




Deutsche Mutual Fund

SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT (SID)




DWS Hybrid Fixed Term Fund Series 21 (DHFTF - 21)

(39 months close ended debt scheme)

This product is suitable for investors seeking*:

- To generate income and capital appreciation over the short to medium term
- Investment in debt and equity and equity related instruments
- Medium Risk  (YELLOW)

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

Note: Risk is represented as:  (BLUE) investors understand that their principal will be at low risk.
 (YELLOW) investors understand that their principal will be at medium risk.
 (BROWN) investors understand that their principal will be at high risk

The objective of the Scheme is to generate income by investing in fixed income securities maturing on or before the date of the maturity of the Scheme and to generate capital appreciation by investing in equity and equity related instruments.

Offer of units at face value of Rs. 10 per unit during the New Fund Offer period.

New Fund Offer Opens : April 16, 2014

New Fund Offer Closes : April 30, 2014

Sponsors/Co-Sponsors

Deutsche Asset Management (Asia) Limited
One Raffles Quay, #17-00, South Tower, Singapore 048583.

Deutsche India Holdings Private Limited
Nirlon Knowledge Park, Block B-1,
Goregaon (East), Mumbai 400 063.

Trustee Company

Deutsche Trustee Services (India) Private Limited
2nd Floor, 222 Kodak House, Dr. D. N. Road, Fort, Mumbai 400001.

Asset Management Company

Deutsche Asset Management (India) Private Limited
2nd Floor, 222 Kodak House, Dr. D. N. Road, Fort, Mumbai 400001.

Website of the Entity

www.dws-india.com

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.

As required, a copy of this Scheme Information Document (SID) has been submitted to National Stock Exchange of India Limited (hereinafter referred to as NSE). NSE has given vide its letter NSE/LIST/ 224758-E dated December 17, 2013 permission to the Mutual Fund to use the Exchange's name in this SID 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 SID 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 the NSE should not in any way be deemed or construed that the SID 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 SID; 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.

The Scheme Information Document (SID) 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 SID after the date of this Document from the Mutual Fund / Investor Service Centres / Website / Distributors or Brokers.

The mutual fund/ AMC 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.

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

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 April 02, 2014.

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Summary of the Scheme

Name of the Scheme	DWS Hybrid Fixed Term Fund Series 21 (A 39 months close ended debt scheme)	Dematerialisation	The Unitholders are given an Option to hold the units in physical form by way of an Account Statement or in Dematerialized ('Demat') form. 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 is required to have a beneficiary account with a Depository Participant (DP) (registered with NSDL / CDSL) and will be required to indicate in the application the DP's name, DP ID Number and the beneficiary account number of the applicant held with the DP.
Type	Close Ended Debt Scheme		
Investment Objective	The objective of the Scheme is to generate income by investing in fixed income securities maturing on or before the date of the maturity of the Scheme and to generate capital appreciation by investing in equity and equity related instruments. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realized.		In case the 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 their holdings are converted into Demat form. No redemption/repurchase of units shall be allowed prior to the maturity of the Scheme. Unit holders wishing to exit may do so, through the Stock Exchange mode.
Benchmark	CRISIL MIP Blended Fund Index	Load Structure	Entry Load : Nil, Exit Load : Nil
Plan	Direct Plan and Regular Plan Direct Plan is only for those investors who purchase /subscribe Units in a Scheme directly with the Fund and is not available for investors who route their investments through a Distributor. Regular Plan is for investors who route their investments through a Distributor The default plan between Direct Plan and Regular Plan is Direct Plan.	Investments by NRIs / FIIs	Investments by NRIs/ FIIs are allowed on a full repatriation basis subject to RBI approvals, if any. However, the sale and solicitation of Units of the Fund is prohibited to citizens and residents of United States of America and any other jurisdiction which restricts or regulates the sale or solicitation of Indian securities to its citizens/residents or which jurisdiction could otherwise subject the AMC, its parent or affiliate companies, the Trustees, any employee or director of the AMC, Trustees or those of any affiliate company of the AMC to any reporting, licensing or registration requirements, in such jurisdiction. Neither this SID nor the units have been registered in any jurisdiction outside India. The distribution of this SID in certain jurisdictions may be restricted or subject to registration requirements and, accordingly, persons who come into possession of this SID in such jurisdictions are required to inform themselves about, and to observe, any such restrictions. No person receiving a copy of this SID or any accompanying application form in such jurisdiction may treat this SID or such application form as constituting an invitation to them to subscribe for Units, nor should they in any event use any such application form, unless in the relevant jurisdiction such an invitation could lawfully be made to them and such application form could lawfully be used without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements.
Options	Dividend (Regular, Annual and Quarterly Payout) and Growth Dividend Option- Under this Option, the Trustees reserve the right to declare dividend under the Scheme depending on the net distributable surplus available under the Option. It should, however, be noted that actual declaration of dividends and the frequency of distribution will depend, inter-alia, on the availability of distributable surplus and will be entirely at the discretion of the Trustees or any Committee authorised by them. Growth Option- All income earned and any realized profit in respect of a unit issued under that will continue to remain invested until repurchase and shall be deemed to have remained invested in the option itself and will be reflected in the NAV. Both options will have a common portfolio. The default option between the growth and dividend is growth. The default Dividend sub-option will be Regular Dividend payout. Pursuant to payment of dividend, if any, the NAV per unit of the dividend option of the Scheme would fall to the extent of the payout and statutory levy, if applicable. To the extent of payout of dividend, the NAV of dividend option will be different from growth option.	Transfer	The units of the Scheme issued 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 would be only in favor of transferee(s) who are capable of holding units. The Fund will not be bound to recognize any other transfer. 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 given effect in accordance with such rules/regulations as may be in force governing transfer of securities in dematerialized mode.
Minimum Application Amount	Minimum of Rs. 5,000 (Five Thousand) per application and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter. During the New Fund Offer period, Unit holders of other Schemes of Deutsche Mutual Fund shall have an option to switch in from other Schemes to this Scheme. However, the switch request should be accompanied with the Application Form/ Transaction Slip.	Transparency	The first NAV shall be announced within 5 working days of from the date of allotment. The NAV of the Scheme thereafter will be calculated and declared on every business day
Redemption of Units	The Regulations requires that every close-ended Scheme be mandatorily listed on a recognised stock exchange(s). The Fund intends to list the Scheme on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE). As the Scheme is being listed on NSE, investors will not be able to redeem their units during the tenor of the Scheme. Redemption will be permitted by the Fund only on the maturity of the Scheme. However units held in dematerialized form can be traded on the NSE.		

	<p>on the AMFI website www.amfiindia.com and the Fund's website www.dws-india.com. Also, NAV will be sent for publication to atleast 2 daily newspapers.</p> <p>The monthly portfolio of the Schemes shall be available in a user-friendly and downloadable format on the website viz. www.dws-india.com on or before the tenth day of succeeding month.</p>	<p>KYC Policy</p> <p>Investments in the Units of the Fund or any of its Schemes is / are subject to scrutiny and due diligence including, know your customer (KYC) due diligence as per (a) anti money laundering and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, circulars and byelaws notified and in force in India, from time to time ("Applicable Laws"); and (b) internal anti money laundering policies and procedures of the AMC ("AML Policies"). The AMC (including its agents) reserve(s) the right to freeze or terminate any folio which is not in accordance with or is otherwise found to be in breach of any Applicable Laws and / or internal AML Policies of the AMC, at any point of time, before or after the allocation of Units.</p> <p>Further, in terms of SEBI Circular dated August 12, 2010, all new folios/accounts can only be opened if all investor related documents, including KYC documents etc. are available with the AMC and/or its Registrar.</p>
Liquidity	<p>No redemption/repurchase of units shall be allowed prior to the maturity of the Scheme. Investors wishing to exit may do so through stock exchange mode.</p> <p>Unit holders may please note that trading in units on the stock exchange(s) shall be suspended up to two working days prior to the record date for the purpose of dividend declaration.</p>	
Duration of the Scheme	<p>The Scheme will be for duration of 39 months from the date of allotment.</p> <p>The Scheme will be fully redeemed at the end of the period. In case the maturity date or payout date happens to be a non-Business Day then the Applicable NAV for redemptions and switch outs shall be calculated immediately on the next Business Day.</p> <p>However, the Scheme may be liquidated any time prior to the expiration, under the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the happening of any event which, in the opinion of the Trustees, requires the Scheme to be wound up. • If seventy five per cent of the Unit holders pass a resolution that the Scheme be wound up. • If SEBI so directs in the interest of the Unit holders. 	<p>Auto Switch Facility</p> <p>This Fund will offer an auto switch facility from Liquid Schemes to DWS Hybrid Fixed Term Fund Series 21 during the NFO period. However DeAM reserves the right to extend or limit the said facility on such terms and conditions as may be decided from time to time.</p>

I. Introduction

A. RISK FACTORS

Standard Risk Factors

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- 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.
- Past performance of the Sponsor/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme.
- The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The sponsor is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs 1 lakh made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The present Scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return Scheme.

Specific Risk Factors

Risk Factors Associated with Fixed Income and Money Market Instruments:

- a) The Scheme may invest in debt and debt related instruments, as may be permitted by SEBI, from time to time. Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of these investments. Different segments of Indian financial markets have different settlement periods and such periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities' purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. The length of time for settlement may affect the Scheme in the event the Scheme has to meet an exceptionally large number of redemption requests. The Scheme will retain certain investments in cash or cash equivalents for its day-to-day liquidity requirements.
- b) A fundamental risk relating to all fixed income securities is a chance that an issuer will fail to make a principal and interest payment when due (credit risk). Issuers with higher credit risks typically offer higher yields for this added risk. Conversely, issuers with lower credit risk offer lower credit yields. Generally government securities are considered to be the safest in terms of the credit risk. Changes in financial conditions of an issuer, changes in economic and political conditions in general, or changes in economic or and political conditions specific to an issuer, all of which are factors that may have an adverse impact on a firms credit quality and security values. While it is the intent of the Investment Manager to invest primarily in highly rated debt securities, the Schemes may from time to time invest in higher yielding, lower rated securities. This is likely to enhance the degree of credit risk. Besides all other factors remaining the same, instruments with the longer tenure are perceived to have a higher credit risk Besides all other factors remaining the same, instruments with the longer tenure are perceived to have a higher credit risk. The Investment Manager will endeavour to manage credit risk through in-house credit analysis.
- c) All fixed income securities are also affected by changes in interest rates (interest rate risk). The prices of debt securities generally increase as interest rates decline and generally decrease as interest rates rise. Prices of long-term securities generally fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes than the short-term securities. The Debt markets can be volatile leading to the possibility of up or down movements in prices of fixed income securities and thus the possible movements in the NAV. The Scheme(s) may use various hedging products from time to time, as are available and permitted by SEBI, to attempt to reduce the impact of undue market volatility on the Scheme's portfolio.
- d) Debt securities may also be subject to price volatility due to factors such as market perception of the issuer and general market liquidity conditions (market risk).
- e) Lower rated or unrated securities are more likely to react to developments affecting the credit market than highly rated securities, which react primarily to movements in the general level of interest rates. Lower rated securities also tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than higher rated securities. The Investment Manager will consider both credit risk and market risk in making investment decisions.
- f) The corporate debt market is relatively illiquid vis-à-vis the government securities market. Even though the government securities market is more liquid compared to that of other debt instruments, on occasions, there could be difficulties in transacting in the market due to extreme volatility or unusual constriction in market volumes or on occasions when an unusually large transaction has to be put through.
- g) Zero coupon or deep discount bonds are debt obligations that do not entitle the holder to any periodic payment of interest prior to maturity or a specified date when the securities begin paying current interest and therefore, are generally issued and traded at a discount to their face values. The discount depends on the time remaining until maturity or the date when securities begin paying current interest. It also varies depending on the prevailing interest rates, liquidity of the security and the perceived credit risk of the Issuer. The market prices of zero coupon securities are generally more volatile than the market prices of securities that pay interest periodically and are likely to respond to changes in interest rates to a greater degree than other coupon bearing securities having similar maturities and credit quality.
- h) Apart from normal credit risk, zero coupon bonds carry an additional risk, unlike bonds that pay interest throughout the period to maturity, zero coupon instruments/deferred interest bonds typically would not realise any cash until maturity or till the time interest payment on the bonds commences. If the issuer defaults, the Scheme may not obtain any return on its investment.
- i) The Scheme may invest in securities which are not quoted on a stock exchange ("unlisted securities") which in general are subject to greater price fluctuations, less liquidity and greater risk than those which are traded in the open market. Unlisted securities may lack a liquid secondary market, and there can be no assurance that the Scheme will realise its investments in unlisted securities at a fair market value, if sold in the secondary market
- j) 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.
- k) Prepayment Risk: Certain fixed income securities give an issuer the right to call back its securities before their maturity date, in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may force the Fund to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, resulting in lower interest income for the Fund.
- l) Reinvestment Risk: This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Plans are reinvested. The additional income from reinvestment is the "interest on interest" component. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.
- m) Settlement Risk: The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. By the same rationale, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme's portfolio due to the extraneous factors that may impact liquidity would result at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, in case of a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme's portfolio.
- n) Regulatory Risk: Changes in government policy in general and changes in tax benefits applicable to Mutual Funds may impact the returns to investors in the Scheme.
- o) The value of the Scheme's investments may be affected generally by factors affecting capital markets, such as interest rates, currency exchange rates, foreign investment, changes in government policy, taxation and political, economic or other

developments. Consequently, the net asset value of the Scheme may fluctuate and the value of the Scheme's Units may go down or up. Past performance of the sponsors is not necessarily indicative of future performance of the Scheme.

- p) Money Market instruments are instruments that are generally have maturity of less than one year. The NAV of the Scheme's units will be affected by the changes in the level of interest rates.
- q) Investments in money market instruments and debt instruments involve credit risk commensurate with short term rating of the issuers. Further, Commercial Papers are an unsecured money market instrument issued in the form of a promissory note.

Risk Factors Associated with investment in equity and equity related Instruments:

- a) Subject to the stated investment objectives, the Scheme proposes to invest in equity and equity related securities. Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of these investments. Different segments of Indian financial markets have different settlement periods and such periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities' purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. 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. The inability to sell securities held in the Scheme's portfolio, due to the absence of a liquid secondary market, would result at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme's portfolio.
- b) Equity securities and equity related securities are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis.
- c) The performance and the value of the Scheme's investments may be affected by factors affecting the securities markets such as price and volume volatility in the capital markets, currency exchange rates, changes in law / policies of the Government, taxation laws and political, economic or other developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors. Consequently, the NAV of the Units may be affected.
- d) 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.
- e) The Scheme may invest in securities which are not quoted on a stock exchange ("unlisted securities") which in general are subject to greater price fluctuations, less liquidity and greater risk than those which are traded in the open market. Unlisted securities may lack a liquid secondary market and there can be no assurance that the Scheme will realize its investments in unlisted securities at a fair value.
- f) The Scheme may also use various derivative and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI, in an attempt to protect the value of the portfolio and enhance Unitholders' interest. The risks associated with dealing in Derivatives trading are given below under "Risk factors associated with trading in derivatives".

Risks associated with investment in Securitized Instruments:

Generally available Asset Classes for Securitization in India

- Commercial Vehicles
- Auto and Two wheeler pools
- Mortgage pools (residential housing loans)
- Personal Loan, credit card and other retail loans
- Corporate loans / receivables

(a) Underlying Risk:

Each asset class has a different underlying risk, however, residential mortgages are supposed to be having lower default rates. On the other hand, repossession and subsequent recovery of commercial vehicles and other auto assets is fairly easier and

better compared to mortgages. Some of the asset classes such as personal loans, credit card receivables etc., being unsecured credits in nature, may witness higher default rates. As regards corporate loans/receivables, depending upon the nature of the underlying security for the loan or the nature of the receivable the risks would correspondingly fluctuate. However, the credit enhancement stipulated by rating agencies for such asset class pools is typically much higher and hence their overall risks are comparable to other AAA rated asset classes.

The rating agencies have an elaborate system of stipulating margins, over collateralisation and guarantee to bring risk limits in line with the other AAA rated securities. Please note that the Scheme(s) intends to invest predominantly in AAA rated securitised debt.

(b) Limited Liquidity & Price Risk:

Presently, secondary market for securitised papers is not very liquid. There is no assurance that a deep secondary market will develop for such securities. This could limit the ability of the investor to resell them. Even if a secondary market develops and sales were to take place, these secondary transactions may be at a discount to the initial issue price due to changes in the interest rate structure.

(c) Limited Recourse, Delinquency and Credit Risk:

Securitised transactions are normally backed by pool of receivables and credit enhancement as stipulated by the rating agency, which differ from issue to issue. The Credit Enhancement stipulated represents a limited loss cover to the Investors. These Certificates represent an undivided beneficial interest in the underlying receivables and there is no obligation of either the Issuer or the Seller or the originator, or the parent or any affiliate of the Seller, Issuer and Originator. No financial recourse is available to the Certificate Holders against the Investors' Representative. Delinquencies and credit losses may cause depletion of the amount available under the Credit Enhancement and thereby the Investor Payouts may get affected if the amount available in the Credit Enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. On persistent default of a Obligor to repay his obligation, the Servicer may repossess and sell the underlying Asset.

However many factors may affect, delay or prevent the repossession of such Asset or the length of time required to realize the sale proceeds on such sales. In addition, the price at which such Asset may be sold may be lower than the amount due from that Obligor.

(d) Risks due to possible prepayments:

Asset securitisation is a process whereby commercial or consumer credits are packaged and sold in the form of financial instruments.

Full prepayment of underlying loan contract may arise under any of the following circumstances:

- Obligor pays the Receivable due from him at any time prior to the scheduled maturity date of that Receivable; or
- Receivable is required to be repurchased by the Seller consequent to its inability to rectify a material misrepresentation with respect to that Receivable; or
- The Servicer recognizing a contract as a defaulted contract and hence repossessing the underlying Asset and selling the same.

In the event of prepayments, investors may be exposed to "reinvestment risk".

(e) Bankruptcy of the Originator or Seller

If originator becomes subject to bankruptcy proceedings and the court in the bankruptcy proceedings concludes that the sale from originator to Trust was not a sale then an Investor could experience losses or delays in the payments due. All possible care is generally taken in structuring the transaction so as to minimize the risk of the sale to Trust not being construed as a "True Sale". Legal opinion is normally obtained to the effect that the assignment of Receivables to Trust in trust for and for the benefit of the Investors, as envisaged herein, would constitute a true sale.

(f) Bankruptcy of the Investor's Agent

If Investor's agent, becomes subject to bankruptcy proceedings and the court in the bankruptcy proceedings concludes that the recourse of Investor's Agent to the assets / receivables is not in its capacity as agent / Trustee but in its personal capacity, then an Investor could experience losses or delays in the payments due under the swap agreement. All possible care is normally taken in structuring the transaction and drafting the underlying documents so as to provide that the assets / receivables if and when held by Investor's Agent is held as agent and in Trust for the Investors and shall not form part of the personal assets of Investor's Agent. Legal opinion is normally obtained to the effect that the Investors Agent's recourse to assets / receivables is restricted in its capacity as agent and trustee and not in its personal capacity.

(g) Credit Rating of the Transaction / Certificate

The credit rating is not a recommendation to purchase, hold or sell the Certificate in as much as the ratings do not comment on the market price of the Certificate or its suitability to a particular investor. There is no assurance by the rating agency either that the rating will remain at the same level for any given period of time or that the rating will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely by the rating agency.

(h) Risk of Co-mingling

The Servicers normally deposit all payments received from the Obligors into the Collection Account. However, there could be a time gap between collection by a Servicer and depositing the same into the Collection account especially considering that some of the collections may be in the form of cash. In this interim period, collections from the Loan Agreements may not be segregated from other funds of the Servicer. If the Servicer fails to remit such funds due to Investors, the Investors may be exposed to a potential loss. Due care is normally taken to ensure that the Servicer enjoys highest credit rating on standalone basis to minimize Co-mingling risk.

Risk factors associated with Trading in Derivatives:

- a) Derivatives are high risk, high return instruments as they may be highly leveraged. A small price movement in the underlying security could have a large impact on their value and may also result in a loss.
- b) 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.
- c) The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying securities and other traditional investments.
- d) In case of buying options either call / put, the maximum loss would be the premium paid in case of options expiring out of the money.
- e) In the case of an option buyer, loss is limited to the premium that he has paid and gains are unlimited. The risk of an option writer i.e. the seller of the option is unlimited while his gains are limited to the premiums earned.
- f) The Fund may use derivative instruments like Stock Index Futures, Interest Rate Swaps, Forward Rate Agreements or other derivative.
- g) Credit Risk: The credit risk in derivative transaction is the risk that the counter party will default on its obligations and is generally low, as there is no exchange of principal amounts in a derivative transaction.
- h) Market risk: Derivatives carry the risk of adverse changes in the market price.
- i) Illiquidity risk: The risk that a derivative cannot be sold or purchased quickly enough at a fair price, due to lack of liquidity in the market.

- j) In case of a received position in an call rate linked interest rate swaps (OIS), the fund pays the daily compounded rate. In practice however there can be a difference in the actual rate at which money is lent in the call market and the benchmark call rate, which is used in the swap calculations. The risk is to the extent that returns may be impacted to the investors in case of extreme movement in call rates.
- k) It may be mentioned here that the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India from time to time for forward rate agreements and interest rate swaps and other derivative products would be adhered to.

Please refer to page 17 of this document for an illustration on potential loss which could be caused by investments in derivative instruments.

Risk Factors associated with Listing of Units

- a) Trading in the Units of the Scheme on the Exchange may be halted because of market conditions or for reasons in view of the Exchange Authorities or SEBI, rendering trading in the Units of the Scheme inadvisable. In addition, trading of the Units of the Scheme is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility and pursuant to the Stock Exchange's/market regulator's 'circuit filter' rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the concerned Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the units of the Scheme will remain unchanged.
- b) Unit holders may find it difficult or uneconomical to liquidate their investments at any particular time. For the units listed on the exchange, it is possible that the market price at which the units are traded may be at a discount to the NAV of such Units. As a result, a Unit holder must be prepared to hold the units until the maturity of the Scheme.
- c) Although the Units of the Scheme will be listed on the Stock Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained.
- d) The Units of the Scheme may trade at a significant discount or premium on the Stock Exchange. The NAV of the Scheme will fluctuate in accordance with market supply and demand for the units of the Scheme as well as be affected by changes in NAV.
- e) Regulatory Risk: Any changes in trading regulations by the Stock Exchange or SEBI among other things may also result in a wider premium/ discount to the NAV of the Scheme. Although the Units are proposed to be listed on the Stock Exchange, the AMC and the Trustees will not be liable for any loss suffered by investors due to delay in listing of units of the Scheme on the Stock Exchange or due to connectivity problems with the depositories due to the occurrence of any event beyond their control.

B. REQUIREMENT OF MINIMUM INVESTORS IN THE SCHEME / PLAN

The Scheme/ individual Plan under 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/Plan. 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/Plan 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 applications 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 5 working days from the date of closure of the New Fund Offer.

C. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- a) Mutual funds being vehicles of securities investments are subject to market and other risks and there can be no guarantee against loss resulting from investing in the Scheme. The various factors which impact the value of the Scheme's investments include, but are not limited to, fluctuations in the equity and bond markets, fluctuations in interest rates, prevailing political

- and economic environment, changes in government policy, factors specific to the issuer of the securities, tax laws, liquidity of the underlying instruments, settlement periods, trading volumes, etc.
- b) The past performance of the mutual funds managed by the Sponsors and their affiliates / associates is not indicative of the future performance of the Scheme.
 - c) Investment decisions made by the AMC / Investment Manager may not always be profitable.
 - d) The Scheme in accordance with the Regulations can invest in securities which are not quoted on a stock exchange ("unlisted securities") which in general are subject to greater price fluctuations, less liquidity and greater risk than those which are traded in the open market. Unlisted securities may lack a liquid secondary market and there can be no assurance that the Scheme will realise its investments in unlisted securities at a fair value.
 - e) Different types of securities in which the Scheme would invest as given in the Scheme Information Document carry different levels and types of risk. Accordingly the Scheme's risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investment pattern.
 - f) The Fund may, where necessary, appoint other intermediaries of repute as advisors, custodian / sub-custodians etc. for managing and administering such investments. The appointment of such intermediaries shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of SEBI and within the permissible ceilings of expenses. The fees and expenses would illustratively include, besides the investment management fees, custody fees and costs, fees of appointed advisors and sub-managers, transaction costs and overseas regulatory costs.
 - g) As liquidity of the Scheme's investments could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for redemption of Units may be significant in the event of an inordinately large number of redemption requests or of a restructuring of the Scheme's portfolio. In view of this, the Trustee has the right, in its sole discretion to limit redemptions (including suspending redemption) under certain circumstances, as described under the section titled "Right to Limit Redemptions".
 - h) It is compulsory for mutual funds to dematerialise their holdings in certain notified securities / companies.
 - i) Certain focus areas are already enjoying favorable tax treatment by Government of India. Other focus areas that the Scheme invests in may also receive favorable tax treatment. If these tax benefits are removed or amended, it is possible that the changes may have a material adverse impact on the companies' revenue and earnings.
 - j) As the liquidity of the Scheme's investments may sometimes be restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods, the time taken by the Fund for redemption of Units may be significant in the event of an inordinately large number of redemption requests or of a restructuring of the Scheme's portfolio. In view of this, the Trustee has the right, in its sole discretion, to limit redemptions under certain circumstances.
 - k) Neither this SID nor the units have been registered in any jurisdiction outside India. The distribution of this SID in certain jurisdictions may be restricted or subject to registration requirements and, accordingly, persons who come into possession of this SID in such jurisdictions are required to inform themselves about, and to observe, any such restrictions. No person receiving a copy of this SID or any accompanying application form in such jurisdiction may treat this SID or such application form as constituting an invitation to them to subscribe for Units, nor should they in any event use any such application form, unless in the relevant jurisdiction such an invitation could lawfully be made to them and such application form could lawfully be used without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements.
 - l) The Scheme may be narrowly focused among sectors and therefore, changes in a particular industry can have substantial impact on the Scheme's NAV.

Investors are advised to study the terms of the offer carefully before investing in the Scheme, and to retain this SID for future reference.

Risk Mitigation measures by AMC

Nature of Risk	Risk Mitigation Measures by AMC
For making investment in equity and equity related securities	
<p>Liquidity Risk: Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of underlying investments.</p>	<p>All trades are executed on the two leading exchanges, the NSE and BSE. The internal investment process incorporates the days required to sell as an important criteria for investment decisions. Further, the days required to liquidate an investment is actively monitored by our internal systems. This ensures that the liquidity risk in the portfolio is minimized.</p>
<p>Settlement Risk: Different segments of Indian financial markets have different settlement periods and such periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities' purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities.</p>	<p>The portfolio invests only in stocks listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange and/or the National Stock Exchange. Both these exchanges are regulated by SEBI. The counterparty risk and settlement risk for all trades on the NSE is guaranteed by the National Securities Clearing Corporation Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of the NSE); and by the Trade Guarantee Fund of BSE. Fixed income investments for equity scheme are limited to highly liquid money market instruments and used only as a cash management tool. Therefore, this minimizes the settlement risk in the portfolio.</p>
<p>Volatility Risk: Equity securities and equity related securities are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis.</p>	<p>The scheme has a diversified portfolio to counter the volatility in the prices of individual stocks. Diversification in the portfolio reduces the impact of high fluctuations in daily individual stock prices on the portfolio.</p>
<p>Risk of investing in unlisted securities: In general investing in unlisted securities are subject to greater price fluctuations, less liquidity and greater risk than those which are traded in the open market. Unlisted securities may lack a liquid secondary market and there can be no assurance that the Scheme will realize its investments in unlisted securities at a fair value.</p>	<p>As per SEBI guidelines, not more than 10% of the portfolio can be invested in unlisted securities. Rigorous due diligence is undertaken before any investments are made by the portfolio in unlisted securities.</p>
<p>Risk of investing in derivative instruments: The Scheme may also use various derivative and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI.</p>	<p>The scheme proposes to invest in derivative instruments subject to SEBI and internal guidelines. The scheme may invest in exchange traded derivatives only, as per current guidelines.</p>
For making investments in Fixed Income and Money Market Instruments	
<p>Credit Risk: Debt securities are subject to the risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligations.</p>	<p>The Fund has a rigorous credit research process. The credit team analyses and approves each issuer before investment by the scheme. Further there is a regulatory and internal cap on exposure to each issuer. This ensures a diversified portfolio and reduced credit risk in the portfolio. The Fund's investments would further be restricted to issuer with at least an investment grade ratings.</p>
<p>Liquidity Risk: The corporate debt market is relatively illiquid vis-à-vis the government securities market. Even though the government securities market is more liquid compared to that of other debt instruments, on occasions, there could be difficulties in transacting in the market due to extreme volatility or unusual constriction in market volumes or on occasions when an unusually large transaction has to be put through.</p>	<p>The funds are envisaged to be actively managed portfolios. The liquidity and volatility of a security is an important criterion in security selection process. This ensures that liquidity risk is minimized.</p>
<p>Investing in unlisted securities: The Schemes may invest in securities which are not quoted on a exchange ("unlisted securities") which in general are subject to greater price fluctuations, less liquidity and greater risk than those which are traded in the open market. Unlisted securities may lack a liquid secondary market and there can be no assurance that the Schemes will realise its investments in unlisted securities at a fair value.</p>	<p>The scheme will be predominantly invest in listed securities and in some case in securities which are expected to be listed.</p>
<p>Settlement Risk: 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.</p>	<p>The AMC has a strong operational team and well laid out processes and system, which mitigate operational risks attached with the settlement process.</p>

D. DEFINITIONS

In this SID, the following words and expressions shall have the meaning specified herein, unless the context otherwise requires:

AMC or Asset Management Company or DeAM	Deutsche Asset Management (India) Private Limited incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, and approved by SEBI to act as Investment Manager for the Scheme of Deutsche Mutual Fund.
Applicable NAV	The Net Asset Value applicable for purchases / redemptions / switches, based on the Business Day and relevant cut-off times on which the application is accepted at an Investor Service Centre /AMC offices/ branches.
AMFI	Association of Mutual Fund of India
ASBA/Applications Supported by Blocked Amount	An application as defined in clause (d) of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 2 of the SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009.
Business Day	A day other than; (1) Saturday and Sunday or (2) a day on which The Stock Exchange, Mumbai or National Stock Exchange of India Limited or Reserve Bank of India or banks in Mumbai are closed or (3) the day on which the money markets are closed / not accessible or (4) a day on which there is no RBI clearing / settlement of securities or (5) a day on which the sale and/or redemption of Units is suspended by the Trustees / AMC or (6) a book closure period as may be announced by the Trustees / AMC or (7) a day on which normal business cannot be transacted due to storms, floods, bandhs, strikes or such other events as the AMC may specify from time to time. Notwithstanding the above, the AMC reserves the right to declare any day as a Business Day or otherwise at any or all Investor Service Centres/Official Points of Acceptance
Custodian	Standard Chartered Bank, Mumbai, registered under the SEBI (Custodian of Securities) Regulations, 1996, currently acting as Custodian to the Scheme, or any other custodian approved by the Trustees.
D.D.	Demand Draft
DeAM Asia/Sponsor	Deutsche Asset Management (Asia) Limited
DIHPL/ Co - Sponsor	Deutsche India Holdings Private Limited
DeAM Asia and DIHPL	Shall be referred to as Sponsors or Co-Sponsors
Designated Centre(s)	Such centre(s) including collecting bank branches as may be designated by the AMC for subscription in the Scheme/plan
Distributor/ Agent	Such persons / firms / companies / corporate as may be appointed by the AMC to distribute / sell / market the Scheme of the Fund.
Dividend	Income distributed by the Scheme/plan on the units, where applicable.
DTAA	Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement
Foreign Institutional Investor or FII	Foreign Institutional Investors, registered with SEBI under Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Institutional Investors) Regulations, 1995 as amended from time to time.
Fund	Deutsche Mutual Fund, a trust set up under the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 and registered with SEBI under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 vide Registration No. MF/047/02/10 dated 28th October, 2002.
Investment Management Agreement or IMA	The Agreement dated May 29, 2002 entered into between the Trustees of Deutsche Mutual Fund and Deutsche Asset Management (India) Private Limited as amended from time to time.
Investor Service Centre/ISC	Such centers as are designated by the AMC for subscription in the Scheme.
KIM	Key Information Memorandum
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 / Plans (including Options if any, therein) calculated in the manner provided in this SID or as may be prescribed by the Regulations from time to time.
New Fund Offer Period	The dates on or the period during which the initial subscription to Units of the Scheme can be made subject to an extension, if any
New Fund Offer (NFO)	Offer for purchase of Units of the Scheme - DWS Hybrid Fixed Term Fund – Series 21
NRI	Non Resident Indian or a person of Indian Origin resident outside India.
PoA	Power of Attorney
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
Redemption Load/ Exit Load	A charge paid by the investor when Units are redeemed (sold back to the Mutual Fund). This load may be used in whole or in part by the Asset Management Company in providing distribution related services to the Mutual Fund relating to the sales, promotion and marketing of Units of the Scheme, including payments for services in connection with the distribution of Units.
Registrar	Karvy Computershare Private Limited (KARVY), registered under the SEBI (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993, currently acting as Registrar to the Scheme(s) or any other registrar appointed by the AMC from time to time.
Repo/Reverse Repo	Sale / purchase of Government Securities as may be allowed by RBI from time to time with simultaneous agreement to repurchase / resell them at a later date.
Repurchase/Redemption	Repurchase / redemption of Units of the relevant Scheme
SAI	Scheme of Additional Information

Scheme Information Document (SID)	This document issued by Deutsche Mutual Fund, offering units of DWS Hybrid Fixed Term Fund Series 21 for subscription
Sale/SubSCRIPTION	Sale/Subscription of Units of relevant Scheme
Scheme	DWS Hybrid Fixed Term Fund - Series 21 ("the Scheme") launched including the Options offered under such Scheme referred to individually as the Scheme and collectively as the Scheme or the Scheme in this Scheme Information Document.
SEBI	Securities and Exchange Board of India established under Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, as amended from time to time.
SEBI MF Regulations 1996 or Regulations	Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 as amended from time to time, including by way of circulars or notifications issued by SEBI, the Government of India or RBI.
Switch	Sale of a Unit in one Scheme / Option against purchase of a Unit in another Scheme / Plan / Option of the Fund.
The Act	The Income Tax Act, 1961, as amended from time to time.
Trust Deed	The Trust Deed dated May 29, 2002 made by and between the Sponsor and the Trustee establishing Deutsche Mutual Fund, as amended from time to time.
Trust Fund	Amounts settled / contributed by the Settler towards the corpus of the Deutsche Mutual Fund and additions / accretions thereto.
Trustees	Deutsche Trustee Services (India) Private Limited, the trustees of Deutsche Mutual Fund and approved by SEBI to act as the Trustees of the Scheme(s) of the Fund.
Unit	The interest of an investor which consists of one undivided share in the net assets of the relevant Scheme(s).
Unit holder	A holder of Units in any one or more Scheme(s) of Deutsche Mutual Fund.

The word Sponsor wherever appearing shall be read as Sponsors.

Interpretation

For all purposes of this SID, except as otherwise expressly provided or unless the context otherwise requires:

- The terms defined in this SID include the plural as well as the singular.
- Pronouns having a masculine or feminine gender shall be deemed to include the other.

All references to "US\$" refer to United States Dollars and "Rs." refer to Indian Rupees. A "crore" means "ten million" and a "lakh" means a "hundred thousand".

E. DUE DILIGENCE BY THE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

It is confirmed that:

- (i) The draft Scheme Information Document 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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) The intermediaries named in the Scheme Information Document and Statement of Additional Information are registered with SEBI and their registration is valid as on date.

Sd/-

Suresh Soni

Chief Executive Officer

Place : Mumbai

Date : December 11, 2013

II. Information about the Scheme

A. TYPE OF THE SCHEME

A Close ended debt Scheme

B. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The objective of the Scheme is to generate income by investing in fixed income securities maturing on or before the date of the maturity of the Scheme and to generate capital appreciation by investing in equity and equity related instruments.

There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realized.

C. ASSET ALLOCATION

Under normal circumstances, the asset allocation of the Scheme will be as under: -

Asset Class	Indicative Allocations (% of total assets)		Risk Profile**
	Minimum	Maximum	
Domestic debt instruments* including government securities	75%	100%	Low to Medium
Money Market Instrument, Cash & Cash Equivalents (CBLO, Reverse Repo, T Bills)	0%	20%	Low
Equity and equity related securities#	5%	20%	High

* The Scheme may invest up to 20% of assets in securitized instruments.

The Scheme retains the flexibility to invest across all the securities in the debt and money markets as permitted by SEBI / RBI from time to time.

including derivatives instruments to the extent of 50% of the Net Assets as permitted vide SEBI Circular no. DNPDCir/29/2005 dated September 14, 2005 and SEBI Circular No. DNPDCir/30/2006 dated January 20, 2006, SEBI circular No. SEBI/DNPDCir-31/2006 dated September 22, 2006 and SEBI Circular No. Cir/ IMD/ DF/ 11/ 2010 dated August 18, 2010. The Scheme may use equity and fixed income derivatives for such purposes as maybe permitted by the Regulations, including for the purpose of hedging and portfolio balancing, based on the opportunities available and subject to guidelines issued by SEBI from time to time. The Scheme may also use fixed income derivative instruments subject to the guidelines as maybe issued by SEBI and RBI and for such purposes as maybe permitted from time to time.

The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme.

The Scheme will not participate in Repo in corporate debt security and Credit Default Swap. The Scheme will not engage in scrip lending. The Scheme will not invest in foreign securities. The Scheme will not invest in Equity Linked Debentures. The scheme will not participate in short selling.

** Risk profile refers to the price risk of the respective asset class.

As per the SEBI Regulations, investments shall be made only in such securities which mature on or before the date of the maturity of the Scheme.

In the event of the asset allocation falling outside the range as indicated above, rebalancing will be called for by the Investment Manager within 30 calendar days. Any alteration in the Investment Pattern will be for a short term on defensive considerations; the intention being at all times to protect the interests of the Unit Holders. Further, the Fund Manager will also provide a justification for such deviation.

Debt Market in India

The Indian debt market, one of the largest in Asia, is developing rapidly buoyed by a multitude of factors including new instruments, increased liquidity, deregulation of interest rates and improved settlement systems. The major players in the Indian debt markets

today are banks, financial institutions, insurance companies, pension funds, provident funds and mutual funds. The instruments in the market can be broadly categorized as those issued by corporates, banks, financial institutions and those issued by state/central governments. The main risks associated with any investments are - credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. While corporate papers carry credit risk due to changing business conditions, government securities are perceived to have zero credit risk. Interest rate risk is present in all debt securities and changes in interest rates depend on a variety of macroeconomic factors. The largest segment of the Indian Debt market consists of the Government of India securities where the daily trading volume is in excess of Rs. 2000 crores, with instrument tenors ranging from short dated Treasury Bills to long dated securities extending upto 30 years. The corporate bond market, though relatively less liquid, is also fast developing with an increased participation from the banks, Financial Institutions, mutual funds, provident funds, insurance companies and corporate treasuries. Also there are a large number of instruments available like MIBOR linked bonds, commercial papers, certificate of deposits and medium to long dated fixed and floating rate bonds. The yield curve usually tends to be positive sloping i.e. yield of shorter dated securities being lower than that of longer dated ones.

The money markets in India essentially consist of call money market (i.e. market for overnight and term money between banks and institutions), repo transactions (temporary sale with an agreement to buy back the securities at a future date at specified price), CBLO, commercial papers (CPs, short term unsecured promissory note, generally issued by corporates), certificate of deposits (CDs, issued by banks) and Treasury Bills (issued by RBI). A predominantly institutional market, the key money market players are banks, financial institutions, insurance companies, mutual funds, primary dealers and corporates.

The various instruments currently available for investments are:

Instruments	Yield Range* (as of April 01, 2014)	Liquidity
Central / State Government securities	8.00% - 9.50%	Very High
PSU Bonds / Corporate debentures	8.50% - 9.75%	Medium - High
Securitized debt	10.50% - 13.00%	Low
Commercial Papers / Certificate of deposits	8.75% - 10.00%	Medium - High
Call / Notice Money	8.00% - 9.00%	Very High
Repo	7.00% - 9.00%	Very High

*Source: RBI and Bloomberg (These rates derived from information obtained from third party sources. While care has been taken to ensure accuracy, the same is not guaranteed.)

The actual yields will, however, vary in line with general levels of interest rates and debt / money market conditions prevailing from time to time.

D. SCHEME'S INVESTMENTS

The Scheme will invest in debt and money market instruments. The Scheme will also invest in equity and equity related instruments including exchange traded options and futures. It retains the flexibility to invest across all the securities in the debt and money markets. From time to time the Scheme may also hold cash.

Debt securities and Money Market Instruments will include but will not be limited to:-

- Securities created and issued by the Central and State Governments and / or repos / reverse repos in such Government Securities as may be permitted by RBI (including but not limited to coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills)
- Securities guaranteed by the Central and State Governments (including but not limited to coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills)
- Debt securities of domestic Government agencies and statutory bodies, which may or may not carry a Central / State Government guarantee
- Corporate debt and securities (of both public and private sector undertakings) including Bonds, Debentures, Notes, Scrips, etc.

- e) Debt securities of banks (both public and private sector) and development financial institutions
- f) Non-convertible part of convertible debentures
- g) Money market instruments as permitted by SEBI / RBI, call money market or in alternative investments for the call money market as may be provided by RBI to meet the liquidity requirements and as defined under The SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.
- h) Certificate of Deposits (CDs)
- i) Domestic fixed income securities including Structured Obligation include but are not limited to Asset Backed Securities, Mortgage Backed Securities, Future Flow Transactions, Partial / Full Guarantees Structures.
- j) Fixed Income Derivative instruments like Exchange Traded Interest Rate Futures, Interest Rate Swaps, Forward Rate Agreements and such other derivative instruments as permitted by SEBI/ RBI
- k) Any other like instruments as may be permitted by RBI / SEBI / such other Regulatory Authority from time to time.

The Scheme could invest in Fixed/Floating rate Securities issued by government, quasi government entities, corporate issuers, structured notes and multilateral agencies. Structured Obligation transactions, usually incorporate some form of credit enhancement / payment mechanism which isolate cash flows to be prioritized for repayment on the security, thus enhance credit quality for the investor. The securities mentioned above could be listed or unlisted, privately placed, secured or unsecured, rated and of any maturity, as enabled under SEBI Regulations/ circulars/ RBI. The securities may be acquired from primary market, secondary market operations, private placement or negotiated deals. Pending deployment of the funds collected in the Scheme, funds of the Scheme can be parked in Short Term Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks subject to compliance with the SEBI Circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR No.9/20306/03 dated November 12, 2003, SEBI Circular No. SEBI/IMD/Cir No.1/91171/07 dated April 16, 2007, SEBI and Clause 8 of Seventh Schedule of Mutual Funds Regulations, 1996 and SEBI Circular No. SEBI/IMD/Cir No.1/91171/07 dated April 16, 2007.

The Scheme may invest in other debt Schemes managed by the AMC or in the debt Schemes of any other Mutual Funds, provided it is in conformity to the investment objectives of the Scheme and in terms of the prevailing Regulations. As per the Regulations, no investment management fees will be charged for such investments and the aggregate inter Scheme investment made by all Schemes of Deutsche Mutual Fund or in the Schemes under the management of other asset management companies shall not exceed 5% of the net asset value of the Deutsche Mutual Fund.

The Scheme does not intend to enter into underwriting obligations. However, if the Scheme does enter into an underwriting agreement, it would do so after complying with the Regulations and with the requisite approval of the Board of the AMC / Trustee.

The AMC will not invest in any of the Schemes unless full disclosure of its intention to invest has been made in the SID and that the AMC will not charge any fees on such investments.

E. INVESTMENT STRATEGY

The Scheme endeavors to preserve capital by investing in fixed income securities; and generate capital appreciation by investing in equity and equity related instruments. 75% to 100% of the net assets would be invested in debt securities and money market instruments and 5% to 20% of net assets would be invested in equity and equity linked instruments.

Fixed Income:

The fixed income portfolio will consist of

- A pool of investment grade rated fixed income securities maturing in line with the tenure of the fund
- This portfolio would comprise mostly Hold to Maturity (HTM) securities.

The Fund Management team endeavors to meet the investment objective whilst maintaining a balance between safety and return on investments. The Scheme shall be actively managed and the Fund Management team may endeavor to generate returns whilst moderating credit and interest rate risk. The Fund Manager shall formulate a view of the interest rate movement based on various parameters of the Indian economy, as well as developments in global markets. The Investment Manager may try to leverage its international resource base to understand the global economic and interest rate environment. Deutsche Asset Management (DeAM) has a proprietary research platform, accessed by DeAM investment professionals across the globe. Research inputs along with discussions with colleagues across the globe on the global economic environment provide the fund management team with a global perspective.

Investment views/decisions inter alia may be taken on the basis of the following parameters:

- Returns offered relative to alternative investment opportunities.
- Prevailing interest rate scenario
- Quality of the security/instrument (including the financial health of the issuer)
- Maturity profile of the instrument
- Any other factors considered relevant in the opinion of the Fund Management team.

The Scheme may also use derivatives to reduce the volatility of the portfolio and/or to enhance the portfolio returns. The Scheme may try to identify securities that yield relative value over others for similar risk and liquidity level. Various analytical tools like yield curve analysis, spreads between asset classes, horizon returns, forward implied interest rates, may be deployed to evaluate various investment options.

Equity strategy:

A top down and bottom up approach will be used to invest in equity and equity related instruments. Investments will be pursued in selected sectors based on the Investment team's analysis of business cycles, regulatory reforms, competitive advantage etc. Selective stock picking will be done from these sectors. The fund manager in selecting scrips will focus on the fundamentals of the business, the industry structure, the quality of management, sensitivity to economic factors, the financial strength of the company and the key earnings drivers. The Scheme may invest in unlisted and / or privately placed securities subject to the regulatory limits.

Equity derivative strategy:

The equity derivative strategy would endeavor to provide exposure to equities through mainly derivatives, i.e exchange traded options and futures. The equity derivatives strategy shall endeavor to provide the portfolio with participation in the underlying equity index. The participation rate would depend on the prevailing prices of the options. The total exposure related to option premium paid will not exceed 20% of the net assets of the Scheme at the time of investment. If due to market movements, the value of options appreciates/ depreciates resulting in breach of the limit of 20%, the fund manager may or may not rebalance the portfolio. However, if the fund manager sells the option before expiry of the contract, the reinvestment, if any, would be subject to the maximum 20% limit on options premium.

An Illustration of calculation of Equity Participation:

ASSUMPTIONS:

Nifty Option Contract	S&P CNX Nifty Call option expiring on 29 June 2017
Amount available for investment in options	20% of portfolio
Current level of S&P CNX Nifty	6307
Strike Price of the Call Option	6400

Scenario 1

If the Premium to be paid for June 2017 Call Option with a strike Price of 6400 is	1536
Then, the premium expressed as a % of strike price is (Premium/Strike price)	24%
Amount Available for investment in options	20% of portfolio
Therefore, Rate of Participation is amount invested in options / premium	83.33%

Scenario 2

If the Premium to be paid for June 2017 Call Option with a strike Price of 6400 is	1280
Then, the premium expressed as a % of strike price is (Premium/Strike price)	20%
Amount Available for investment in options	20% of portfolio
Therefore, Rate of Participation is amount invested in options / premium	100%

Scenario 3

If the Premium to be paid for June 2017 Call Option with a strike Price of 6400 is	1216
Then, the premium expressed as a % of strike price is (Premium/Strike price)	19%
Amount Available for investment in options	20% of portfolio
Therefore, Rate of Participation is amount invested in options / premium	105.26%

The above is just an illustration and should not be assumed as a promise, guarantee or forecast on minimum returns and safeguard of capital.

Additional Disclosures for close ended debt Funds pursuant to SEBI Circular dated August, 01, 2011

a) Credit Evaluation Policy

We maintain a 'fixed income' universe of approved securities for all the fixed income portfolios.

Credits are researched through a credit research exercise which includes inter-alia, meeting with borrower (usually includes the finance team and senior management/ personnel in decision making roles) and the rating agencies (could also be a concall) to understand the business / financial and business prospects / credit outlook. In addition, financial analysis is carried based on past performance.

Emphasis is also laid on reviewing the non financial aspects such as promoter track-record, audit quality and market intelligence.

All names are researched by the analyst and discussed with the head - fixed income to be approved and included in the Universe. The IRC also reviews periodically the additions to the Credit universe.

b) Negative list of sectors

The debt portfolio of the captioned schemes will not invest in the securities of real estate, airlines, gems and jewellery, micro finance, chit funds and sugar sectors.

Further, the total exposure of the Scheme in a particular sector (excluding investments in Bank CDs, CBLO, G-Secs, TBills and AAA rated securities issued by Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks) shall not exceed 30% of the net assets of the scheme. However, the Scheme can have an additional exposure to financial services sector (over and above the limit of 30%) not exceeding 10% of the net assets of the scheme in Housing Finance Companies (HFCs). The additional exposure to such securities issued by HFCs should be rated AA and above and these HFCs should be registered with National Housing Bank (NHB) and the total investment/ exposure in HFCs shall not exceed 30% of the net assets of the Scheme. The sectors will be considered as per AMFI classification.

c) Type of instruments in which the Scheme propose to invest in :

Please refer to subsection II (D)

d) Intended allocation in respect of debt investments of the Scheme against each sub asset class / credit ratings will be as per below matrix:

Credit rating	A1+	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Credit Rating Not Applicable
Certificates of Deposits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial Papers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non Convertible Debentures / Bonds	—	—	85%-90%	—	—	—
Structured Obligations including Securitized Debt	—	—	5%-10%	—	—	—
Cash & Cash Equivalents (CBLO, Reverse Repo, T Bills)	—	—	—	—	—	0%-5%

- a) In case of Certificates of Deposits, the Scheme will invest in the instruments with the highest credit rating i.e. A1+.
- b) Each of the rating categories such as AA, A etc would also include ratings with '+' and '-' i.e. AA rating will include AA+ and AA- also. The respective rating categories also include ratings with the suffix 'so'; issued by credit rating agencies for structured obligations.
- c) There will not be any variation between intended allocation and actual allocation except in following cases:
 - i. In case of credit ratings of sub assets class, there could be a possibility of positive variation in investments towards higher credit rating of the same instruments.
 - ii. At the time of building up the portfolio post NFO and toward the maturity of the Scheme, there may be a higher allocation to cash & cash equivalent including units of debt/ liquid schemes
 - iii. In case instruments/ securities as indicated above are not available, taking into account risk – reward analysis of such instruments/ securities, the Scheme may invest in Certificate of Deposits (CDs) of banks having highest ratings/ CBLOs/ Reverse Repo/ T-bills.
 - iv. Further, the 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. In case of such deviations, the Scheme may invest in Bank CDs of highest rating/CBLOs/ Reverse Repo / T-Bills.
- d) All the investments will be based on the credit ratings available / prevalent at the time of the investments.
- e) In case, there is dual credit ratings available for the same instruments, the most conservative rating publicly available at the time of investments will be taken into consideration at the time of investments.
- f) The Scheme will invest in equity and equity related security in the range of 5% – 10% of the net assets of the Scheme. In case of any deviation from equity allocation, the Scheme may invest into CDs of highest credit rating (A1+) /CBLO / T-bills.
- g) The Scheme will not invest in unrated debt instruments.
- h) The Scheme may use derivatives for such purposes as maybe permitted by the Regulations, including for the purpose of hedging and portfolio balancing, based on the opportunities available and subject to guidelines issued by SEBI from time to time.

In the event of any deviation from the asset allocation stated above except in case where the deviation is on account of the conditions stated in point C above, the Fund Manager shall rebalance the portfolio as follows:

For schemes with a tenure at inception of more than 6 months : 30 days

Securitisation - Concept

Asset securitisation is a process whereby commercial or consumer credits are packaged and sold in the form of financial instruments. A typical process of asset securitisation involves sale of specific Receivables to a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) set up in the form of a trust or a company. The SPV in turn issues financial instruments (e.g., promissory notes, pass through certificates or other debt instruments) to investors, such instruments evidencing the beneficial ownership of the investors in the Receivables. The financial instruments are rated by an independent credit rating agency. An Investor's Agent is normally appointed for providing trusteeship services for the transaction.

On the recommendation of the credit rating agency, additional credit support (Credit Enhancement) may be provided in order that the instrument may receive the desired level of rating. Typically the servicing of the Receivables is continued by the seller in the capacity of the Servicer. Cash flows, as and when they are received, are passed onto the investors.

Features of securitisation transactions include:

- Absolute true sale of assets to an SPV (with defined purposes and activities) in trust for the investors;
- Reliance by the investors on the performance of the assets for repayment - rather than the credit of the Originator (the seller) or the Issuer (the SPV);
- Consequent to the above, "Bankruptcy Remoteness" from the Originator;
- Support for timely payments, inter-alia, in the form of suitable credit enhancements, if required;
- Securitised debt paper usually achieves a high investment grade credit rating;
- There is a diversification of economic risks as credit risk is spread over a diversified group of obligors.

Generally available Asset Classes for securitisation in India

- Commercial Vehicles
- Auto and Two wheeler pools
- Mortgage pools (residential housing loans)
- Personal Loan, credit card and other retail loans
- Corporate loans / receivables

The fund may invest in various type of securitisation issuances as contained in the above table, including but not limited to Asset Backed Securitisation, Mortgage Backed Securitisation, Personal Loan Backed Securitisation, Collateralized Loan Obligation/ Collateralized Bond Obligation and so on.

Disclosure requirements for securitized debt

- 1) How the risk profile of securitized debt fits into the risk appetite of the Scheme

An evaluation procedure similar to that applied in analyzing plain vanilla debt (commercial paper, non convertible debentures and bonds) will be employed for analyzing securitized debt and assessing their eligibility for the various open ended and close ended fixed income portfolios. We will also analyze the risk profile in such instruments so that they are more or less in line with plain vanilla debt and in line with the investment objectives from a risk profile perspective for the various investing Schemes.

- 2) Policy relating to originators based on nature of originator, track record, NPAs, losses in earlier securitized debt, etc is as follows:

- (a) Track record – This is a key parameter that we consider at the time of analyzing the transaction. Originators with long track record of operation lend a greater degree of comfort, as they have a longer operating credit history which can be assessed. The track-record would vary depending on the obligor / originator. Further the track-record of having undertaken such transactions are also evaluated. Most of the entities which undertake such transactions in the Indian market have both a long track-record of operations and a history of having undertaken securitization transactions.

- (b) Willingness to pay, through credit enhancement facilities etc. – In this case the stand alone credit assessment of the obligor is carried out to indicate the overall financial health. In the case of retail pool securitization transactions, credit enhancement levels offered at the start and the overall utilization levels during the tenor of the transaction is analyzed to reflect the credit comfort and cushion available.

- (c) Ability to pay- this is the outcome of the stand-alone credit assessment of the issuer which is arrived after analyzing the income statement and balance sheet of the obligor. This aspect is key in the case of single loan sell down transactions, since the final repayment is to be made by the obligor and is directly dependent on its overall financial health. This aspect is also usually reflected in the stand-alone credit rating of the company which primarily captures the credit risk i.e the ability to honour financial obligations to lenders in a timely fashion.

- (d) Business risk assessment, wherein following factors are considered:

- Outlook for the economy (domestic and global) – this forms part of the usual credit assessment and the macro analysis. This will have a impact on the business risk of the obligor.
- Outlook for the industry – external risks are analyzed here and their impact on the business risk is analyzed. Opportunities and threats as part of the swot analysis are analyzed.
- Company specific factors – the strengths and weaknesses of the company are critically analyzed here

In addition a detailed review and assessment of rating rationale should be done including interactions with the company as well as agency - The latest rating assessment report is studied to understand the key strengths and risks faced by the issuer / obligor. It has been our practice to discuss the rating report with the rating agency in order to understand the finer credit aspects and the impact it could have on the financial health and rating. As part of the due diligence, we also hold discussions with the obligors / originators which help in getting a better insight into their background.

Critical Evaluation Parameters (for pool loan and single loan securitization transactions) regarding the originator / underlying issuer is as follows:

Default track record/ frequent alteration of redemption conditions / covenants – all transaction conditions and covenants are analyzed to examine any flexibility available to the obligor / originator to alter the terms and conditions which can impact the investor position. If any of these conditions are un-favourable, then these are negotiated / altered at the start of the transaction.

High leverage ratios of the ultimate borrower (for single-sell downs) – both on a standalone basis as well on a consolidated level/ group level – financial analysis of balance sheet and income sheet ratios forms critical part of credit analysis, since factors such as gearing will determine both the credit rating as well as debt servicing and final repayment. High gearing also may limit the ability of the obligor to seek additional funding from the market on a timely basis to meet any maturing obligations. Hence this aspect is very crucial in the analysis.

Higher proportion of reschedulement of underlying assets of the pool or loan, as the case may be –we analyze the pool at start to ensure that there are no major rescheduled assets within the pool, since any deterioration of such assets could weaken the pool's overall asset quality and could lead to higher credit enhancement utilization.

Higher proportion of overdue assets of the pool or the underlying loan, as the case may be –quality of the retail pool at start is important as it could have a significant impact on the pool's performance during its tenor

Poor reputation in market - originators /obligors with poor reputation and/or financial health are usually discarded during our credit evaluation, since asset quality could quickly deteriorate in some cases which could impair debt servicing and repayment. Further, such obligors would also find it difficult to

tap the market to raise funds if needed to meet any maturing financial obligations.

Insufficient track record of servicing of the pool or the loan, as the case may be – since we critically assess track-record of operations of the obligor / originator, any shortfall in this parameter would be captured in our analysis. We usually prefer obligors / originators with reasonable operating history since it offers adequate credit history for purpose of credit analysis.

3) Risk mitigation strategies for investments with each kind of originator is as follows:

(a) Size and reach of the originator – different originators have varying levels of reach and access. Besides different originators operate in different geographies and consumer segments. Also the asset classes that they originate could be different depending on their target profitability, risk tolerance levels and support infrastructure for disbursing loans and making recoveries and collections. We usually look for originators possessing fair degree of diversification in their operation (metros/ semi urban and rural markets), asset classes (collateralized assets are preferred such as cars, commercial vehicles, construction equipment etc.) and with a fairly robust collection infrastructure. Most of the regular names that we invest comply with these requirements.

- (b) Collection process, infrastructure and follow-up mechanism – we usually prefer originators who possess in-house capabilities and infrastructure as regards disbursements, collections and recoveries since it has been historically proven that such entities usually exhibit better asset quality in the long run. Most of the originators in our universe fall in this category.
- (c) Quality of MIS – data quality and timely availability is critical in the asset financing business. We stress on this aspect and look for entities which have robust MIS and have networked branches so that MIS generation is faster, efficient and senior management is in a position to take timely decisions.
- (d) Credit enhancement for different type of originator – this varies between originators and is usually determined and specified by the originator. The rating agency usually established the base case losses for the originator and for the specific asset category and then applies a stress factor depending on their own assessment of the originators financial health, and other strengths and weaknesses as also the prevailing macroeconomic factors which can impact overall asset quality.
- 4) The level of diversification with respect to the underlying assets, and risk mitigation measures for less diversified investments.

Following framework will be applied while evaluating investment decision relating to a pool securitization transaction:

Characteristics/Type of Pool	Mortgage Loan#	CV & CE\$	Cars	2 Wheelers	Micro Finance Pools @	Personal Loans	Single Sell Downs
Approximate Average maturity (in Months)*	36-72	12-30	12-30	12-18	3-15	12-24	12-24
Collateral margin (including cash, guarantees, excess interest spread, subordinate tranche)	Min :10	5-25	5-25	Min : 15	Min : 10	Min : 15	-
Average Loan to Value Ratio (%)	70-90	65-85	65-85	50-75	60-85	NA	-
Average seasoning of the Pool (months)	6-12	3-6	3-6	3-6	1-3	3-6	-
Maximum single exposure range %	5-15	5-15	5-15	5-10	5-15	5-10	5-15
Average single exposure range %	10	10	10	7.5	10	7.5	10

1. Kindly note that these are indicative ranges and final figures could vary depending upon the overall characteristics of the transaction and market conditions.
2. Also since most of the transactions are composite in nature i.e they have more than one asset class the actual cash level would be finalized based on the final mix.
3. #Mortgage loans are usually not clubbed with other asset classes since the average tenors are different for these asset classes. Hence mortgage loan pools are usually issued separately. Hence we have indicated 100 % under this asset class.
4. @Micro finance pools are also issued separately and not clubbed with other asset classes. Hence we have indicated 100% under Micro Finance pools under maximum exposure.
5. The percentages indicated in the table above is with reference to investments in securitized debt instruments, subject to investment restrictions as per the regulations.
6. * The Scheme shall invest in securitized debt instruments maturing on or before the maturity of the Scheme.

\$- CV: Commercial Vehicles

CE: Construction Equipment

Risk mitigating measures

- (a) Size of the loan – the overall fund raising plan of the obligor / originator is examined to assess the impact it would have on overall gearing and debt servicing
- (b) Average original maturity of the pool –This is also important from a point of indicating how quickly the pool will liquidate as the underlying assets mature and pay-off. This parameter would impact interest rate sensitivity of the security.
- (c) Loan to Value Ratio – the LTV varies from issuer to issuer and also within asset classes. Based on our past experience and empirical data, we examine the LTV levels, since these have a critical link to the final recoveries in the case of default.

- (d) Average seasoning of the pool - this may also vary between originators. Higher seasoning at the start will offer better visibility on future delinquencies. Pools with higher average seasoning which depict low delinquencies usually tend to have satisfactory asset quality over the life of the transaction. We prefer to invest in pools which have average seasoning of at least 3-4 months at the start since any early delinquencies can be removed at the time of pool finalization.
- (e) Default rate distribution – this is studied using empirical data for the originator. This is also a critical data used by the rating agency in determining the credit enhancement levels to be stipulated.
- (f) Geographical Distribution – all pools usually have assets which are geographically diversified, since this reduces the default risk.
- (g) Credit enhancement facility – very critical especially in the case of retail pools since delinquencies and final asset losses are absorbed using cash so that there is no shortfall in investor servicing.
- (h) Liquid facility – in some cases in addition to the credit enhancement facility there is also a liquidity facility available which is useful to meet any shortfalls arising from delayed collections (delinquencies) in the pool. If an explicit liquidity facility is not provided in the transaction, then the credit enhancement facility is used for the said purpose. Note however that the liquidity facility is only available to be used for standard assets i.e assets wherein the days past due do not exceed 90.
- (i) Structure of the pool – we will invest in both single loan securitization transactions and retail pool securitization transactions. Single loan securitization transactions will essentially be loans which are repackaged as pass through certificates (PTCs) and sold to potential investors. These may be collateralized i.e. backed by certain fixed assets of the issuers. In the case of retail pool securitization transactions, we will have underlying retail loans from various asset classes such as cars, CVs, construction equipment etc.

The above framework including the above mentioned risk mitigating measures will be applied at the time of analyzing pool PTC transactions. In the case of composite PTC pools i.e. pools with more than one asset class, each of the asset categories will be assessed separately in order to arrive at the overall risk profile of the composite pool.

- 5) Minimum retention period of the debt by originator prior to securitization - there is usually no stipulation on the minimum retention period of debt by the originator in the case of single loan PTCs. We follow our usual investment guidelines in evaluating the eligibility of the security for our portfolios. This is usually in compliance with extant regulations on securitization.

In the case of ABS securities (pool PTCs), assets are usually sold down by the originators after a period of 1-2 months from their date of origination. This helps in identifying any delinquencies in these assets and creating a high quality pool.

- 6) Minimum retention percentage by originator of debts to be securitized - we usually do not stipulate a minimum retention percentage of the debt securitized by the originator. Our investment decision is based on our independent assessment of the credit risk / other risks specific to the transaction.
- 7) The mechanism to tackle conflict of interest when the mutual fund invests in securitized debt of an originator and the originator in turn makes investments in that particular Scheme of the fund - all investment decisions are led by stand-alone assessments of the securities (PTC) from a credit, liquidity and market risks amongst others. Our internal process and reporting platforms are designed to ensure complete independence of the credit research & investment process from sales business.
- 8) The resources and mechanism of individual risk assessment with the AMC for monitoring investment in securitized debt - in addition to the usual practice followed in the case of plain vanilla debt ratings, we will follow a process of regular monitoring of rating movement. Monthly data on pool performance is received in the case of ABS transactions from the Trustee to the transaction. These reports are scanned to check for any change in asset quality and related impact on debt servicing and any impact that it can have on the credit ratings.

Policies in connection with Trading in Derivatives:

SEBI vide its circular no. MFD/CIR/011/061/2000 dated February 1, 2000 has permitted all the mutual funds to participate in the derivatives trading subject to observance of guidelines issued by SEBI in this behalf. Pursuant to this, the mutual funds may use various derivative and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI, in an attempt to protect the value of the portfolio and enhance Unit holders' interest.

Pursuant to SEBI Circular no. DNP/Cir 29/2005 dated September 14, 2005 and SEBI Circular No. DNP/Cir-30/2006 dated January 20, 2006, SEBI circular No. SEBI/DNP/Cir-31/2006 dated September 22, 2006 and SEBI Circular No. Cir/IMD/DF/11/2010 dated August 18, 2010 and such other circular issued by SEBI from time to time in this regard, the Fund may use derivative instruments like Interest Rate Swaps, Forward Rate Agreements, stock future or other derivative instruments for the purpose of hedging and portfolio balancing or for its efficient management.

Derivative instruments may take form of stock Index futures, options on Indices, Interest rate swaps, Forward rate agreements and such other derivative instruments as may be available from time to time and appropriate for the portfolio.

The risks and returns ensuring from such investments are explained herein below:

Advantages of Equity Derivatives:

Volatility in the Indian equity markets has increased over the last few months. Derivatives provide much needed flexibility to hedge against this volatility. Some of the advantages of specific derivative products are given below:

Stock Index Futures can give exposure to the index. Appreciation in Index stocks can be effectively captured through investment in Stock Index Futures without buying individual stocks that make up the index.

The Scheme can sell futures to hedge against market movements without actually selling the underlying stocks it holds.

By buying call options on the index one can participate in the rise in the market, without actually buying individual stocks.

By buying put options on the index the Scheme can insulate the portfolio (assuming a perfect co-relation between portfolio and index - which may not be the case) from the downside risk at a small cost.

Basic Structure of an Equity Derivative Instrument

A Stock / Index Future

The Stock / Index Future is an instrument designed to give exposure to equity market indices or individual stocks. The Stock Exchange, Mumbai and The National Stock Exchange provide trading in index futures of 1, 2 and 3-month maturities. Pricing of an index future is a function of the underlying index and short-term interest rates.

Assumptions:

1 month NiftyFuture

Spot Index: 3800

Future Price on day 1: 3820

Fund buys 10,000 futures

Future price = Closing spot price = 3850

Profits for the Scheme = $(3850 - 3820) \times 10000 = \text{Rs. } 300,000$

The net impact for the Scheme 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, profit or loss for the Scheme will be the difference between the closing price (which can be higher or lower than the purchase price) and the purchase price.

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

If the Fund buys a 1 month call option on Hindustan Lever at a strike of Rs. 190, the current market price being say Rs.191. The Fund will have to pay a premium of say Rs. 15 to buy this call. If the stock price goes below Rs. 190 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. 190, it can exercise its right and own Hindustan Lever at a cost price of Rs. 190, 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

If the Fund owns Hindustan Lever and also buys a three-month put option on Hindustan Lever at a strike of Rs. 190, the current market price being say Rs.191. The Fund will have to pay a premium of say Rs. 12 to buy this put.

If the stock price goes below Rs. 190 during the tenure of the put, the Fund can still exercise the put and sell the stock at Rs. 190, avoiding therefore any downside on the stock below Rs. 190. The Fund incurs a loss of 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. 190, say to Rs. 220, 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. 220.

Interest Rate Swaps

An interest rate swap is an agreement whereby two parties agree to exchange periodic interest payments. The amount of interest payments exchanged is based on some predetermined principal, called notional principal amount. The amount each counter party pays to the other is the agreed upon periodic interest rate multiplied by the notional principal amount. The only amount that is exchanged between the parties are the interest payment, not the notional principal amount.

A Forward Rate Agreement, on the other hand, is an agreement between two counter parties to pay or to receive the difference between an agreed fixed rate (the FRA rate) and the interest rate prevailing on a stipulated future date based on a notional amount, for an agreed period.

In the most common type of swap one party agrees to pay the other party fixed interest payments at designated dates for the life of contract. The other party agrees to make interest rate payments that float with some index.

The interest rate benchmarks that are commonly used for floating rate in an interest rate swap are those on various money market instruments. In Indian markets the benchmark most commonly used is MIBOR.

Swaps can be unwound by either reversing the original swap entered into or doing by a reverse swap with cash flows matching the original swap.

Example: Interest Rate Swap (IRS)

Suppose the Scheme has a portion of its portfolio in cash. The Fund Manager has a view that the interest rate scenario is soft and call rates are unlikely to spurt over the next three months. The fund manager would therefore prefer to receive a higher rate of return on his cash, which he is lending in the overnight call market. In other words he would like to move to a 91 Day fixed interest rate from overnight floating rate

In the above example

Say Notional Amount : Rs.5 crores
 Benchmark : NSE MIBOR
 Tenor : 91 days
 Fixed Rate : 6.25% At the end of 91 days
 The Scheme Pays : compounded call rates for 91 days, which averages to say 5.90%

The Scheme receives fixed rate at 6.25% for 91 days.

At the end of 91 days the transaction will be settled as under:-

DWS Hybrid Fixed Term Fund receive

Fixed rate @ 6.25% for 91 days Rs. 7,79,110

DWS Hybrid Fixed Term Fund pays

floating rate @ 5.90% for 91 days amounting to Rs. 7,35,479

Net Receivable /Settlement Value Rs. 43,631

Alternatively, usage of swap could result in a loss.

In the above example, let us assume that the Call Rate moves to 6.50%, as short term liquidity in the system hardens unexpectedly. In such a scenario, the nature of payments to be made and to be received by the Scheme would be as under:

The Scheme pays compounded Call rates for 91 days, which averages 6.50% while it receives a fixed rate payment at 6.25% for 91 days.

At the end of 91 days the transaction will be settled as under:-

DWS Hybrid Fixed Term Fund receives Fixed rate @ 6.25% for 91 days Rs. 7,79,110

DWS Hybrid Fixed Term Fund pays floating rate @ 6.50 % for 91 days – Rs. 810,274

Net Receivable /Settlement Value Loss of Rs. 31,164

Please note that the above example is hypothetical in nature and the figures are assumed.

The Scheme may use derivative instruments primarily to protect the value of portfolio against potential risks such as interest rate risk, credit risks, reinvestment risk and liquidity risks. This protection is also known as hedge. At the same time, however, a properly correlated hedge will result in a gain in the portfolio position being offset by a loss in the hedge position. As a result, the use of derivatives could limit any potential gain from an increase in value of the position hedged. In addition, an exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirement can lead to losses. IRS and FRAs do also have inherent credit and settlement risks. However, these risks are substantially reduced as they are limited to the interest streams and not the notional principal amounts.

Derivative instruments offer unique advantages like security exposures without the attendant execution and settlement risk. Derivative instruments carry a high risk return ratio. It is like an insurance policy where one has to pay the premium up-front and the benefit is contingent upon an event. Derivative instrument if used on a leveraged basis could distort the risk return ratio considerably even with a small price movement (the Scheme will not take a leveraged exposure). It requires a high level of knowledge, understanding and surveillance to control risk.

The Indian market for derivative instruments is still evolving.

The Scheme, however, will use the derivative instruments very judiciously and keep in mind the overall objective the Scheme.

In terms of SEBI Circular Cir/IMD/DF/11/2010 dated August 18, 2010, following shall be applicable with respect to investments made in derivative instruments:

- 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	Premium Paid * Lot Size * Number of Contracts
Option	

- 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.

Limits for investment in derivatives instruments

In accordance with SEBI circulars nos. DNPD/Cir-29/2005 dated September 14, 2005, DNPD/Cir- 30/2006 dated January 20, 2006 and SEBI/DNPD/Cir-31/2006 dated September 22, 2006, Cir/ IMD/ DF/ 11/ 2010 dated August 18, 2010, the following conditions shall apply to the Scheme's participation in the derivatives market. The investment restrictions applicable to the Scheme's participation in the derivatives market will be as prescribed or varied by SEBI or by the Trustees (subject to SEBI requirements) from time to time.

- i. Position limit for the Mutual Fund in equity index options contracts
 - a. The Mutual Fund position limit in all equity index options contracts on a particular underlying index shall be Rs. 500 crore or 15% of the total open interest of the market in equity index option contracts, whichever is higher, per Stock Exchange.
 - b. This limit would be applicable on open positions in all options contracts on a particular underlying index.
- ii. Position limit for the Mutual Fund in equity index futures contracts:
 - a. The Mutual Fund position limit in all equity index futures contracts on a particular underlying index shall be Rs. 500 crore or 15% of the total open interest in the market in equity index futures contracts, whichever is higher, per Stock Exchange.
 - b. This limit would be applicable on open positions in all futures contracts on a particular underlying index.

iii. Additional position limit for hedging

In addition to the position limits at point (i) and (ii) above, Mutual Fund may take exposure in equity index derivatives subject to the following limits:

- a. Short positions in index derivatives (short futures, short calls and long puts) shall not exceed (in notional value) the Mutual Fund's holding of stocks.
- b. Long positions in index derivatives (long futures, long calls and short puts) shall not exceed (in notional value) the Mutual Fund's holding of cash, government securities, T-Bills and similar instruments.
- iv. Position limit for the Mutual Fund for stock based derivative contracts

The Mutual Fund position limit in a derivative contract on a particular underlying stock, i.e. stock option contracts and stock futures contracts :-

- a. For stocks having applicable market-wise position limit (MWPL) of Rs. 500 crores or more, the combined futures and options position limit shall be 20% of applicable MWPL or Rs. 300 crores, whichever is lower and within which stock futures position cannot exceed 10% of applicable MWPL or Rs. 150 crores, whichever is lower.
- b. For stocks having applicable market-wise position limit (MWPL) less than Rs. 500 crores, the combined futures and options position limit would be 20% of applicable MWPL and futures position cannot exceed 20% of applicable MWPL or Rs. 50 crore whichever is lower.
- v. Position limit for the Scheme

The position limits for the Scheme and disclosure requirements are as follows-

- a. For stock option and stock futures contracts, the gross open position across all derivatives contracts on a particular

underlying stock of a Scheme of the Mutual Fund shall not exceed the higher of:

1% of the free float market capitalisation (in terms of number of shares).

Or

5% of the open interest in the derivative contracts on a particular underlying stock (in terms of number of contracts).

- b. This position limit shall be applicable on the combined position in all derivative contracts on an underlying stock at a Stock Exchange.
- c. For index based contracts, the Mutual Fund shall disclose the total open interest held by its Scheme or all Schemes put together in a particular underlying index, if such open interest equals to or exceeds 15% of the open interest of all derivative contracts on that underlying index.
- d. In case of interest rate swaps, the exposure to a single counterparty shall not exceed 10% of the net assets of a Fund.

As and when SEBI notifies amended limits in position limits for exchange traded derivative contracts in future, the aforesaid position limits, to the extent relevant, shall be read as if they were substituted with the SEBI amended limits.

Risk Control

Since investing requires disciplined risk management, the AMC would incorporate adequate safeguards for controlling risks in the portfolio construction process.

The risk control process involves reducing risks through portfolio diversification, taking care however not to dilute returns in the process. The AMC believes that this diversification would help achieve the desired level of consistency in returns. Stock specific risk will be minimized by investing only in those companies that have been analyzed by the Investment Team at the AMC. For investments in debt securities, the AMC aims to identify securities, which offer superior levels of yield at lower levels of risks. With the aim of controlling risks, rigorous and in-depth credit evaluation of the securities proposed to be invested in, will be carried out by the investment team of the AMC. Rated Debt instruments in which the Scheme invests will be of investment grade as rated by a credit rating agency. The AMC will be guided but not limited by the ratings of Rating Agencies such as CRISIL, CARE, ICRA and Duff and Fitch or any other rating agencies that may be registered with SEBI from time to time.

Portfolio Turnover

Portfolio turnover is defined as the aggregate of purchases and sales as a percentage of the corpus of the Scheme during a specified period of time. Portfolio turnover in the Scheme will be a function of market opportunities. The economic environment changes on a continuous basis and exposes debt portfolio to systematic as well as nonsystematic risk. Consequently, it is difficult to estimate with any reasonable measure of accuracy, the likely turnover in the portfolio.

The Investment Manager 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 scrips/securities held in the portfolio rather than an indication of a change in AMC's view on a scrip, etc.

Procedure and Recording of Investment Decisions:

- The Fund Manager for the Scheme is responsible for making buy / sell decisions in respect of the securities in the respective Scheme's portfolios. The investment decisions are made on a daily basis keeping in view the market conditions and all relevant aspects.
- The Board of the AMC has constituted an Investment Review Committee that will meet at periodic intervals. The Investment Review Committee, at its meetings, will review all investments made by the Scheme. The Investment review committee will consist of Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Investment Officer, Head - Fixed Income/Fund Manager, Head-Domestic Equity, Compliance Officer & Company Secretary. The

Board of the AMC may add more members to the committee as and when required

- The Investment Review Committee will also review the performance of the Scheme(s) and general market outlook and assess the investment pattern of the Scheme with regard to parameters and directions laid down in the Key Operating Procedure for Equity and Fixed Income.
- It is the responsibility of the AMC to ensure that the investments are made as per the internal and regulatory guidelines, Scheme investment objectives and in the interest of the Unitholders of the respective Scheme(s).
- The CEO/ CIO/Fund Manager will make presentations to the Board of the AMC and the Trustees periodically, indicating the performance of the Scheme(s). Among other things, the Board of AMC and Trustee will review the performance of the Scheme in comparison to the benchmark. The Trustees reserve the right to change the benchmark for evaluation of performance of the Scheme from time to time in conformity with the Investment objectives and appropriateness of the benchmark subject to SEBI Regulations, and other prevailing guidelines, if any.
- The CEO/ CIO/ Fund Manager will bring to the notice of the AMC Board, specific factors if any, which are impacting the performance of any individual Scheme. The Board on consideration of all relevant factors may, if necessary, give appropriate directions to the AMC. Similarly, the performance of the Scheme(s) will be submitted to the Trustees. CEO/CIO/ Fund Manager will explain to the Trustees, the details on the Scheme's performance vis-à-vis the benchmark returns. The Trustees and the AMC board may also review the performance of the Scheme in the light of performance of the mutual funds industry as published from time to time by independent research agencies and financial newspapers and journals and may take corrective action in case of unsatisfactory performance.
- All investment decisions shall be recorded in terms of SEBI Circular no MFD/CIR/6/73/2000 dated July 27, 2000 or as may be revised by SEBI from time to time. Scheme / Plan. Such changes in the investment pattern will be for short term and defensive considerations.

F. FUNDAMENTAL ATTRIBUTES

Following are the Fundamental Attributes of the Scheme, in terms of Regulation 18 (15A) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations:

(i) Type of a Scheme

- Close ended debt fund

(ii) Investment Objective

- Main Objective - The objective of the fund is to generate income by investing in fixed income securities maturing on or before the date of the maturity of the Scheme and to generate capital appreciation by investing in equity and equity related instruments.

- Investment pattern - The tentative Equity/Debt/Money Market portfolio break-up with minimum and maximum asset allocation, while retaining the option to alter the asset allocation for a short term period on defensive considerations.

(iii) Terms of Issue

- Liquidity provisions such as listing : The Scheme being a close-end scheme will be mandatorily listed on a recognised stock exchange(s). As the Scheme is close ended fund, investors will not be able to redeem their units during the tenor of the Scheme. However units held in dematerialized form can be traded on the Stock Exchange(s) - As mentioned in summary of the Scheme, Section III A and Section III B of this SID
- Aggregate fees and expenses charged to the Scheme. - As mentioned under Chapter IV – B para
- Any safety net or guarantee provided : This Scheme does not provide any guaranteed or assured return to its Investors

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(s) and the Plan(s) / Option(s) there under or the trust or fee and expenses payable or any other change which would modify the Scheme(s) and the Plan(s) / Option(s) there under and affect the interests of Unitholders is carried out unless:

- a) 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
- b) 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. BENCHMARK

CRISIL MIP Blended Index shall be the benchmark for the Scheme.

The CRISIL MIP Blended Index is designated to track the return on the portfolio that includes both, equity held in various companies as well as debt market instruments. The MIP Blended Index approved by AMFI, is used by the various mutual funds to benchmark the individual performance of a particular fund consisting of a mix of the equity and non-equity instruments. The CRISIL MIP Blended Index has an 85% weightage to the CRISIL Composite Bond Index and 15% weightage to the S&P CNX Nifty.

The Scheme will invest in debt instruments as well as equity. This index is the nearest representative of the asset allocation and investment universe for the Scheme.

Among other things, the Board of AMC and Trustee will review the performance of the Scheme in comparison to the benchmark. The Trustees reserve the right to change the benchmark for evaluation of performance of the Scheme from time to time in conformity with the Investment objectives and appropriateness of the benchmark subject to SEBI Regulations, and other prevailing guidelines, if any.

H. FUND MANAGER

Name of the Fund Manager	Age & Qualification	Experience	Name of other Schemes of the Fund under his management.
Akash Singhania (For managing investment in Equity Market)	33 Years B.COM (H) , CA , Licentiate ICSI, & PGDBM (IIM-L)	Over 12 years of experience in equity markets: — Deutsche Asset Management (India) Private Limited — Fund Manager – Equity (From 24th December 2012 onwards) — Deutsche Asset Management (India) Private Limited – Fund Manager – PMS (From May 2008 – December 21, 2012) — ICICI Prudential Asset Management Co.Ltd (from March 2006 to May 2008) – Research analyst — S R Batliboi & Co (Ernst & Young). (from July 2005 to March 2006) – Sr. Executive (Financial Analysis and due diligence) — Bharat S Raut & Co (KPMG) (from August 2002 to May 2003) – Sr.Executive (Corporate Tax and Regulatory Services) — Pricewaterhouse & Co (from October 2001 to July 2002) - Jr.executive (Corporate Tax and Regulatory Services)	DWS Alpha Equity Fund DWS Investment Opportunity Fund DWS Tax Saving Fund DWS Global Thematic Offshore Fund DWS Global Agribusiness Offshore Fund DWS Hybrid Fixed Term Fund – Series 2 to 14 and 17 and 19 (Equity portion of close ended scheme) DWS Income Advantage Fund DWS Twin Advantage Fund
Rakesh Suri (For managing investment in Debt Market)	41 years B.Sc B.Ed, PGDBM (Finance)	Over 15 years of work experience in the - Fixed Income markets as under: — Deutsche Asset Management (India) Private Limited, Fund Manager - Fixed Income (January 2011 to Present) — Deutsche Asset Management (India) Private Limited, Fixed Income Trader (November 2010 to December 2010) — Samba Financial Group, Riyadh, KSA- Fixed Income Trader (September 2008 to October 2010) — ICICI Bank Ltd – Sr.Manager- Treasury (Dec 2005 to Aug 2008) — Derivium Capital Pvt Ltd – Sr. Trader – Fixed Income (December 2002 to November 2005) — SREI International Securities Limited-Dealer-Fixed Income (May 2001 to November 2002) — RR Financial Limited-Manager-Debt (June 1998 to April 2001)	DWS Treasury Fund – Cash Plan DWS Treasury Fund – Investment Plan DWS Insta Cash Plus Fund DWS Money Plus Fund DWS Cash Opportunities Fund DWS Fixed Maturity Plan – Series 34-39, 42, 43, 45-58, 60-63 DWS Hybrid Fixed Term Fund – Series 17 and 19

I. INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS / RESTRICTIONS

As per the Trust Deed read with the Regulations, the following investment restrictions apply in respect of the Scheme at the time of making investments. However, all investments by the Scheme will be made in accordance with the Investment Objective, Investment Focus, Investment Pattern described above as well as the Regulations, including Schedule VII thereof.

- 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 by SEBI. Such investment limit may be extended to 20% of the NAV of the Scheme with the prior approval of the Trustees and the Board of Asset Management Company. The aforesaid limit shall not be applicable for investments in government securities.

Investments within such limit can be made in mortgaged backed securitised debts which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency registered with the Board. However in case of investments made in securitised debt (mortgage backed securities/asset backed securities), restrictions at the originator level would not be applicable.

- The Scheme shall not invest more than twenty per cent of its net assets in money market instruments of an issuer. The aforesaid limit shall not be applicable for investments in Government securities, treasury bills and collateralized borrowing and lending obligations.
- Transfers of investments from one Scheme to another Scheme in the same mutual fund shall be allowed only if, -
 - such transfers are done at the prevailing market price for quoted instruments on spot basis (spot basis shall have the same meaning as specified by a Stock Exchange for the spot transaction); and
 - the securities so transferred shall be in conformity with the investment objective of the Scheme to which such transfer has been made.

- The Scheme may invest in another Scheme under the same AMC or any other mutual fund without charging any fees, provided that aggregate inter Scheme investment made by all Schemes under the same management or in Schemes under the management of any other AMC shall not exceed 5% of the net asset value of the Fund.

- The Mutual Fund shall buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relevant securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities:

Provided further that the Mutual Fund may enter into derivatives transactions in a recognized stock exchange, subject to the framework specified by SEBI.

Provided further that sale of government security already contracted for purchase shall be permitted in accordance with the guidelines issued by the RBI in this regard.

- The Fund shall get the securities purchased / transferred in the name of the Fund on account of the concerned Scheme, wherever the instruments are intended to be of long term nature.
- Pending Deployment of funds of the Scheme in securities in terms of investment objective of the Scheme, can be invested in Short Term Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks subject to compliance with SEBI Circular no. SEBI / IMD / CIR No. 1/91171/07 dated April 16, 2007. However, Investment in short term deposit(s) with any one scheduled commercial bank including its subsidiaries should not exceed 10% of the net assets of the scheme and short term investments in Associate Banks shall not exceed 20% of total investments in short term deposits made under all the Schemes by the Mutual Fund
- The Scheme shall not make any investments in;
 - any unlisted security of an associate or group company of the sponsor; or
 - any security issued by way of private placement by an associate or group company of the sponsor; or
 - the listed securities of group companies of the sponsor which is in excess of 25% of the net assets

9. The Scheme shall not make any investment in Fund of Fund Scheme
10. No loans for any purpose may be advanced by the Fund and the Fund shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs of the Scheme for the purpose of repurchase, redemption of Units or payment of interest or dividends to Unit Holders, provided that the Fund shall not borrow more than 20% of the net assets of the Scheme and the duration of such a borrowing shall not exceed a period of six months.
11. If any company invests more than 5 percent of the NAV of the Scheme then investment made by any other Scheme of the Fund in that company or its subsidiaries will be disclosed in accordance with the SEBI (MF) Regulations .
12. The Scheme shall not invest more than 10 per cent of its NAV in the equity shares or equity related instruments of any company.
13. The mutual fund under all its Schemes shall not own more than ten per cent of any company's paid up capital carrying voting rights.
14. The Scheme shall not invest more than 5% of its NAV in the unlisted equity shares or equity related instruments in case of open ended Scheme and 10% of its NAV in case of close ended Scheme.
15. Debentures, irrespective of any residual maturity period (above or below 1 year), shall attract the investment restrictions as applicable for debt instruments as specified under Clause 1 and 1A of the Seventh Schedule to the Regulations or as may be specified by SEBI from time to time.

As per the SEBI Circular No.MFD/CIR/09/014/2000 dated January 5, 2000, all investment restrictions shall be applicable at the time of making investment

J. PERFORMANCE

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

III. Units and Offer

A. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO)

<p>New Fund Offer Period This is the period during which a new Scheme sells its units to the investors</p>	<p>NFO opens on : April 16, 2014 NFO closes on : April 30, 2014 The Trustees reserve the right to close the subscription list earlier by giving at least one day prior notice in one daily newspaper.</p>
<p>New Fund Offer Price This is the price per unit that the investors have to pay to invest during the NFO.</p>	<p>Rs. 10/-.</p>
<p>Minimum Amount for Application in the NFO</p>	<p>Rs.5,000 (Five Thousand) per application and in multiples of Re.1 thereafter.</p>
<p>Minimum Target amount</p>	<p>Rs. 20,00,00,000 This is the minimum amount required to operate each 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 5 working days, interest as specified by SEBI (currently 15% p.a.) will be paid to the investors from the expiry of 5th working days from the date of closure of the subscription period.</p>
<p>Maximum Amount to be raised (if any)</p>	<p>NA</p>
<p>Plan</p>	<p>Direct Plan and Regular Plan Direct Plan is only for investors who purchase /subscribe Units in a Scheme directly with the Fund and is not available for investors who route their investments through a Distributor. Investors should also indicate "Direct" in the ARN column of the application form. However, in case Distributor code is mentioned in the application form, but "Direct Plan" is indicated against the Scheme name, the Distributor code will be ignored and the application will be processed under Direct Plan. In case neither distributor's code nor "Direct" is indicated in the application form, the same will be treated as "Direct Plan" application.</p>
<p>Options</p>	<p>Dividend (Regular, Annual and Quarterly Payout) and Growth. Both options will have the common portfolio. Default Option: The investor must clearly specify his choice of option. In the absence of such clear instruction, it will be assumed that the investor has opted for 'default' option and the application will be processed accordingly. The default option between the growth and dividend is growth. The default Dividend sub-option will be Regular Dividend payout.</p>
<p>Dividend Policy</p>	<p>The Scheme may declare Dividend under Dividend Option from time to time. However it should be noted that the actual distribution and frequency of dividend will depend on the net distributable surplus available under the Option and will be entirely at the discretion of the Trustees or any Committee authorised by them.</p>
<p>Allotment</p>	<p>All applicants will receive full and firm allotment of Units, provided the applications are complete in all respects and are found to be in order. The Trustees retain the sole and absolute discretion to reject any application. The process of allotment of Units and mailing of account statements reflecting the allotments will be completed within 5 working days from the date of closure of the New Fund Offer Period. Allotment to NRIs / FIIs will be subject to RBI approval, if any, required.</p>
<p>Refund</p>	<p>In accordance with the Regulations, if the Scheme fails to collect the minimum subscription amount of 20 crore per scheme, the Fund shall be liable to refund the money to the applicants. In addition to the above, refund of subscription money to applicants whose applications are invalid for any reason whatsoever will commence immediately after the allotment process is completed. No interest will be payable on any subscription money refunded within 5 working days from the closure of the New Fund Offer Period. Interest on subscription amount will be payable for amounts refunded later than 5 working days from the closure of the New Fund Offer Period at the rate of 15% per annum for the period in excess of 5 working days and will be charged to the AMC. Refund Orders will be by way of RTGS / NEFT/ Pay Order. In case of Pay order, Refund orders will be marked "A/c Payee only" and will be in favour of and be dispatched to the sole / first Applicant, by registered post / courier.</p>
<p>Who can invest This is an indicative list and the Fund or AMC may reject applications which are not in accordance with applicable laws and regulations or where such applications are made by a category of persons not allowed to invest in mutual funds. Investors are requested to consult their financial advisor to ascertain whether the Scheme is suitable to your risk profile.</p>	<p>The following persons (subject to, wherever relevant, purchase of units of mutual funds being permitted under respective constitutions and relevant statutory regulations) may be considered eligible and may apply for subscription to the Units of the Scheme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resident Adult Individuals either singly or jointly (not exceeding three) • Minors through parent / legal guardian • Companies, Bodies Corporate, Public Sector Undertakings, association of persons or bodies of individuals whether incorporated or not and societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (so long as the purchase of Units is permitted under the respective constitutions) • Religious, Charitable and Private Trusts, under the provisions of 11(5) of Income Tax Act, 1961 read with Rule 17C of Income Tax Rules, 1962 (subject to receipt of necessary approvals as "Public Securities", wherever required) • Wakfs and Trustee of private trusts authorised to invest in mutual fund Scheme under the Trust Deed

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership Firms • Karta of Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) • Banks (including Co-operative Banks and Regional Rural Banks) and Financial Institutions • Non Resident Indians (NRIs) / Persons of Indian origin residing abroad on full repatriation basis (subject to RBI approval, if any) or on non-repatriation basis • Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) registered with SEBI on full repatriation basis (subject to RBI approval, if any) • Army, Air Force, Navy and other para-military funds and eligible institutions • Scientific and Industrial Research Organisations • International Multilateral Agencies approved by the Government of India • Non Government Provident/Pension/Gratuity funds as and when permitted to invest • Others who are permitted to invest in the Scheme as per the respective constitution • Trustees, AMC or Sponsor or their associates (if eligible and permitted under prevailing laws), may subscribe to the Units under the Scheme(s) • Other Scheme(s) of Deutsche Mutual Fund subject to the conditions and limits prescribed in SEBI regulations
Prohibition on investment	<p>The sale and solicitation of Units of the Fund is prohibited to citizens and residents of United States of America or any other US person (as defined in the US Securities Act of 1933) or any person of any other jurisdiction which restricts or regulates the sale of Indian securities to its citizens and/or residents or which jurisdiction could otherwise subject the AMC or its parent companies or any of its affiliates or employees or the trustees to any reporting, licensing or registration requirements, in such jurisdiction.</p> <p>Further, investors are requested to note that if, subsequent to the account opening, if an investor is found to be a US person or resident of US or any other jurisdiction which restricts or regulates the sale of Indian securities to its citizens and/or residents as mentioned above (whether or not due to a change in status), the AMC reserves the right to redeem such investor's investments.</p>
Where can you submit the filled up	<p>The application forms or transaction slips for the purchase of Units of the Scheme will be available at the office of the AMC, the Designated Centres and the Investor Service Centres of the Registrar & Transfer Agent. Please refer the inside back cover page for address and contact no. of Registrar and Transfer Agent (R&T), email id of R&T, website address of R&T, official points of acceptance, collecting banker details etc.</p> <p>Investors apart from the current process of making payment through cheques/ demand draft also have the ASBA facility as an additional mode of payment during NFO of the Scheme.</p> <p>Further, the investors who have registered for on-line transactions on www.dws-india.com can purchase unit of Scheme(s) on-line during NFO.</p> <p>It is mandatory for the investors of mutual fund Schemes to mention their bank account numbers in their applications form. Application forms without Bank Mandate are liable to be rejected.</p>
How to Apply	Please refer the Application form and SAI for the instructions.
Listing	<p>The Regulations require that every close-end Scheme be mandatorily listed on a recognised stock exchange. The Fund intends to list the Scheme on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE).</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. However the units held in dematerialised form can be traded on the Stock Exchange.</p>
Special Products/facilities available during the NFO	<p>The Unit holders may switch in from other Schemes of the Fund to the Scheme during NFO</p> <p>Auto Switch Facility</p> <p>This fund will offer an auto switch facility from Liquid Schemes to DWS Hybrid Fixed Term Fund Series 21 during the NFO period. However DeAM reserves the right to extent or limit the said facility on such terms and conditions as may be decided from time to time</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.	NA
Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose off units being offered	NA
Pledge of units for securing loans	<p>Units held by Unitholders may be pledged as security for raising loans and shall be bound by the terms and conditions of the lending institution. The Registrar shall take note of such pledge by marking a lien on those units. Disbursement of such loans will be at the discretion of the lending institution and the AMC assumes no responsibility thereof. The Pledgor will not be able to redeem units that are pledged until the entity to which the units are pledged provides a written authorization to the AMC that the lien may be removed. As long as pledge on the units exists, the Pledgee will have complete authority and discretion to either transfer such units in its name or to redeem such Units on maturity. The AMC reserves the right to make a final decision with regard to Pledge / lien marking.</p>

B. ONGOING OFFER DETAILS

<p>Ongoing offer period This is the date from which the Scheme will reopen for subscriptions/ redemptions after the closure of NFO period.</p>	<p>Being a close-ended Scheme, the investors can subscribe to the units of the Scheme only during the New Fund Offer Period.</p>
<p>Ongoing price for subscription This is the price you need to pay for purchase/switch-in. Example</p>	<p>Not applicable being a Close Ended Scheme.</p>
<p>Ongoing price for redemption</p>	<p>Units will be redeemed only at the time of maturity at the applicable NAV. However, the Units can be traded on the Stock Exchange post listing. Since the Scheme is close ended, switch-out facility is not available subsequent to NFO Period except on maturity of the Scheme.</p>
<p>Cut off timing for subscriptions/ redemptions/ Purchases and Switch-in: Switches</p>	<p>Not Applicable as units under the Scheme will be redeemed only at the time of maturity at the applicable NAV.</p>
<p>Where can the applications for purchase/redemption Switches are submitted?</p>	<p>The Units can be traded on the National Stock Exchange post listing. However, with respect to switch-outs at the time of maturity, the details of the official points of acceptance are given on the back cover page.</p>
<p>Minimum Redemption / Switch-Out Amount</p>	<p>No redemptions are permitted till the maturity of the Scheme.</p>
<p>Minimum Balance to be maintained and consequence of Non maintenance</p>	<p>Not Applicable</p>
<p>Purchase Price</p>	<p>This is a close ended Scheme. The units will not be available for sale after the closure of the NFO period. Units will be issued at the value of Rs. 10/- during the NFO period.</p>
<p>How to Purchase</p>	<p>The application forms or transaction slips for the purchase of Units of the Scheme will be available at the office of the AMC, the Designated Centres and the Investor Service Centres. New Unit Holders can purchase Units by completing an Application Form. Existing Unit Holders may use the form attached to the bottom of their Account Statement or fill out a deposit slip. Application must be for a minimum amount of Rs. 5000 and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter. Applications can be made either by way of a "Regular Application" i.e. along with a cheque / DD or under Direct Deposit Application Facility i.e. along with account to account transfer instruction.</p> <p>Investors apart from the current process of making payment through cheques/ demand draft also have Application Supported by Blocked Amount ("ASBA") facility as an additional mode of payment during NFO of the Scheme.</p> <p>The Fund may introduce other newer methods of application which will be notified as and when introduced.</p> <p>Investors should complete the Application Form and deliver the same along with cheque / draft (i.e. in case of "Regular Application") or account to account transfer instructions (in case availing of 'Direct Deposit Application Facility') at any of the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Investor Service Centres, – Designated Centres, – AMC Offices <p>The addresses of the ISCs and Designated Centres respectively are given at the end of this SID.</p> <p>The addresses of the ISCs and Designated Centres respectively are given at the end of this SID.</p> <p>The AMC shall, have absolute discretion to reject any application for purchase of Units, if in its opinion, increasing the size of the Unit Capital is not in the general interest of the Unit Holders, or if for any other reason it does not believe it would be in the best interest of the Scheme or its Unit Holders to accept such an application.</p> <p>Incomplete Applications or those not specifying the Scheme / option and / or accompanied by cheque / demand drafts / account to account transfer instructions favouring Scheme / option other than that specified in the application are liable to be rejected. Further, no cash or third party cheques will be accepted towards subscription amount.</p> <p>In specific exceptional situations where Third Party payment is permitted like (i) Payment by Parents / Grand-Parents / Related persons on behalf of a minor (other than registered guardian) in consideration of natural love and affection or as gift for value not exceeding Rs 50,000 for each purchase, (ii) Payment by an Employer on behalf of Employee under Systematic Investment Plans /Lump sum/one-time subscription through Payroll deductions or (iii) Custodian on behalf of an FII or a client.</p> <p>In case a payment is covered under above exceptions, the following additional documents are also required to be mandatorily provided together with the Application Form:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Determining the identity of the Investor and the person making payment i.e. mandatory KYC for Investor and the person making the payment. b) Obtaining necessary declaration from the Investor and the person making the payment. Declaration by the person making the payment should give details of the bank account from which the payment is made and the relationship with the beneficiary.

	<p>c) Verifying the source of funds to ensure that funds have come from the drawer's account only.</p> <p>In case if an investor makes a subscription in the Scheme and makes the payment by way of a demand draft then the bank charges paid by the investor would be borne by the AMC, subject to the terms & conditions as may be notified by the AMC from time to time.</p> <p>In case of subscription through pre-funded instruments such as Pay Order / Demand Draft / Banker's Cheque, such pre-funded instruments should be procured by the Investor only against a registered Pay - in account. Along with the payment instrument, the Investor is also required to submit a Certificate from the Banker issuing the pre-funded payment instrument stating the account holder's name and the account number from which the amount has been debited for the issue of the instrument.</p> <p>Further, the investors who have registered for on-line transactions on www.dws-india.com can purchase unit of Scheme(s) on-line during NFO.</p> <p>The AMC reserve the right to reject the application form in case of insufficient details / deficiencies/ any other reason in the application form, without assigning any reason whatsoever.</p>
Mode of Holding	<p>Applicants have to specify the 'mode of holding' in the application form. The mode of holding may be "Single", "Joint" or "Anyone or Survivor".</p> <p><u>Joint Holdings:</u> Where Units are jointly held, the person first-named in the Application Form will receive all notices and correspondences with respect to the Folio, as well as any distributions through dividends, redemptions or otherwise. Such person shall hold the voting right, if any, associated with the Units. However, all documentation shall necessarily be signed by all the holders. The liability of the Mutual Fund in this regard shall be only to the first-named holder.</p> <p><u>Any one or Survivors:</u> When Units are held as anyone or survivor, the person first-named in the Application Form will receive all notices and correspondences with respect to the Account, as well as any distributions through dividends or otherwise. The first named holder shall exercise the voting right, if any, associated with the Units. All documentation may be signed by any one of the joint holders and the Mutual Fund will act on the instructions of any one of the account holders. If two or more persons apply for units without specifying the mode of holding, they shall be deemed to have elected to hold the units jointly. Any change in the mode of holding will require the signature of all the holders. By following the above procedure, the Mutual Fund and the AMC shall be discharged of all liability towards the joint /remaining unitholders.</p>
Special Products/Facilities available	<p>Only switch ins are allowed during the New Fund Offer period.</p>
Account Statements	<p>All applicants will receive full and firm allotment of Units, provided the applications are complete in all respects and are found to be in order. The AMC retain the sole and absolute discretion to reject any application. Allotment to NRIs/FIIs will be subject to RBI approval, if any, required.</p> <p>On acceptance of valid application for subscription, the AMC shall send an allotment confirmations specifying number of units allotted by way of email and / or SMS within 5 Business Days from closure of NFO.</p> <p>The Mutual Fund will encourage the investor to provide their e-mail addresses for all correspondence.</p> <p>For those unit holders who have provided an e-mail address, the AMC will send the account statement by e-mail. Where mobile number of the investor is available, the allotment will be confirmed via SMS.</p> <p>Where neither email id nor mobile number is available, the physical account statement will be sent to the investors within 5 working days from the date of closure of NFO.</p> <p>Further, the investor will get the monthly consolidated account statement in respect of his transactions done during the month across the mutual funds within 10 days of the end of month.</p> <p>Consolidated Account Statement (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.</p> <p>** The word 'transaction' shall include purchase, redemption, switch, dividend payout, dividend reinvestment, systematic investment plan, systematic withdrawal plan, systematic transfer plan and bonus transactions.</p> <p>Unit holders who receive account statements by e-mail may download and print the account statement after receiving e-mail from the Mutual Fund. Should the Unit holder experience any difficulty in accessing the electronically delivered Account Statement, the Unit holder shall promptly advise the Mutual Fund to enable the Mutual Fund to make the delivery through alternate means. Failure to advise the Mutual Fund of such difficulty within 24 Hours after receiving the e-mail would serve as an affirmation regarding the acceptance by the Unit holder of the Account Statement.</p> <p>The unit holder may request for an Account Statement any time during the tenor of the Scheme by writing to the AMC / ISC / R&T. The same will be delivered to his email id of the investor or dispatch the account statement within 5 working days from the receipt of request without any charges.</p> <p>Allotment of Units and dispatch of Account Statements to NRIs / FIIs will be subject to RBI's general permission dated March 30, 1999 to mutual funds, in terms of Notification No. FERA 195/99-RB or such other notifications, guidelines issued by RBI from time to time.</p> <p>For investors who have given valid demat account details at the time of NFO, the Units issued by the AMC shall be credited by the Registrar to the investors' beneficiary account with the DP as per information provided in the application form and information of allotment will be</p>

accordingly sent by the Registrar.

Further, the investors who have registered for on-line transactions facility can download account statement any time.

Investors who wish to subscribe / hold units of the Scheme in demat form shall mention their depository account details in the Application form / transaction slip.

In case, an investor desires to convert the units from / to Physical / Dematerialized Mode, as the case may be, at a later date, the request for conversion of units held in physical mode to demat mode or vice-versa should be submitted along with Request Form to their Depository Participants. The statement of holding of the beneficiary account holder for units held in demat will be sent by the respective DPs periodically. Units of the Schemes/ Plans/ Options held in demat mode will be transferable in accordance with provisions of Depositories Act, 1996 and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 1996 as amended from time to time.

Half Yearly Consolidated Account Statement:

A consolidated account statement detailing holding across all Schemes at the end of every six months (i.e. September/ March), on or before 10th day of succeeding month, to all such Unit holders in whose folios no transaction has taken place during that period shall be sent by mail/email.

The consolidated Account Statement shall reflect the latest closing balance and value of the Units at the end of half year.

Dividend	The dividend warrants shall be dispatched to the Unit holders within 30 days of the date of declaration of the dividend.
Redemption	As the Scheme is being listed, investors will not be able to redeem their units during the tenor of the Scheme and there will be redemption by the fund only on the maturity of the Scheme. The redemption proceeds shall be dispatched to the unit holders within 10 working days from the date of maturity of the Scheme. However, under normal circumstances, the Mutual Fund will endeavor to dispatch the redemption proceeds within 3 Business Days from the date of maturity of the Scheme.
Delay in payment of redemption/ repurchase proceeds/Delay in dispatch of dividend warrant	In the event of delay / failure to dispatch the redemption/repurchase proceeds within 10 Business Days or dividend warrants within 30 days, the AMC will be liable to pay interest to the Unitholders @ 15% p.a. for the period of delay. However, under normal circumstances, the Fund will endeavor to dispatch the redemption proceeds within 3 Business Days from the date of maturity.

C. PERIODIC DISCLOSURES

Net Asset Value	The Mutual Fund shall calculate the Net asset value of the Scheme on every Business Day and declare on AMFI's website www.amfiindia.com by 9.00 PM and also at www.dws-india.com . The Net Asset Value of the Scheme shall also be published on every Business Day in 2 Newspapers.
Monthly Portfolio Disclosure	The monthly portfolio (along with ISIN) of all the schemes of DMF as on the last day of the month will be disclosed on the Fund's website i.e. www.dws-india.com on or before 10th day of the succeeding month.
Half yearly Disclosures: Portfolio / Financial Results	The half yearly unaudited financial results of all the schemes of DMF will be uploaded on the Fund's website i.e. www.dws-india.com within one month from the close of each half year ended 30th September and 31st March. The AMC will publish an advertisement disclosing the hosting of such financial results on its website, in at least one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation and in a newspaper having wide circulation published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the mutual fund is situated. The mutual fund shall publish a complete statement of the Scheme portfolio within one month from the close of each half year (i.e. 31st March and 30th September), by way of an advertisement in one National English daily and one regional newspaper in the language of the region where the head office of the mutual fund is located.
Annual Report	Scheme wise Annual Report or an abridged summary thereof shall be emailed / mailed to all unitholders within four months from the date of closure of the relevant accounts year i.e. 31st March each year. A link of the Scheme annual report or abridged summary shall be displayed prominently on the website of the Fund i.e. www.dws-india.com and the AMC shall make the physical copies available to the investors at its registered offices at all times. Investor(s) who have provided their email address in the application form or any subsequent communication in any of the folio belonging to the investor, Electronic Mail (email) shall be treated as a default mode for sending various statutory communications including Abridged Annual Report to the investor. The investor(s) may however on request obtain a physical copy of Abridged Annual Report or any other statutory communication.
Associate Transactions	Please refer 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 Scheme.

Nature of Income	Applicable tax rates based on prevailing tax laws		
	Unitholder		Mutual Fund
	Resident	FII	
Tax on Dividend	Nil	Nil	Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) on the dividend distributed under this scheme: Individual & HUF 28.325% (25% plus 10% surcharge plus 3% education cess) Other than Individual & HUF 33.99% (30% plus 10% surcharge plus 3% education cess)
Capital Gains*			
Short Term Capital Gain	Individual/HUF/AOP/BOI - Taxable as per the applicable slab rates** Companies/Firms - 30% **	30%	Nil
Long Term Capital Gain	10%** without indexation or 20%** with indexation	10%	Nil

* This chart is prepared on assumption that the investment in units of Mutual Fund would be characterized as capital asset in the hands of the unit holder.

** The above rates would be increased by a surcharge of :

Type of Investor	Taxable income > 10 Million INR, but < 100 Million INR	Taxable income > 100 Million INR
Resident		
a) Domestic Company	5%	10%
b) Individual/HUF/BOI/Firm	10%	10%
FII		
a) Corporate	2%	5%
b) Other than corporate	10%	10%

Further, an additional surcharge of 3% (Education cess of 2% and Secondary & Higher education Cess of 1%) would be charged on the amount of tax inclusive of surcharge as applicable, for all unit holders.

Note:

- (1) Under section 196D of the Income Tax Act, 1961, capital gains arising to FII from transfer of securities is not subject to withholding tax.
- (2) Under section 10(23D) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, income earned by a Mutual Fund registered with SEBI is exempt from income tax.
- (3) Where the fund receives any income from investments made in overseas jurisdiction, the same may be subject to withholding tax (or any other tax) in the relevant jurisdiction from which the income is received.
- (4) As the income of the mutual fund is exempt from tax in India, credit / refund in respect of such foreign taxes may not be available in India.
- (5) Since, this Scheme does not qualify as an equity oriented fund, no Securities Transaction tax is payable by the unit holders on redemption / repurchase of units by the Fund.

For further details on taxation please refer to the clause on taxation in the SAI.

Investor Services

Investors Relations Officer
Mr. Murali Ramasubramanian, Head Operations
Deutsche Asset Management (India) Private Limited, 2nd Floor, 222, Kodak House,
Dr. D. N. Road, Fort, Mumbai - 400 001 Tel. No. : +91 22 7158 4342 / 4305

D. COMPUTATION OF NAV

NAV of Units under the Scheme shall be calculated as shown below:

$$\text{NAV (Rs.)} = \frac{\text{Market or Fair Value of Scheme's investments (+) Current Assets (-) Current Liabilities and Provisions}}{\text{No. of Units outstanding under Scheme}}$$

The NAV of the Scheme will be calculated up to 4 decimal places and announced on every Business Day in at least two daily newspapers with national circulation. The valuation of the Scheme's assets and calculation of the Scheme's NAV shall be subject to audit on an annual basis and such regulations as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time.

IV. Fees and Expenses

A. 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 entire new fund offer expense of the said Scheme shall be borne by the AMC.

B. ANNUAL SCHEME RECURRING EXPENSES

These are the fees and expenses for operating the Scheme. These expenses include Investment Management and Advisory Fee charged by the AMC, Registrar and Transfer Agents' fee, marketing and selling costs etc. as given in the table below:

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

Expense Head/ Nature of Expense	% of daily Net Assets Per Annum*
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 (including listing 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 i.e beyond top 15 cities	Upto 0.30

* As permitted under the Regulation 52 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996

** Direct Plan shall have a lower expense ratio excluding distribution expenses, commission, etc and no commission for distribution of Units will be paid / charged under Direct Plan. Commission/ Distribution expenses will not be charged in case of Direct Option.

At least 20% of the TER is charged towards distribution expenses/ commission in the Regular Plan. The TER of the Direct Plan will be lower to the extent of the abovementioned distribution expenses/ commission (at least 20%) which is charged in the Regular Plan.

These estimates have been made in good faith as per the information available to the Investment Manager based on past experience and are subject to change inter-se within the overall limit of Total Running Expenses permitted by the SEBI (MF) Regulations.

As per regulations, the total recurring expenses which may be charged to the respective Plan(s) are explained below:

Recurring expenses under Regulation 52 (6):

On the first Rs. 100 crores of the daily net assets - 2.25% p.a.

On the next Rs. 300 crores of the daily net assets - 2.00% p.a.

On the next Rs. 300 crores of the daily net assets – 1.75% p.a.

On the balance of the assets - 1.50% p.a.

Further, as per regulation 52 (6A) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, the AMC may charge the following to the Scheme:

- I. Additional TER up to 30 basis points will be charged on daily net assets of the scheme, if the new inflows from beyond top 15 cities are at least (a) 30% of gross new inflows in the scheme or (b) 15% of the average assets under management (year to date) of the scheme, whichever is higher.

In case inflows from beyond top 15 cities is less than the higher of (a) or (b) above, additional TER on daily net assets of the scheme shall be charged on a proportionate basis as per the formula prescribed by SEBI.

The expenses charged under this clause should be utilized for distribution expenses incurred for bringing inflows from beyond top 15 cities. The 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.

- II. Additional expenses incurred towards different permissible heads, not exceeding 0.20 percent of daily net assets of the Scheme
- III. Brokerage and transaction costs which are incurred for the purpose of execution of trade and is included in the cost of investment, not exceeding 0.12 per cent in case of cash market transactions and 0.05 per cent in case of derivatives transactions.

AMC may charge service tax on investment and advisory fees of the scheme in addition to the maximum limit of TER as per the Regulation 52(6) and (6A).

AMC may charge service tax on expenses other than investment and advisory fees of the scheme, if any within the maximum limit of TER as per the Regulation under 52(6) and (6A).

Service tax on brokerage and transaction cost paid for asset purchases, will be within the limit prescribed under regulation 52 of the Regulations.

As per SEBI Circular dated November 19, 2012 having reference number CIR/IMD/24/2012, it is clarified that the brokerage and transaction cost incurred for the purpose of execution of trade may be capitalized to the extent of 0.12 percent and 0.05 percent for cash market transactions and derivatives transactions respectively. Any payment towards brokerage and transaction cost, over and above the said 12 bps and 5bps 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 (MF) Regulations. Any expenditure in excess of the said prescribed limit (including brokerage and transaction cost, if any) shall be borne by the AMC or by the trustee or sponsors.

*Fungibility of expenses:

The expenses towards Investment Management and Advisory Fees under Regulation 52 (2) and the various sub-heads of recurring expenses mentioned under Regulation 52 (4) of SEBI (MF) Regulations are fungible in nature. Thus, there shall be no internal sub-limits within the expense ratio for expense heads mentioned under Regulation 52 (2) and (4) respectively. Further, the additional expenses under Regulation 52(6A)(c) shall also be incurred towards any of these expense heads. The purpose of the above table is to assist the Investor in understanding the various costs and expenses that an Investor in the Scheme(s) will bear directly or indirectly. The figures in the table above are estimates. The actual expenses that can be charged to the Scheme(s) will be subject to limits prescribed from time to time under the SEBI (MF) Regulations.

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. Load amounts are variable and are subject to change from time to time. For the current applicable structure, please refer to the website of the AMC www.dws-india.com or you may call at +91 22 6958 4305 / 4342 or your distributor.

Type of Load	Load chargeable (as % of NAV)
Entry Load	Nil
Exit Load	Nil

Notes:

- a) No entry load will be charged by the Scheme to the investor effective August 1, 2009. Upfront commission shall be paid directly by the investor to the AMFI registered Distributors based on the investors' assessment of various factors including the service rendered by the distributor".
- b) No Redemption / repurchase of units shall be allowed prior to the maturity of the Scheme.

D. TRANSACTION CHARGES

In compliance with SEBI circular no. Cir/ IMD/ DF/13/ 2011 dated August 22, 2011, CIR/IMD/DF/21/2012 dated September 13, 2012 and amendments if any, the AMC may deduct Transaction Charge for subscriptions made through distributors of mutual funds. Such Transaction Charge collected by the AMC will be paid to the distributor/ARN Holder (who have 'opted in' to receive the transaction charges) through whom the investment has been

made. The distributors shall also have the option to opt in or opt out of levying transactions charges based on the type of product. However, no Transaction Charges will be imposed for investments made directly with the Fund.

Transaction Charge shall be subject to the following as well as amendments that may be made from time to time:

- i. For existing mutual fund investors, an amount of Rs.100/- per subscription of Rs.10,000/- and above.
- ii. For a new investor investing for the first time in mutual funds, an amount of Rs.150/- per subscription of Rs.10,000/- and above.
- iii. There shall be no Transaction Charge on subscription below Rs.10,000/-
- iv. There shall be no Transaction Charge on transactions other than purchases/ subscriptions relating to new inflows.
- v. Such amount shall be deducted by the AMC from the subscription amount and paid to the distributor; and the balance amount shall be invested under the Scheme and units allotted accordingly.
- vi. The Statement of Account sent to the Unit holder shall state gross subscription less transaction charge and also show the number of units allotted against the net investment.

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.
 - NONE
2. In case of Indian Sponsor(s), 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.
 - NONE
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.
 - NONE

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.
 - NONE
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.
 - NONE

JURISDICTION

The jurisdiction for any matters arising out of this Scheme shall reside with the courts in India.

OMNIBUS CLAUSE

Besides the AMC, the Trustee / Sponsor may also absorb expenditures in addition to the limits laid down under Regulation 52. Further, any amendment / clarification and guidelines including in the form of notes or circulars issued from time to time by SEBI for the operation and management of mutual fund shall be applicable.

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.

This Scheme Information Document has been approved by the Trustees on December 6, 2013. Further, the Trustees have ensured that before launching of the Scheme the in principle approval for listing has been obtained from the Stock Exchange and appropriate disclosures has been made in the SID.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Deutsche Asset Management (India) Private Limited
(Asset Management Company for Deutsche Mutual Fund)

Sd/-

Suresh Soni
Chief Executive Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date : April 02, 2014

Official Points for Accepting Transactions

Deutsche Asset Management (India) Private Limited:

Ahmedabad: 303-A, 3rd Floor, Raindrop Bldg, C G Road, Ahmedabad-380006. Tel: +91 (079) 65124445/26463005. **Bangalore:** No.909, 9th Floor, Prestige Meridian-1, # 29, M.G. Road, Bangalore-560001, Karnataka, India. Tel: +91 (080) 64545651/64545652. **Chandigarh:** 333-334, Megabyte Centre, 1st floor, Sector 35, Chandigarh. Tel: +91 (0172) 4628570. **Chennai:** Gee Gee Plaza, 3rd Floor, Plot no.14A, Door No. 1, Wheat Crofts Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai-600034. Tel: +91 (044) 64504425/26/27. **Cochin:** 510, 5th Floor, Govardhan Business Centre, Chittoor Road, Cochin-682035. Tel: +91 (0484) 4022116. **Hyderabad:** DBS Business Center, DBS House 1-7-43-46, Sardar Patel Road, Secunderabad-500003. Tel: +91 (040) 64555700/27846970. **Jaipur:** 2nd Floor, Building No. 1, Opposite Amarapura, M.I. Road, Jaipur-302001, Tel: +91 (141) 6505302/303. **Kanpur:** Office No. 410, 4th Floor, Kan Chamber, 14/113, Civil Lines, Kanpur-208001. Tel: +91 (0512) 3938989. **Kolkata:** 'Chowringhee Court', 55 & 55/1, Chowringhee Road, 3rd Floor, Room No. 24, Kolkata-700071. Tel: +91 (033) 22821144 / 4005 5247. **Mumbai:** 2nd Floor, 222, Kodak House, Dr. D. N. Road, Fort, Mumbai-400001. Tel: +91 (022) 71584350/4342/4305. **New Delhi:** Unit 1307 & 1308, 13th Floor, Gopaldas Bhavan, Barakhamba Road, Connaught Place, New Delhi - 110001. Tel: +91 (011) 43070184/185. **Pune:** 105, 1st Floor, Above AUDI Showroom, Pro-1 Business Centre, Senapati Bapat Road, Pune-411016. Tel: +91 (020) 40068171. **Vadodara:** 135, Siddharth Complex, R.C. Dutt Road, Vadodara-390007. Tel: +91 (265) 3095446/6643918.

Karvy Computershare Pvt. Ltd.

Investor Service Centres : The Registrar will be the official point of acceptance for electronic transactions received from specified banks, financial institutions, distribution channels, etc. (mobilised on behalf of their clients) with whom the AMC has entered / may enter into specific arrangements for purchase/sale/switch of Units.

Agra: Deepak Wasan Plaza, Behind Holiday Inn, Opp Megdoot Furnitures, Sanjay Place, Agra 282002 (U.P). **Ahmedabad:** 201, Shail Building, Opp Madhusudhan House, Nr. Navrangpura Telephone Exchange, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 380006. **Ajmer:** 1-2, II Floor, Ajmer Tower, Kutchary Road, Ajmer 305001. **Allahabad:** RSA Towers, 2nd Floor, Above Sony TV Showroom, 57, S P Marg, Civil Lines, Allahabad 211001. **Alwar:** 101, 1st Floor, Saurabh Towers, Opp. UTI, Road No # 2, Bhagat Singh Circle, Alwar 301001. **Ambala:** 6349, Nicholson Road, Adjacent Kos Hospital, Ambala Cantt, Ambala 133001. **Amravati:** Shop No. 21, 2nd Floor, Gulshan Tower, Near Panchsheel Talkies, Jaistambh Square, Amravati (M.H.) 444601. **Amritsar:** 72-A, Taylor's Road, Aga Heritage Gandhi Ground, Amritsar 143001. **Anand:** B-42 Vaibhav Commercial Center, Nr Tvs Down Town Shrow Room, Grid Char Rasta, Anand, Baroda 380001. **Ananthapur:** # 15-149, 1st Floor, S.R.Towers, Opp Lalithakala Parishat, Subash Road, Anantapur 515001. **Aurangabad:** Ramkunj, Railway Station Road, Near Osmanpura Circle, Aurangabad 431005. **Bangalore:** 59, Skanda, Puttanna Road, Basavanagudi, Bangalore 560004. **Bareilly:** 1st Floor, 165, Civil Lines, Opp. Hotel Bareilly Palace, Near Rly Station Road, Bareilly 243001. **Baroda:** SB-4&5, Mangaldeep Complex, Opposite Mesonic Hall, Productivity Road, Alkapuri, Vadodara 390007. **Bhavnagar:** G-11 Giranjali Complex, Opp 'C' Division Police Station, Kalanala, Bhavnagar, Baroda 364001. **Bhilai:** Shop No. 1, First Floor, Plot No. 1, Old Sada Office Block, Commercial Complex, Near HDFC ATM, Nehru Nagar- East, Bhilai 490020. **Bhilwara:** 27-28, 1st Floor, Hira-Panna Complex, Pur Road, Bhilwara 311001. **Bhopal:** Kay Kay Business Centre, 133, Zone I, Mp Nagar, Above City Bank, Bhopal 462011. **Bhubaneswar:** 2nd & 3rd Floor, Janardan House, A 181, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar 751007, Odisha. **Bikaner:** 2nd Floor, Plot No 70 & 71, Panchshati Circle, Sardul Gunj Scheme, Bikaner 334003. Calicut: Sowbhagya Shopping Complex, Areyadathupalam, Mavoor Road, Calicut 673004. **Chandigarh:** SCO-371-372, First Floor, Above HDFC Bank, Sector 35B, Chandigarh 160022. **Chennai:** Flat No F11, First Floor, Akshya Plaza, (Erstwhile Harris Road), Opp Chief City Metropolitan Court, # 108, Adhithanar Salai, Egmore, Chennai 600002. **Cochin:** Building No. 39 Ali Arcade, 1st floor, Near Atlantis Junction, Kizhvarana Road, Panampilli Nagar, Cochin 682036. **Coimbatore:** 3rd Floor, Jaya Enclave, A 181, Saheed Nagar, Avinashi Road, Coimbatore 641 018. **Cuttack:** Dargha Bazar, Opp. Dargha Bazar Police Station, Buxibazar, Cuttack 753001. **Dehradun:** Kaulagarh Road, Near Sirmour Marg, Above Reliance Webworld, Dehradun 248001. **Dhule:** Ground Floor Ideal Laundry, Lane No. 4, Khol Galli, Near Muthoot Finance, Opp. Bhavasar General Store, Dhule 424001. **Durgapur:** MWAV-16 Bengal Ambuja, 2nd Floor, City Centre, Durgapur 713216. **Faridabad:** A-2B, 1st Floor, Nehru Ground, Neelam Bata Road, Nit, Faridabad 121001. **Ghaziabad:** 1st Floor, C-7, Lohia Nagar, Ghaziabad 201001. **Gorakhpur:** Above V.I.P. House, Adjacent A.D. Girls Inter College, Bank Road, Gorakhpur 273001. **Guntur:** Door No. 6-10-18, Sai House, 10/1, Arundelpet, Guntur 522002. **Gurgaon:** Shop No. 18, Ground Floor, Sector-14, Opp. AKD Tower, Near Huda Office, Gurgaon 122001. **Guwahati:** 54 Sagarika Bhawan, R G Baruah Road, (AIDC Bus Stop), Guwahati 781024. **Gwalior:** 2nd Floor, Rajeev Plaza, Jayendra Ganj, Lashkar, Gwalior, M.P. 474009. **Haridwar:** 8, Govind Puri, Opp. LIC - 2, Above Vijay Bank, Main Road, Ranipur More, Haridwar 249401. **Hissar:** SCO 71, 1st Floor, Red Square Market, Hissar 125001. **Hubli:** 22 & 23, 3rd Floor, Eureka Junction, T B Road, Hubli 580029. **Hyderabad:** 8-2-596 Karvy Plaza, Avenue 4, Street No.1, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad 500034. **Indore:** 2nd floor, 203-205 Balaji Corporate, Above ICICI bank, 19/1 New Palasia Indore - 452001. **Jabalpur:** Grover Chamber, 43 Naya Bazar Malviya Chowk, Opp Shyam Market, Jabalpur 482002. **Jaipur:** S-16 A, 3rd Floor, Land Mark, Opposite Jaipur Club, Mahavir Marg, C-Scheme, Jaipur 302001. **Jalandhar:** Lower Ground Floor, Office No. 3, Arora Prime Tower, Plot No. 28, G T Road, Jalandhar 144004. **Jamshedpur:** 2nd Floor, R.R square, SB shop area, near Reliance Foot Print & Hotel- BS Park Plaza, Main Road, Bistupur Jamshedpur-831001. **Jodhpur:** 203, Modi Arcade, Chupasani Road, Jodhpur 342001. **Kanpur:** 15/46, Ground Floor, Opp. Muir Mills, Civil Lines, Kanpur 208001. **Karimnagar:** H.No.4-2-130/131, Above Union Bank, Jafri Road, Rajeev Chowk, Karimnagar 505001. **Karnal:** 18/369, Char Chaman, Kunjpura road, Karnal 132001. **Kolhapur:** 605/1/4 E Ward, Near Sultane Chambers, Shahupuri 2nd Lane, Kolhapur 416001. **Kolkata:** 166A, Rashbehari Avenue, 2nd Floor, Near Adi Dhakerhwari Bastralaya, Opp Fortis Hospital, Kolkata 700029. **Kota:** H.No. 29, First Floor, Near Lala Lajpat Rai Circle, Shopping Centre, Kota 324007. **Kurnool:** Shop No. 43, 1st Floor, S V Complex, Railway Station Road, Kurnool 518004. **Lucknow:** Usha Sadan, 24, Prem Nagar, Ashok Marg, Lucknow 226001. **Ludhiana:** SCO - 136, First Floor, Above Airtel Show Room, Feroze Gandhi Market, Ludhiana 141001. **Madurai:** Rakesh Towers, 30-C, Bye Pass Road, 1st Floor, Opp Nagappa Motors, Madurai 625010. **Mangalore:** Ground Floor, Mahendra Arcade, Kodial Baki, Mangalore 575003. **Margao:** 2nd Floor, Dalal Commercial Complex, Pajifond, Margao 403601. **Mathura:** Ambey Crown, 2nd Floor, In Front of BSA College, Gaushala Road, Mathura 281001. **Meerut:** 1st Floor, Medi Centre Complex, Opp. ICICI Bank, Hapur Road, Meerut 250002. **Moradabad:** Om Arcade, Parker Road, Above Syndicate Bank, Tari Khana Chowk, Moradabad 244001. **Mumbai:** Office number 01/04, 24/B, Raja Bahadur Compound, Ambalal Doshi Marg, Behind Bombay Stock Exchange, Fort, Mumbai 400001. **Mysore:** L-350, Silver Tower, Clock Tower, Ashoka Road, Mysore 570001. **Nagpur:** Plot No.2/1, House No. 102/1, Mangaldeep Apartment, Mata Mandir Road, Opp. Khandelwal Jewellers, Dharampath, Nagpur 440010. **Nasik:** S-12, Second Floor, Suyojit Sankul, Sharanpur Road, Nasik 422002. **Navsari:** 1/1 Chinmay Arcade, Opp Sattapir Rd, Tower Rd, Navsari, Baroda 396445. **Nellore:** 207, II Floor, Kaizen Heights, 16/2/230, Sunday Market, Pogathota, Nellore 524001. **New Delhi:** 305, 3rd Floor, New Delhi House, Bara Khamba Road, Connaught Place, New Delhi 110001. **Noida:** 307 Jaipuria Plaza, D 68 A, 2nd Floor, Opp Delhi Public School, Sector 26, Noida 201301. **Panipat:** 1st Floor, Krishna Tower, Near HDFC Bank, Opp. Railway Road, G T Road, Panipat 132103. **Panjim:** City Business Centre, Coelho Pereira Building, Room Nos.18,19 & 20, Dada Vaidya Road, Panjim 403001. **Patiala:** SCO 27 D, Chhoti Baradari, Patiala 147001. **Patna:** 3A, 3rd floor, Anand tower, Beside Chankya Cinema Hall, Exhibition Road, Patna 800001. **Pondicherry:** First Floor, No.7, Thiayagaraja Street, Pondicherry 605001. **Pune:** Shop No. 16, 17 & 18, Ground Floor, Sreenath Plaza, Dyaneshwar Paduka Chowk, F C Road, Pune 411004. **Raipur:** Room No. TF 31, 3rd Floor, Millennium Plaza, Behind Indian Coffee House, G E Road, Raipur 492001. **Rajahmundry:** Dr. No. 6-1-4, first floor, Rangachary street, Nagar, Rajahmundry 533101. **Rajkot:** 104, Siddhi Vinayak Complex, Dr Yagnik Road, Opp Ramkrishna Ashram, Rajkot 360001. **Ranchi:** Room No. 307, 3rd Floor, Commerce Towers, Beside Mahabir Towers, Main Road, Ranchi 834001. **Rohtak:** 1st Floor, Ashoka Plaza, Delhi Road, Rohtak 124001. **Salem:** Door No. 40, Brindavan Road, Near Perumal Koil, Fairlands, Salem 636016. **Shillong:** Mani Bhawan, Thana Road, Lower Police Bazar, Shillong 793001. **Shimla:** Triveni Building, By Pas Chowk, Khallini, Shimla 171002. **Siliguri:** Nanak Complex, Near Church Road, Sevoke Road, Siliguri 734001. **Sonepat:** 205 R Model Town, Above Central Bank of India, Sonepat 131001. **Surat:** G-6 Empire State Building, Near Parag House, Udhnna Darwaja, Ring Road, Surat 395002. **Tirupathi:** Plot No.16 (South Part), First Floor, R C Road, Tirupati 517502. **Trichy:** Sri Krishna Arcade, 1st Floor, 60 Thennur High Road, Trichy 620017. **Trivandrum:** 2nd Floor, Akshaya Towers, Above Jetairways, Sasthamangalam, Trivandrum 695010. **Udaipur:** 201-202, Madhav Chambers, Opp. G.P.O, Chetak Circle, Madhuban, Udaipur 313001. **Valsad:** Shop No. 2, Phiroza Corner, Opp Next Show Room, Tithal Road, Valsad, Baroda 396001. **Vapi:** Shop No. 12, Ground Floor, Sheetal Appartment, Near K P Tower, Vapi, Baroda, Baroda 396195. **Varanasi:** D-64/132, KA 1st Floor, Anant Complex, Sagra, Varanasi 221010. **Vellore:** No.1, M.N.R. Arcade, Officer's Line, Krishna Nagar, Vellore 632001. **Vijayawada:** 39-10-7 Opp Municipal Water Tank, Labbipet, Vijayawada 520010. **Visakhapatnam:** 47-14-5/1 Eswar Paradise, Dwaraka Nagar, Main Road, Visakhapatnam 530016. **Warangal:** 5-6-95, 1st floor, Opp B.Ed Collage, Lashkar Bazar, Chandra Complex, Hanmakonda, Warangal 506001.

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