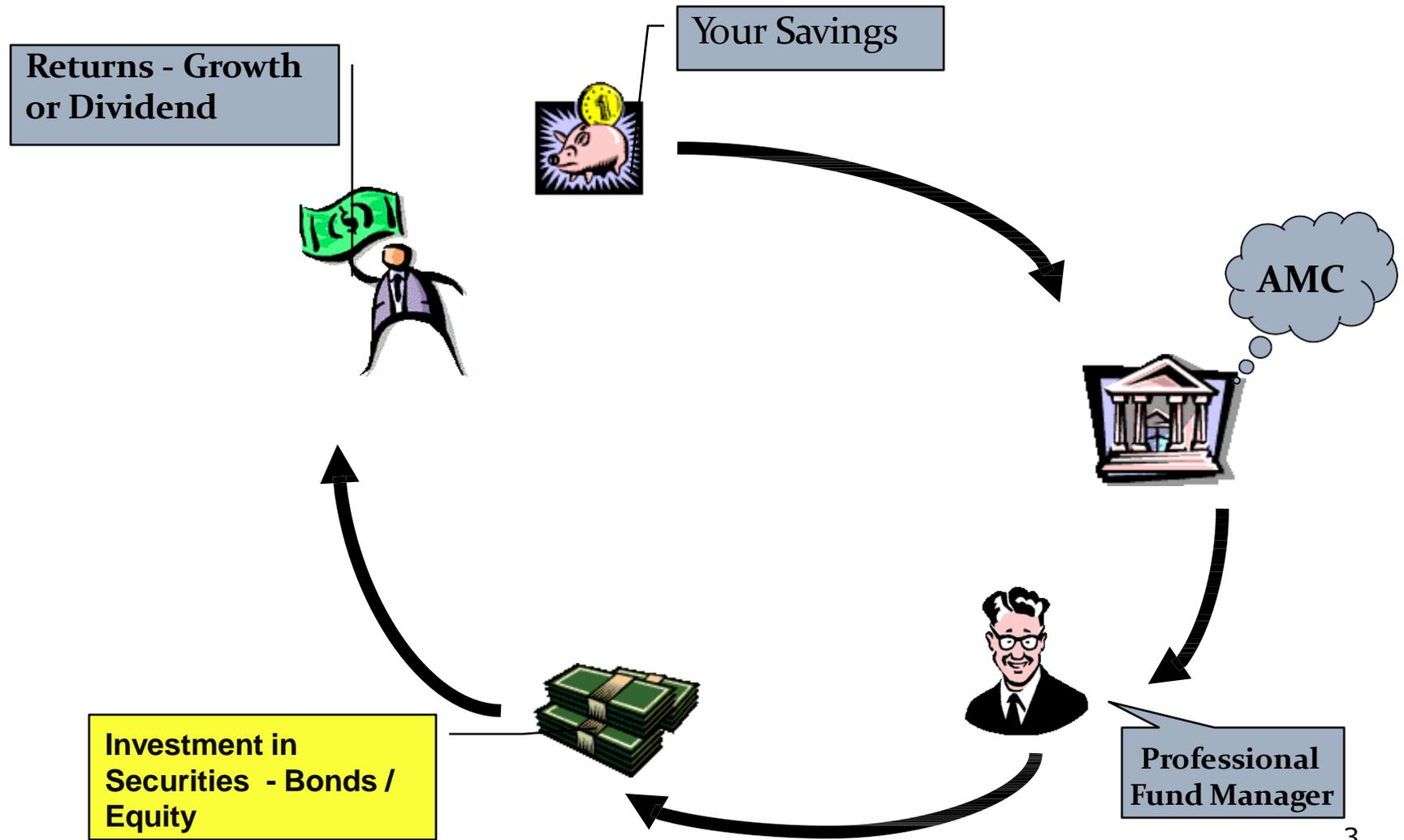


MUTUAL FUNDS PRESENTATION

WHAT IS A MUTUAL FUND?

A mutual fund is a professionally managed type of collective investment scheme that pools money from many investors and invests typically in investment securities (stocks, bonds, short-term money market instruments, other mutual funds, other securities, and/or commodities such as precious metals). The mutual fund will have a fund manager that trades (buys and sells) the fund's investments in accordance with the fund's investment objective.

HOW DOES A MUTUAL FUND WORK ?



Mutual fund options

Growth	Dividend
<p>Investor in the fund will not receive any dividends that may be paid out by the stocks in the mutual fund.</p>	<p>Investors get partially cash in on the returns earned by the fund from time to time, through the dividends it declares.</p>
<p>The value of NAV will keep on and, upon sale of the mutual funds, investor will realize a higher capital gain on the same number of shares he/she originally purchased.</p>	<p>Dividend payout is usually taken by people who want some cash return on their investments, which supplements their income.</p>

TYPES OF MUTUAL FUND

□ Based On Maturity period:-

- **Open-ended Mutual fund** is one that is available for subscription and repurchase on a continuous basis. These Funds do not have a fixed maturity period. Investors can conveniently buy and sell units at Net Asset Value (NAV) related prices which are declared on a daily basis
- **Close-ended Mutual fund** has a stipulated maturity period e.g. 5-7 years. The fund is open for subscription only during a specified period at the time of launch of the scheme. Investors can invest in the scheme at the time of the initial public issue and thereafter they can buy or sell the units of the scheme on the stock exchanges where the units are listed. In order to provide an exit route to the investors, some close-ended funds give an option of selling back the units to the mutual fund through periodic repurchase at NAV related prices. SEBI Regulations stipulate that at least one of the two exit routes is provided to the investor i.e. either repurchase facility or through listing on stock exchanges. These mutual funds schemes disclose NAV generally on weekly basis.

TYPES OF MUTUAL FUND (CONTD..)

□ On the basis of Investment Objective:-

➤ Growth / Equity Oriented Scheme

- ✓ Aims to provide capital appreciation over the medium to long- term
- ✓ Invest a major part of their corpus in equities
- ✓ Comparatively high risks

➤ Income / Debt Oriented Scheme

- ✓ Aims to provide regular and steady income to investors
- ✓ Invest in fixed income securities such as bonds, corporate debentures, Government securities and money market instruments
- ✓ Less risky compared to equity schemes
- ✓ These funds are not affected because of fluctuations in equity markets.
- ✓ The NAVs of such funds are affected because of change in interest rates in the country. If the interest rates fall, NAVs of such funds are likely to increase in the short run and vice versa.

TYPES OF MUTUAL FUND (CONTD..)

➤ **Balanced Fund**

- ✓ Aims to provide both growth and regular income as such schemes invest both in equities and fixed income securities in the proportion indicated in their offer documents.
- ✓ Appropriate for investors looking for moderate growth.
- ✓ NAVs of such funds are likely to be less volatile compared to pure equity funds.

➤ **Money Market or Liquid Fund**

- ✓ Aims to provide easy liquidity, preservation of capital and moderate income.
- ✓ Invest exclusively in safer short-term instruments such as treasury bills, certificates of deposit, commercial paper and inter-bank call money, government securities, etc.
- ✓ Returns on these schemes fluctuate much less compared to other funds.
- ✓ Appropriate for corporate and individual investors as a means to park their surplus funds for short periods.

TYPES OF MUTUAL FUND (CONTD..)

➤ **Gilt Fund**

- ✓ Invest exclusively in government securities.
- ✓ Government securities have no default risk. Therefore they offer minimum risk.
- ✓ NAVs of these schemes also fluctuate due to change in interest rates and other economic factors as is the case with income or debt oriented schemes.

➤ **Index Funds**

- ✓ They replicate the portfolio of a particular index such as the BSE Sensitive index, S&P NSE 50 index (Nifty), etc
- ✓ Invest in the securities in the same weightage comprising of an index
- ✓ NAVs of such schemes would rise or fall in accordance with the rise or fall in the index, though not exactly by the same percentage due to some factors known as "tracking error" in technical terms
- ✓ There are also exchange traded index funds launched by the mutual funds which are traded on the stock exchanges.

SYSTEMATIC INVESTMENT PLAN (SIP)

- ❑ Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) is the process of investing regularly at fixed monthly intervals.
- ❑ SIP allows investments in small amounts (Rs 1000 Monthly).
- ❑ SIP operates like a Recurring Deposit Account.
- ❑ The no. of units allotted on each investment is based on the Scheme's prevailing NAV (subject to applicable loads)
- ❑ SIP allows an investor to build wealth over a period of time and get the benefit of compounding of returns
- ❑ It is a Rupee cost averaging concept and helps the investor to average out their cost of investment over a period of time and thus overcome the short term fluctuations in the market.
- ❑ The investor need not keep track over the portfolio nor does he have to worry about timing the market. Returns are in line with the market trend.

SYSTEMATIC INVESTING

- **Method of investing regularly to benefit from the stock market volatility**
- **Regular – Similar to Recurring Deposit**
- **Convenient and Hassle – Free**
- Automatic investments, one time instruction, transactions on the net.
- **Forced Saving**
- Similar to PF :Small amount invested every to become a huge sum after Some years
- **Light on the wallet**
- As low as Rs. 1000/- per month

BOND FUND

- OBJECTIVE-> To generate attractive returns for our investors by investing in quality debt securities and money market instruments.
- Type->DEBT
- Option->Dividend/Growth
- Minimum Investment-> Rs 5000
- Special Facilities-> SIP/SWP/STP/AWOCA
- Liquidity-> Redemption on all business days
- Low risk-Low return

G-SEC FUND

- OBJECTIVE-> To generate steady and consistent returns for our investors by timing the government securities market.
- Type->DEBT- GILT
- Option->Dividend/Growth
- Minimum Investment-> Regular Plan-Rs 5000
PF Plan –Rs 10000
- Special Facilities-> SIP/SWP/STP/AWOCA
- Liquidity-> Redemption on all business days
- Low Return-Low Risk

SAVINGS PLUS FUND

- OBJECTIVE-> To generate Income by investing in a portfolio of quality short term debt securities.
- Type->DEBT- Short term
- Option->Dividend/Growth
- Minimum Investment-> Rs 5000
- Special Facilities-> SIP/SWP/STP/AWOCA
- Liquidity-> Redemption on all business days
- Moderate Risk-Moderate Return

CHILDREN'S FUND

- OBJECTIVE-> To generate long term capital appreciation through judicious mix of quality debt and equity instrument at moderate risk levels through research based investments
- Type->Balanced
- Option->Growth
- Minimum Investment-> Rs 5000
- Special Facilities-> SIP/SWP/STP/AWOCA
- Liquidity-> Redemption on all business days
- Moderate Risk-Moderate Return

INDEX FUND

- OBJECTIVE-> To Provide capital growth by investing in index stocks.
- Type->DEBT
- Option->Dividend/Growth
- Minimum Investment-> Rs 5000
- Special Facilities-> SIP/SWP/STP/AWOCA
- Liquidity-> Redemption on all business days
- Low Risk-Low Return

GROWTH FUND

- OBJECTIVE-> To provide capital growth by investing in a mix of equity instruments.
- Type->Equity- Diversified
- Option->Dividend/Growth
- Minimum Investment-> Rs 2000
- Special Facilities-> SIP/SWP/STP/AWOCA
- Liquidity-> Redemption on all business days
- High Risk-High Return

BALANCED FUND

- OBJECTIVE-> To provide regular returns and capital appreciation according to the selection of the plan by investing in equities and debt.
- Type->Balanced
- Option->Dividend/Growth
- Minimum Investment-> Rs 1000
- Special Facilities-> SIP/SWP/STP/AWOCA
- Liquidity-> Redemption on all business days
- Moderate Risk- Moderate Return

EQUITY FUND

- OBJECTIVE-> To obtain maximum possible growth consistent with reasonable levels of safety and security by investing mainly in equities
- Type->Equity-Diversified
- Option->Dividend/Growth
- Minimum Investment-> Rs 2000
- Special Facilities-> SIP/SWP/STP/AWOCA
- Liquidity-> Redemption on all business days
- High Risk-High Return

LIQUID FUND

- OBJECTIVE-> To generate reasonable returns with low risk and high liquidity through judicious mix of investment in money market and quality debt instruments
- Type->DEBT-Liquid
- Option->Dividend/Growth
- Minimum Investment-> Rs 25000
- Special Facilities-> STP
- Liquidity-> Redemption on all business days
- Low Risk-Low Return-High Liquidity

MONTHLY INCOME PLAN

- OBJECTIVE-> To generate regular income by investing mainly in quality debt and money market instruments with some portion in Equity/Equity related instruments for long term capital appreciations.
- Type->DEBT
- Option->Dividend/Growth
- Minimum Investment-> Rs 5000
- Special Facilities-> SIP/SWP/STP/AWOCA
- Liquidity-> Redemption on all business days
- Low risk-Low Return

UNIT LINKED INSURANCE SCHEME

- OBJECTIVE-> To generate long term capital appreciation and offer tax rebate u/s 80 C as well as additional benefits of a life and insurance cover free accident insurance cover.
- Type->Insurance Linked Tax Saving Plan
- Option->Dividend/Growth
- Minimum Investment-> Rs 10000- under single Premium
 - Yearly: Rs 1000- regular premium
 - Monthly: Rs 100-regular Premium
- Special Facilities-> SIP/STP
- Liquidity-> Redemption on all business days
- High Risk-High Return/
Low Risk-Low Return (capital protection Plan)

FLOATING RATE FUND

- OBJECTIVE-> To generate consistent returns by investing mainly in floating rate instruments/fixed rate instruments swapped for floating rate return so as to minimise the interest rate risk for the investor.
- Type->DEBT- Floating
- Option->Dividend/Growth
- Minimum Investment-> Rs 5000 and thereafter in multiples of Rs 500
- Special Facilities-> SIP/SWP/STP/AWOCA
- Liquidity-> Redemption on all business days
- Low Risk-Low Return

OPPORTUNITIES FUND

- OBJECTIVE-> The investment objective of the scheme is to provide capital growth in long term with reasonable risk levels by investing mainly in companies which are in sectors which have a high growth potential at that point to time.
- Type->Equity-Diversified
- Option->Dividend/Growth
- Minimum Investment-> Rs 5000
- Special Facilities-> SIP/SWP/STP/AWOCA
- Liquidity-> Redemption on all business days
- High Risk-High Return

TAX PLAN

- OBJECTIVE-> To provide capital growth along with tax rebate and tax relief u/s 80 C to our investors through prudent investments in stock market.
- Type->ELSS
- Option->Dividend/Growth
- Minimum Investment-> Rs 500
- Special Facilities-> SIP/SWP/STP/AWOCA
- Liquidity-> Redemption on all business days
- High Risk- High Return

FLOATER MIP

- OBJECTIVE-> The investment objective of the scheme is to generate regular income by investing mainly in floating /Fixed rate instruments swapped for Floating rate return so as to minimize the interest rate risk and at the same time aiming at generating capital appreciation in a long term by investing in Equity/Equity related instruments .
- Type->DEBT
- Option->Dividend/Growth
- Minimum Investment-> Rs 5000
- Special Facilities-> SIP/SWP/STP/AWOCA
- Liquidity-> Redemption on all business days
- Low Risk- Low Return

INCOME PLUS FUND

- OBJECTIVE-> To provide reasonable possible current income- consistent with preservation of capital and providing liquidity from investing in a diversified portfolio of short term money market and debt securities.
- Type->DEBT
- Option->Dividend/Growth
- Minimum Investment-> Rs 500000
- Special Facilities->STP
- Liquidity-> Redemption on all business days
- Moderate Risk- Moderate Return

NET ASSET VALUE

- Net Asset Value (NAV) is used by investment companies to measure net assets. In the context of mutual funds, NAV per share is computed once a day based on the closing market prices of the securities in the fund's portfolio. All mutual funds' buy and sell orders are processed at the NAV of the trade date
- Calculating mutual fund net asset values is easy. Simply take the current market value of the fund's net assets (securities held by the fund minus any liabilities) and divide by the number of shares outstanding. So if a fund had net assets of Rs.50 lakh and there are one lakh shares of the fund, then the price per share (or NAV) is Rs.50.00.

BENEFITS OF MUTUAL FUNDS



Liquidity



Convenience



Risk Diversification



Flexibility



Transparency



Regulated



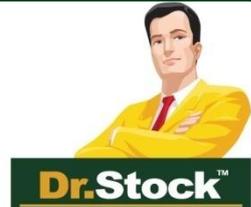
Plus

Tax benefits

TAX BENEFITS

**TAX-FREE
DIVIDENDS**

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MUTUAL FUNDS



Thank You

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