0.70%
IDFC Bank Ltd.	0.65%
Bata India Ltd.	0.54%
IDFC Ltd.	0.52%
Bajaj Finance Ltd.	0.47%
Bajaj Auto Ltd.	0.47%
MRF Ltd.	0.45%
MindTree Ltd.	0.33%
TVS Motor Company Ltd.	0.29%
Page Industries Ltd.	0.28%
Cummins India Ltd.	0.21%
Blue Dart Express Limited	0.18%
The Federal Bank Ltd.	0.16%
Repco Home Finance Limited	0.15%
Persistent Systems Ltd.	0.12%
Apollo Tyres Ltd.	0.11%
AIA Engineering Ltd.	0.10%
ALKEM LABORATORIES LIMITED	0.02%
Equity Total	**71.06%**

Debt Portfolio / Rating

HDFC LTD	CRISIL-AAA	12.85%
LIC HOUSING FINANCE LTD.	CRISIL-AAA/CARE- AAA	12.32%
TATASONS LTD	CRISIL-AAA	0.56%
Debt total		**25.73%**

Cash & Cash Equivalent 3.21%

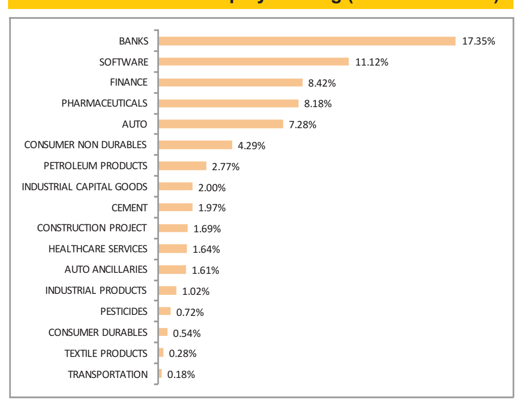
Portfolio composition



NAV details (Rs)

Direct Plan	
Growth Option	13.0514
Dividend Option	10.4164
Regular Plan	
Growth Option	12.8999
Dividend Option	10.3126

Sectoral Allocation of Equity Holding (% of Net Assets)

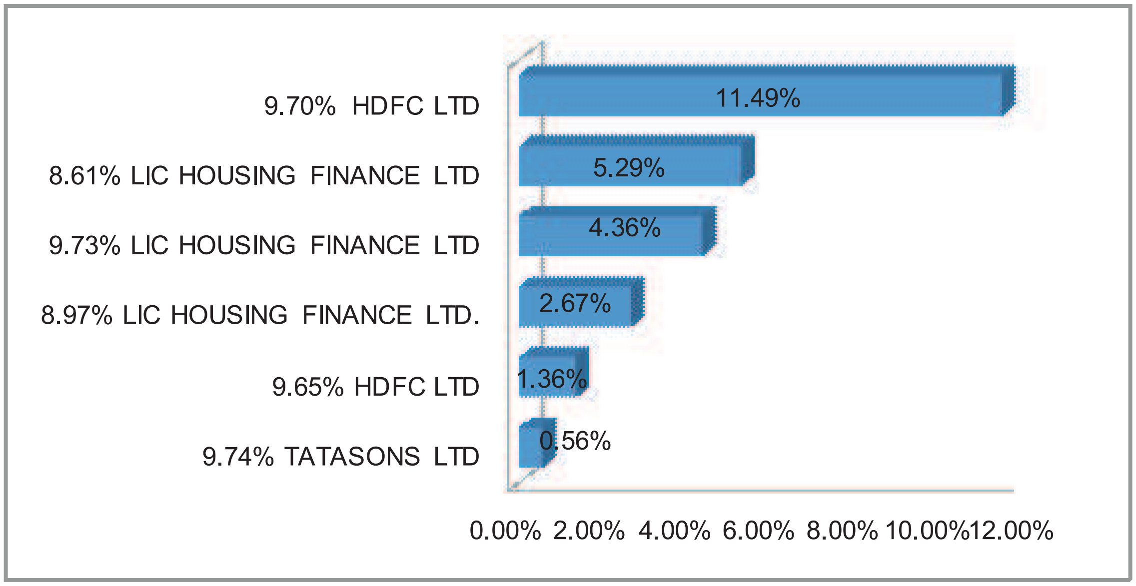


Quantitative Data

Average Maturity*	2.61 years
Modified Duration*	2.08 years
Yeild to Maturity*	8.32%

* Computed on the invested amount for debt portfolio.

Debt Portfolio



Dividend History^

Shriram Equity and Debt Opportunities Fund - Direct Plan- Dividend Option

Record Date	Face Value (Rs)	NAV (Rs)	Dividend (Rs.)/Unit
9-Mar-14	10.00	10.4657	0.25
27-Oct-14	10.00	11.9236	1.05
14-Nov-15	10.00	11.4100	1.15

Shriram Equity and Debt Opportunities Fund - Regular Plan- Dividend Option

Record Date	Face Value (Rs)	NAV (Rs)	Dividend (Rs.)/Unit
19-Mar-14	10.00	10.4529	0.25
27-Oct-14	10.00	11.8794	1.05
14-Nov-15	10.00	11.3130	1.15

^Past performance may or may not be sustained in future. There is no assurance or neither guarantees to Unit holders as to rate/quantum of dividend distribution nor that will the dividends be paid regularly. All dividends are on face value of Rs. 10 per Unit. After payment of the dividend, the per Unit NAV falls to the extent of the payout and statutory levy, if any.

Performance of Scheme:

Shriram Equity and Debt Opportunities Fund

Returns of Regular Plan - Growth Option as on December 31, 2015

Date of inception: 29-Nov-13.

NAV as on 31.12.15 Rs. 12.8999

Date	Period	NAV (Rs.) Per Unit	Scheme Return % (Annualized)	Benchmark Return % (Annualized)	Value of Investment of Rs.10000	
					Scheme	Benchmark
31-Dec-14	Last 1 Year	12.9039	-0.03	-0.25	9,997	9,975
29-Nov-13	Since Inception	10	12.97	12.34	12,900	12,750

Past performance may or may not be sustained in future. The returns are Compounded Annual Growth Returns (CAGR) for periods since Inception and absolute for 1 year and simple annualized for less than 1 year. Performance of dividend option would be Net of Dividend distribution tax, if any. Benchmark is a blend of 70% CNX NIFTY for the Equity part of the Portfolio & 30% of CRISIL Composite Bond Fund Index for its investments in Debt and Money Market Instruments. For computation of since inception returns (%) the allotment NAV has been taken as Rs. 10.00. Load is not considered for computation of returns. In case, the start/end date of the concerned period is a non business date (NBD), the NAV of the previous date is considered for computation of returns. The NAV per unit shown in the table is as on the start date of the said period.

Benchmark Index: 70% of Nifty Plus 30% CRISIL Composite Bond Fund Index. Since Inception returns are calculated 70% CAGR of Nifty plus 30% CAGR of CRISIL Composite

SIP Performance

	Since Inception SIP	2 years SIP	1 year SIP
Total Amount Invested (Rs.'000)	250.00	240.00	120.00
Mkt Value as on Dec 31, 1 (Rs.'000)	268.46	255.56	117.76
Returns (Annualised) (%)	6.72%	6.16%	-3.43%
Benchmark Returns (Annualised) (%) #	5.50%	4.88%	-3.88%

Past performance may or may not be sustained in the future. # Benchmark index is constructed by investing Rs. 70 in Nifty and Rs. 30 in CRISIL Balanced Fund Index on the date of allotment. Assuming Rs. 10000 invested systematically on the first Business Day of every month over a period of time. CAGR returns are computed after accounting for the cash flow by using XIRR method (invest internal rate of return) for Regular Plan - Growth Option. Load is not taken into consideration for computation of performance. The above investment simulation is for illustrative purpose only and should not be construed as a promise on minimum returns and safeguard of capital. The AMC/Mutual Fund is not guaranteeing or promising or forecasting any returns.

HOW TO READ FACTSHEET

Fund Manager

An employee of the asset management company such as a mutual fund or life insurer, who manages investments of the scheme. He is usually part of a larger team of fund managers and research analysts.

Application Amount for Fresh Subscription

This is the minimum investment amount for a new investor in a mutual fund scheme.

Minimum Additional Amount

This is the minimum investment amount for an existing investor in a mutual fund scheme.

Yield to Maturity

The Yield to Maturity or the YTM is the rate of return anticipated on a bond if held until maturity. YTM is expressed as an annual rate. The YTM factors in the bond's current market price, par value, coupon interest rate and time to maturity.

SIP

SIP or systematic investment plan works on the principle of making periodic investments of a fixed sum. It works similar to a recurring bank deposit. For instance, an investor may opt for an SIP that invests Rs 500 every 15th of the month in an equity fund for a period of three years.

NAV

The NAV or the net asset value is the total asset value per unit of the mutual fund after deducting all related and permissible expenses. The NAV is calculated at the end of every business day. It is the value at which the investor enters or exits the mutual fund.

Benchmark

A group of securities, usually a market index, whose performance is used as a standard or benchmark to measure investment performance of mutual funds, among other investments. Some typical benchmarks include the Nifty, Sensex, BSE200, BSE500, 10-Year Gsec.

Entry Load

A mutual fund may have a sales charge or load at the time of entry and/or exit to compensate the distributor/agent. Entry load is charged at the time an investor purchases the units of a mutual fund.

The entry load is added to the prevailing NAV at the time of investment. For instance, if the NAV is Rs. 100 and the entry load is 1 %, the investor will enter the fund at Rs. 101. (Note: SEBI, vide circular dated June 30, 2009 has abolished entry load and mandated that the upfront commission to distributors will be paid by the investor directly to the distributor, based on his assessment of various factors including the service rendered by the distributor).

Exit Load

Exit load is charged at the time an investor redeems the units of a mutual fund. The exit load is reduced from the prevailing NAV at the time of redemption. The investor will receive redemption proceed at net value of NAV less Exit Load. For instance if the NAV is Rs. 100 and the exit load is 1%, the investor will receive Rs. 99.

Modified Duration

Modified duration is the price sensitivity and the percentage change in price for a unit change in yield.

AUM

AUM or assets under management refers to the recent / updated cumulative market value of investments managed by a mutual fund or any investment firm.

Holdings

The holdings or the portfolio is a mutual fund's latest or updated reported statement of investments/securities. These are usually displayed in terms of percentage to net assets or the rupee value or both. The objective is to give investors an idea of where their money is being invested by the fund manager.

Nature of Scheme

The investment objective and underlying investments determine the nature of the mutual fund scheme. For instance, a mutual fund that aims at generating capital appreciation by investing in stock markets is an equity fund or growth fund. Likewise, a mutual fund that aims at capital preservation by investing in debt markets is a debt fund or income fund. Each of these categories may have sub-categories.

Rating Profile

Mutual funds invest in securities after evaluating their creditworthiness as disclosed by the ratings. A depiction of the mutual fund in various investments based on their ratings becomes the rating profile of the fund. Typically, this is a feature of debt funds.

SHRIRAM Mutual Fund

Nurturing Trust, Shaping Dreams

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