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#*INVESTFORGOOD*

DSP Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund

| People | Processes | Performance |

December 2020

DSP Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund (DAAF) – A Brief Overview

WHAT is DAAF ?

➢ Fund that **DYNAMICALLY MANAGES ALLOCATION** between equity and debt

➢ Fund determine core equity allocation by assessing **MARKET VALUATIONS**

➢ Add on to core equity allocation using **TECHNICAL SIGNALS** to participate in bull market

WHY to invest in DAAF ?

➢ **DYNAMIC ASSET ALLOCATION**
Reduces the need for investor to time the market

➢ **CAPITAL PRESERVATION**
Potential to preserve capital during market correction

➢ **VOLATILITY REDUCTION**
Can control portfolio level volatility thereby enabling smoother investor experience

WHO should invest in DAAF ?

➢ **NEW INVESTORS**
A way to gain exposure to equity markets with potentially lower volatility

➢ **INTERMEDIATE INVESTORS**
An automated* solution for investments especially when markets are confusing

➢ **EXPERIENCED INVESTORS**
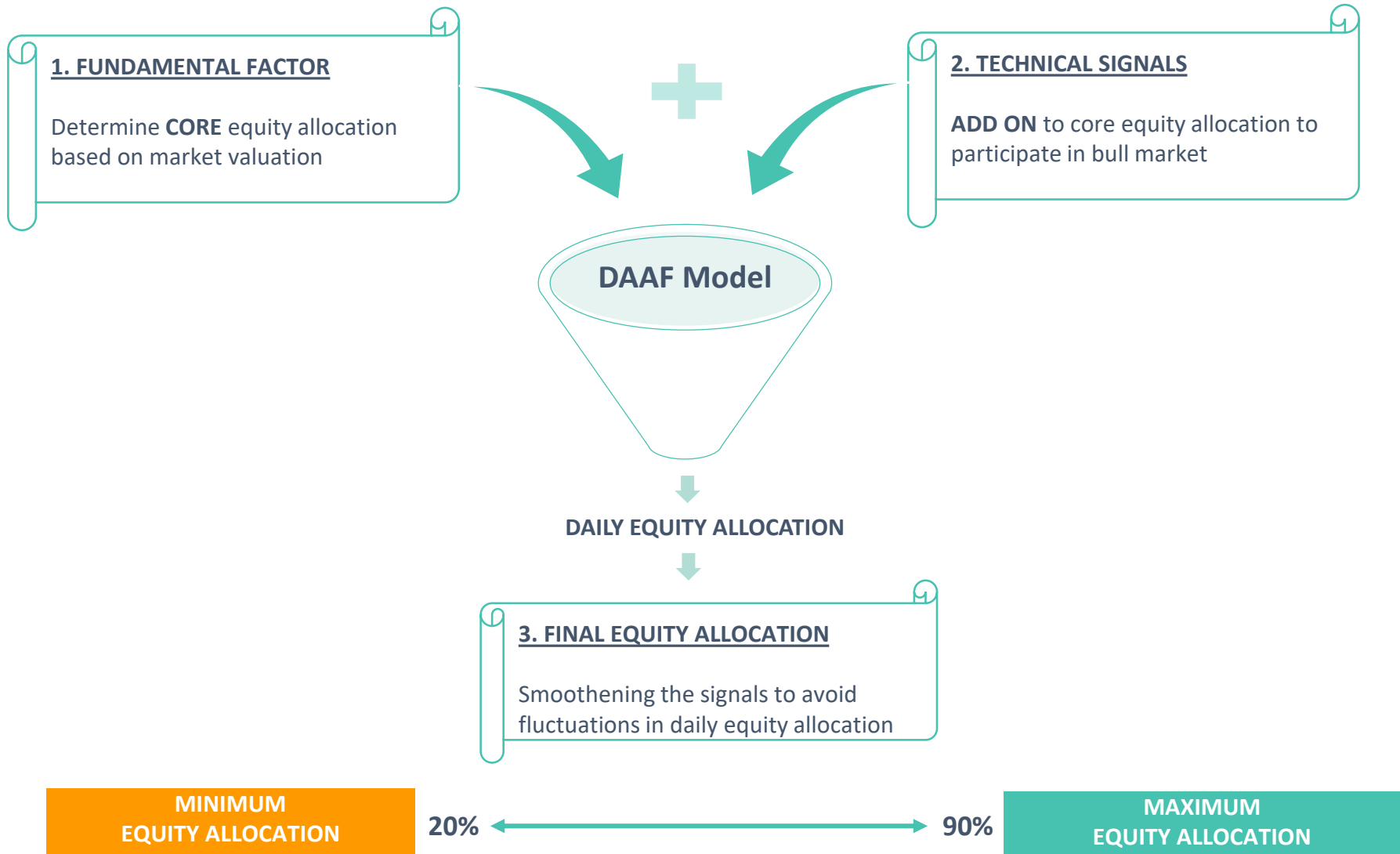Can be suitable for combining with other exposures in an asset allocation model

Fund that allocates between Equity and Debt based on attractiveness of equity markets, which can be suitable for all types of investors

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Decoding Asset Allocation model
(How equity allocation is determined?)

DAAF model – Process Overview

1. FUNDAMENTAL FACTOR

Determine **CORE** equity allocation based on market valuation

+

2. TECHNICAL SIGNALS

ADD ON to core equity allocation to participate in bull market

DAAF Model

DAILY EQUITY ALLOCATION

3. FINAL EQUITY ALLOCATION

Smoothening the signals to avoid fluctuations in daily equity allocation

| **MINIMUM EQUITY ALLOCATION** | **20%** ⟷ **90%** | **MAXIMUM EQUITY ALLOCATION** |

Structured mechanism of managing equity risk through asset allocation

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Source: Internal

1. Fundamental factor determining CORE equity allocation

What fundamental factors are used to determine valuation attractiveness of Equity Market?

➢ DAAF Model uses Price to earnings (P/E) & Price to Book (P/B) of Nifty 50 to determine valuation attractiveness

Why P/E & P/B ?

➢ P/E & P/B ratios provides comprehensive assessment of the valuation of companies in the Nifty 50 index

Trends in P/E & P/ B ratios for the Nifty 50

Price/Earnings Ratio (LHS)   Price/Book Ratio (RHS)

Source: NSE Indices, Internal. Data as of 31 Dec 2020. Indices are unmanaged and used for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to be indicative of any fund's performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

PRICE / EARNINGS (P/E) RATIO OF THE NIFTY 50	PRICE / BOOK (P/B) RATIO OF THE NIFTY 50
A measure of the **EARNINGS POWER** of companies in the Nifty 50	A measure of the **NET ASSET VALUE** of companies in the Nifty 50

Links P&L statement with balance sheet

Valuation of the Nifty 50 index is a proxy for valuation attractiveness of the equity market

1. Fundamental factor determining CORE equity allocation

How P/E & P/B of Nifty 50 used in the model?

➤ Model assigns **percentile score** to the current P/E & P/B ratios of Nifty 50 **relative to its history** on daily basis**.**

➤ Percentile score denotes how expensive / cheap, current valuations are relative to its history.

➤ Expensive valuation - Higher percentile , Cheap Valuation – Lower percentile

➤ **COMPOSITE VALUATION SCORE** is then arrived by taking **equal** weighted average of P/E & P/B percentile score

Let's understand with an example

P/E Percentile score

Current P/E = 28
Historical P/E range = 10 to 30

Since current P/E is expensive relative to its history, the percentile score for the same will be higher (say 90)

P/B Percentile score

Current P/B = 3.0
Historical P/B range = 2 to 6

Since current P/B is cheap relative to its history, the percentile score for the same will be lower (say 20)

COMPOSITE VALUATION SCORE

Composite Valuation score shall be equal weighted average of percentile score of P/E & P/B

i.e. (90+20)/2 = **55**

P/E & P/B relative to its history is used to determine attractiveness of the market

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1. Fundamental factor determining CORE equity allocation

How is COMPOSITE VALUATION SCORE used to determine CORE equity allocation ?

➢ As defined earlier, Composite valuation score is average of P/E & P/B percentile score and shall range between 0-100
➢ Composite valuation score is plotted in the below table to determine **core** equity allocation

LOWER RANGE	HIGHER RANGE	EQUITY ALLOCATION
0	10	90%
10	20	90%
20	30	80%
30	40	70%
40	50	60%
50	60	50%
60	70	40%
70	80	30%
80	90	20%
90	100	20%

Understanding Valuation table

➢ Let's take e.g. where Composite Valuation score is 55.

➢ The score lies in the band 50-60 and accordingly **CORE** equity allocation shall be 50%

(Equity allocation determined by model will always be in multiple of 10%)

| **Higher Composite Valuation Score**	=>	Higher valuation of Equity markets	=>	Market is less attractive	=>	**LOWER ALLOCATION TO EQUITIES IN THE MODEL**
Lower Composite Valuation Score	=>	Lower valuation of Equity markets	=>	Market is more attractive	=>	**HIGHER ALLOCATION TO EQUITIES IN THE MODEL**

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Core equity allocation determined based on valuation attractiveness of equity markets

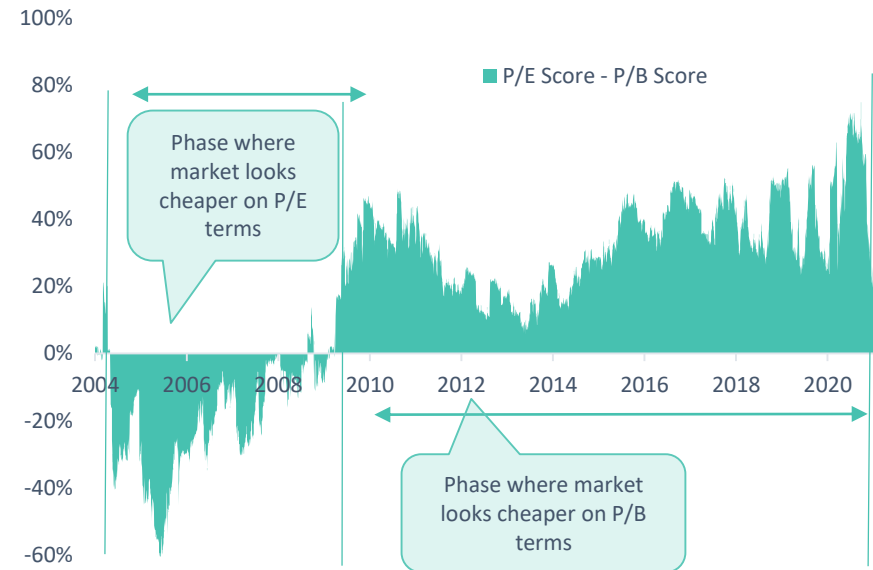# 1. Fundamental factor determining CORE equity allocation

> **Why is model combining P/E & P/B? What are the issues of using either P/E or P/B on a standalone basis ?**
>
> ➢ Market attractiveness differs across phases if P/E or P/B considered on standalone basis

Comparing historical P/E & P/B percentile score of Nifty 50
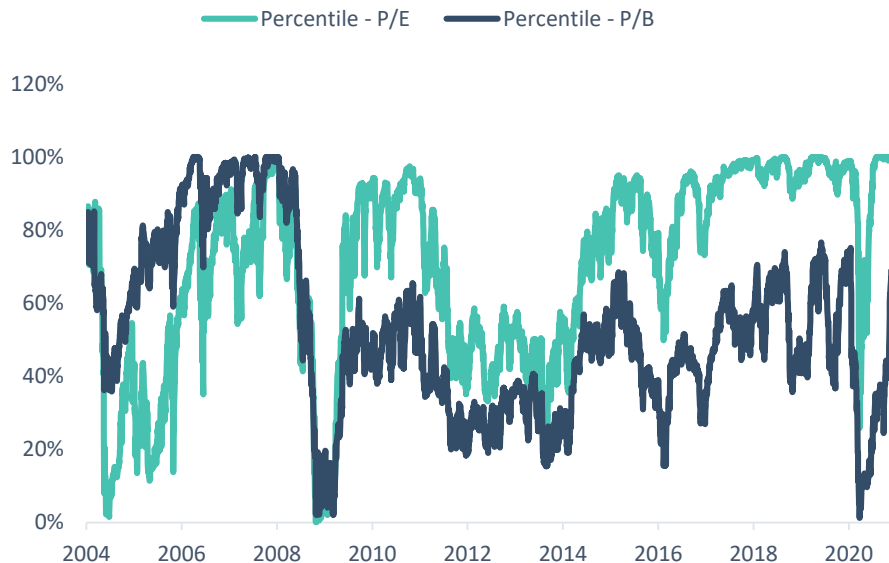
Difference between P/E & P/B percentile score

Source: NSE Indices, Internal. Data as of 31 Dec 2020. Indices are unmanaged and used for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to be indicative of any fund's performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Markets fluctuate between periods when either P/E or P/B looks relatively cheaper

1. Fundamental factor determining CORE equity allocation

> **Why is model combining P/E & P/B? What are the issues of using either P/E or P/B on a standalone basis ?**
>
> ➤ Model based on P/E or P/B on standalone basis would have underperformed in some phases due to under-allocation to equity.

Comparing models based on different inputs (2004 – 2012)

Comparing models based on different inputs (2012 – 2020)

Legend: P/E Only, P/B Only, P/E + P/B

Legend: P/E Only, P/B Only, P/E + P/B
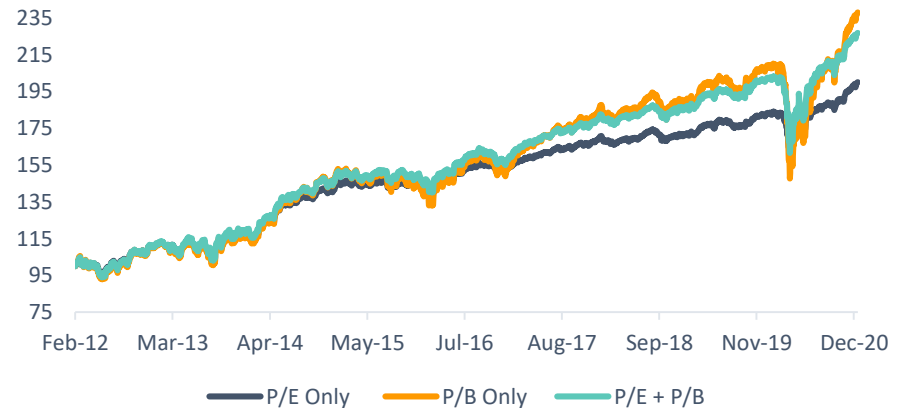
Using just P/B

Under - allocated to equities in various times from 2004 – 2012

⟹ Model using P/B only underperformed model using P/E only

Using just P/E

Under - allocated to equities in various times from 2012 – 2020

=> Model using P/E only underperformed model using P/B only

*Source: NSE Indices, Internal. Data as of 31 Dec 2020. Indices are unmanaged and used for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to be indicative of any fund's performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. These figures pertain to performance of the model and do not in any manner indicate the returns/performance of the Scheme. Expenses ratio of 2.3% assumed for the DAAF Model. **Past performance may or may not sustain in future and should not be used as a basis for comparison with other investments.***

Combining P/E and P/B ratios allows a more balanced allocation across cycles

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2. Technical signals – ADD ON to capture uptrends

Why is technical signal used?
Technical signal is used to capture market uptrend by adding **10%** to **CORE** equity allocation

What factors are evaluated to determine uptrend?
Model uses technical indicators like immediate, medium & long term market trend to determine uptrend.

How are Technical indicators measured ?

Immediate market trend

Medium term market trend

Longer term market trend

Nifty 50 Index level	
50 DMA of Nifty Index	
200 DMA of Nifty Level	

Nifty 50 Index – Price v/s 50 DMA v/s 200 DMA

Nifty50 — 50 DMA — 200 DMA
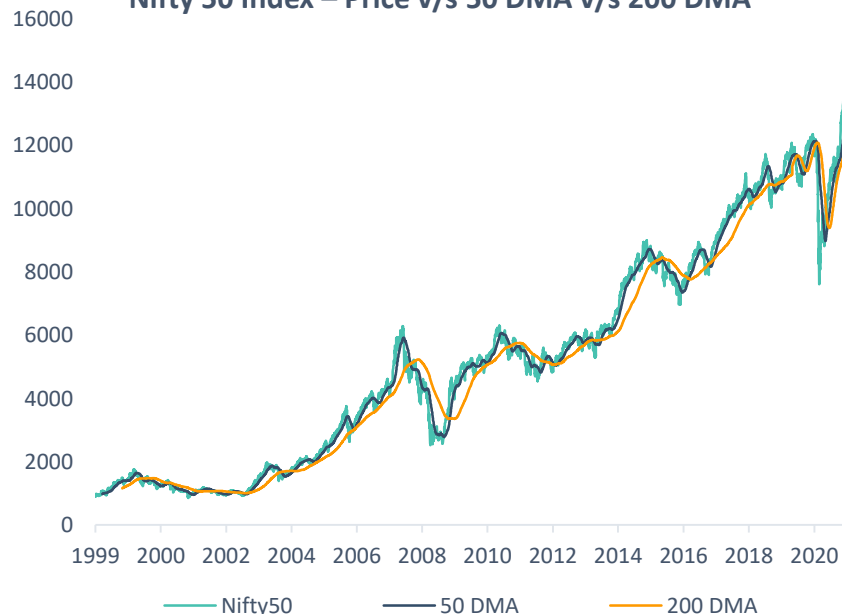
Source: NSE Internal. Data as of 31 Dec 2020. Indices are unmanaged and used for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to be indicative of any fund's performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. DMA stands for Daily Moving Average

How are technical signals generated from technical indicators ?

Market trend	Definition	Signal	Model action
Uptrend	When immediate market trend crosses **ABOVE** medium **AND** long term averages	Entry Signal to capture uptrend	Add 10% to Core Equity Allocation
Downtrend	When immediate market trend crosses **BELOW** medium **AND** long term averages	Signal for exit from uptrend	Don't change Core Equity Allocation
Neither uptrend or downtrend	When immediate market trend stays above medium **OR** long term averages	Signal to stay in the uptrend if market was in **uptrend earlier**	Continue adding 10% to Core Equity Allocation
		Signal to stay in the downtrend if market was in **downtrend earlier**	Don't change Core Equity Allocation

Adding 10% more to core equity allocations to participate in market uptrends

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3. Determining FINAL equity allocation

Deriving DAILY equity allocation

➢ Equity allocation for a day is = **Core equity allocation** from Fundamental factor **+ Add on** based on Technical signal

Limitation with Daily equity allocation

➢ Daily equity allocation can fluctuate since market fluctuate on daily basis

➢ Frequent equity allocation change may pose difficulty for fund management

➢ Contrary calls within short period may increase trading cost (e.g. increasing allocation initially and within 1-2 days decreasing allocation to maintain status quo)

How will scheme allocate its asset?

EQUITY

Allocation to Equity will be based on DAAF model

ARBITRAGE

Allocation to arbitrage opportunities to make DSP DAAF an equity oriented fund for taxation *

DEBT & CASH

Allocation to debt & cash is residual to Equity & arbitrage allocation

Arriving at Final equity allocation

➢ To overcome shortcomings in daily equity allocation, final equity allocation is arrived by taking **30 DMA of Daily equity allocation**

➢ This helps in smoothening the signals to reduce chances of whipsawing.

* An equity oriented fund is fund having atleast 65% in equity & equity related securities for equity taxation.

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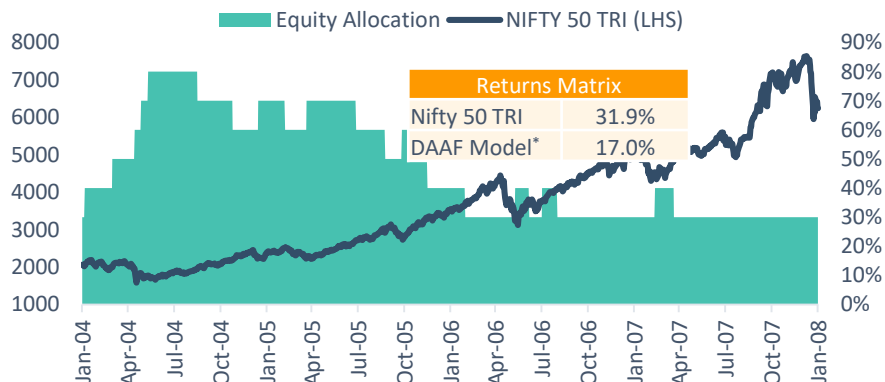**Systematic + stable mechanism of determining asset allocation**

Efficacy of DAAF model
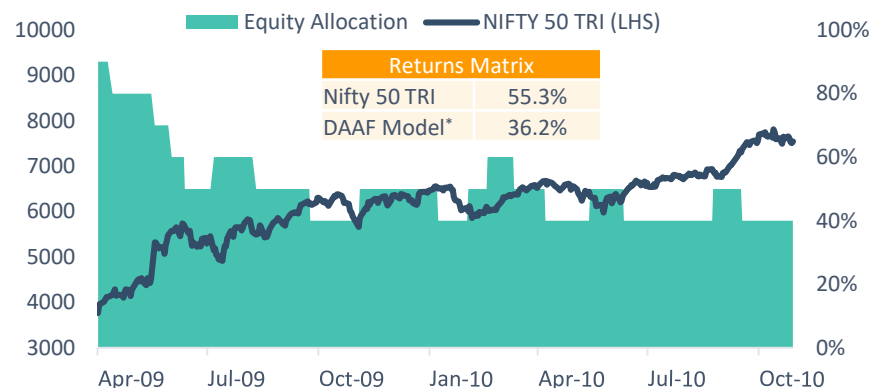*How has DAAF model fared in achieving its objective?*

Objective 1 – Dynamic Asset allocation (Bull Market)

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE – To have high equity allocation initially & reduce allocation as bull phase matures
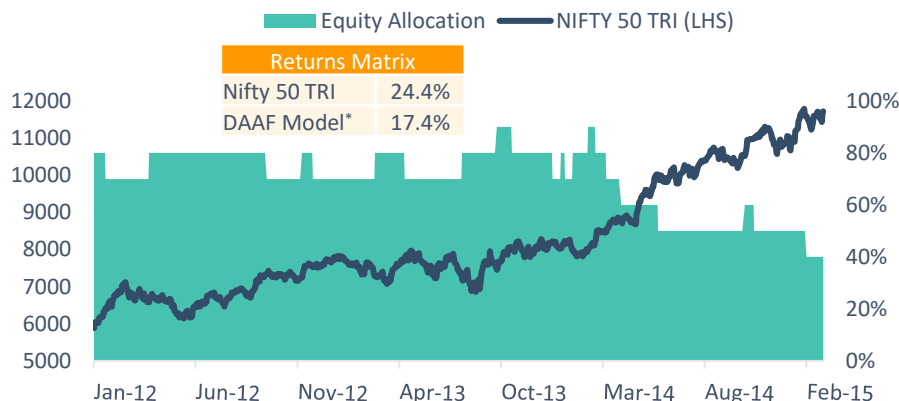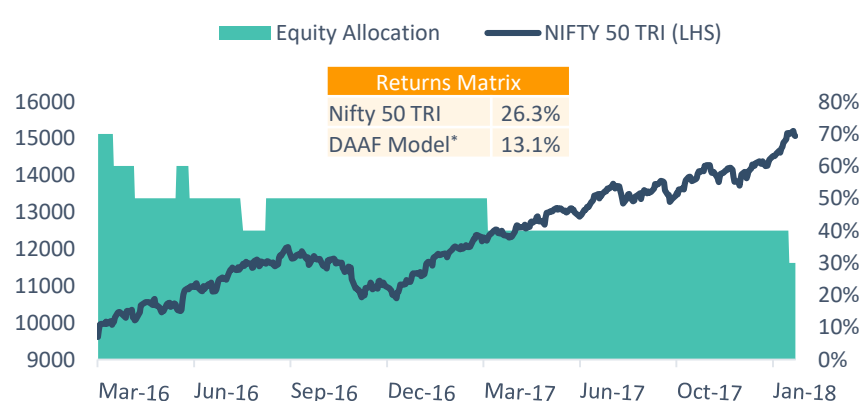
Bull phase (Jan 2004 - Jan 2008)

Returns Matrix	
Nifty 50 TRI	31.9%
DAAF Model*	17.0%

Bull phase (Apr 2009 - Oct 2010)

Returns Matrix	
Nifty 50 TRI	55.3%
DAAF Model*	36.2%

Bull phase (Jan 2012 - Feb 2015)

Returns Matrix	
Nifty 50 TRI	24.4%
DAAF Model*	17.4%

Bull phase (Mar 2016 - Jan 2018)

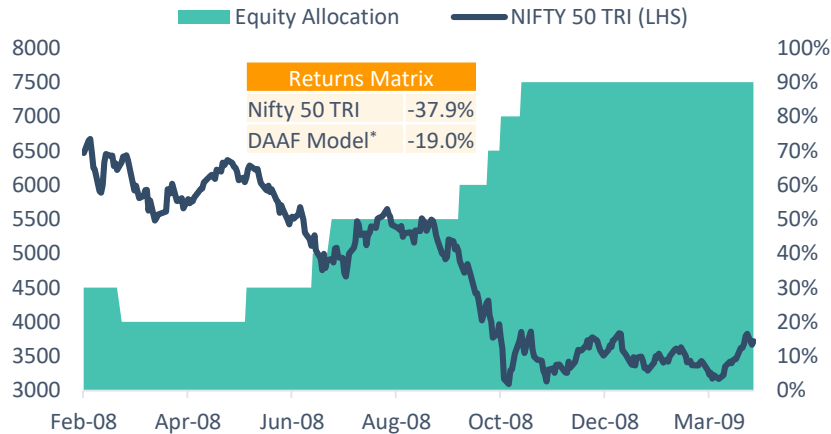| Returns Matrix	
Nifty 50 TRI	26.3%
DAAF Model*	13.1%

*Source: Bloomberg, Internal. * Expenses ratio of 2.3% assumed for the DAAF Model. Indices are unmanaged and used for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to be indicative of any fund's performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. These figures pertain to performance of the model and do not in any manner indicate the returns/performance of the Scheme. **Past performance may or may not sustain in future and should not be used as a basis for comparison with other investments.***

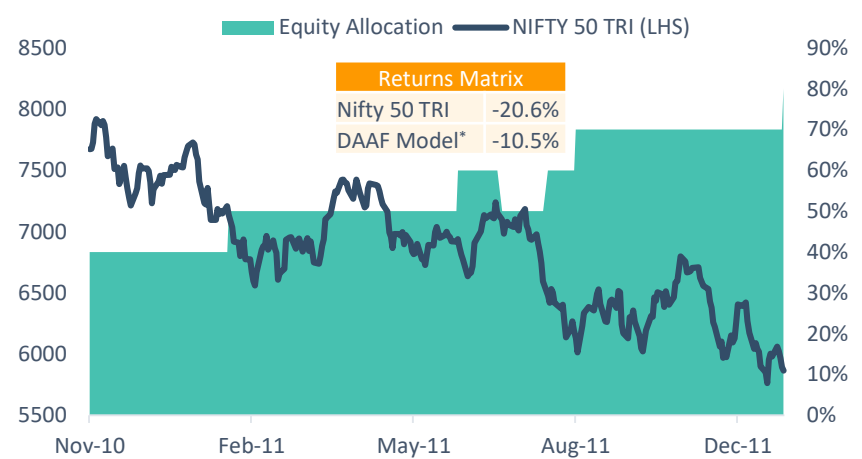## Meeting primary objective in the observed bull phases

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Objective 1 – Dynamic Asset allocation (Bear Market)

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE – To have low equity allocation initially & increase allocation progressively
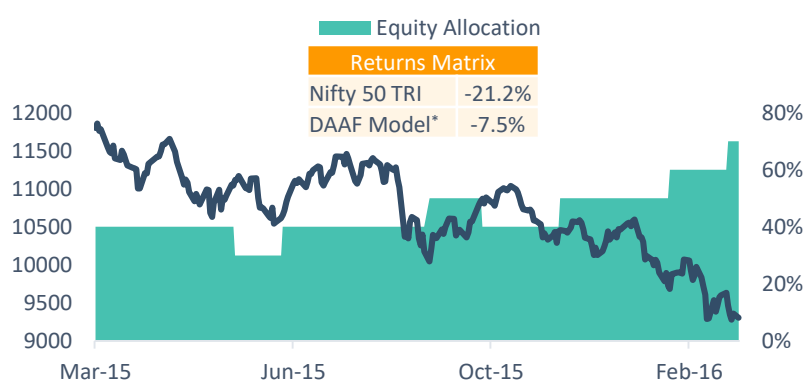
Bear phase - (Feb 2008 - Mar 2009)

■ Equity Allocation ▬ NIFTY 50 TRI (LHS)

Returns Matrix	
Nifty 50 TRI	-37.9%
DAAF Model*	-19.0%

Bear phase (Nov 2010 - Dec 2011)

■ Equity Allocation ▬ NIFTY 50 TRI (LHS)

Returns Matrix	
Nifty 50 TRI	-20.6%
DAAF Model*	-10.5%

Bear phase (Mar 2015 - Feb 2016)

■ Equity Allocation

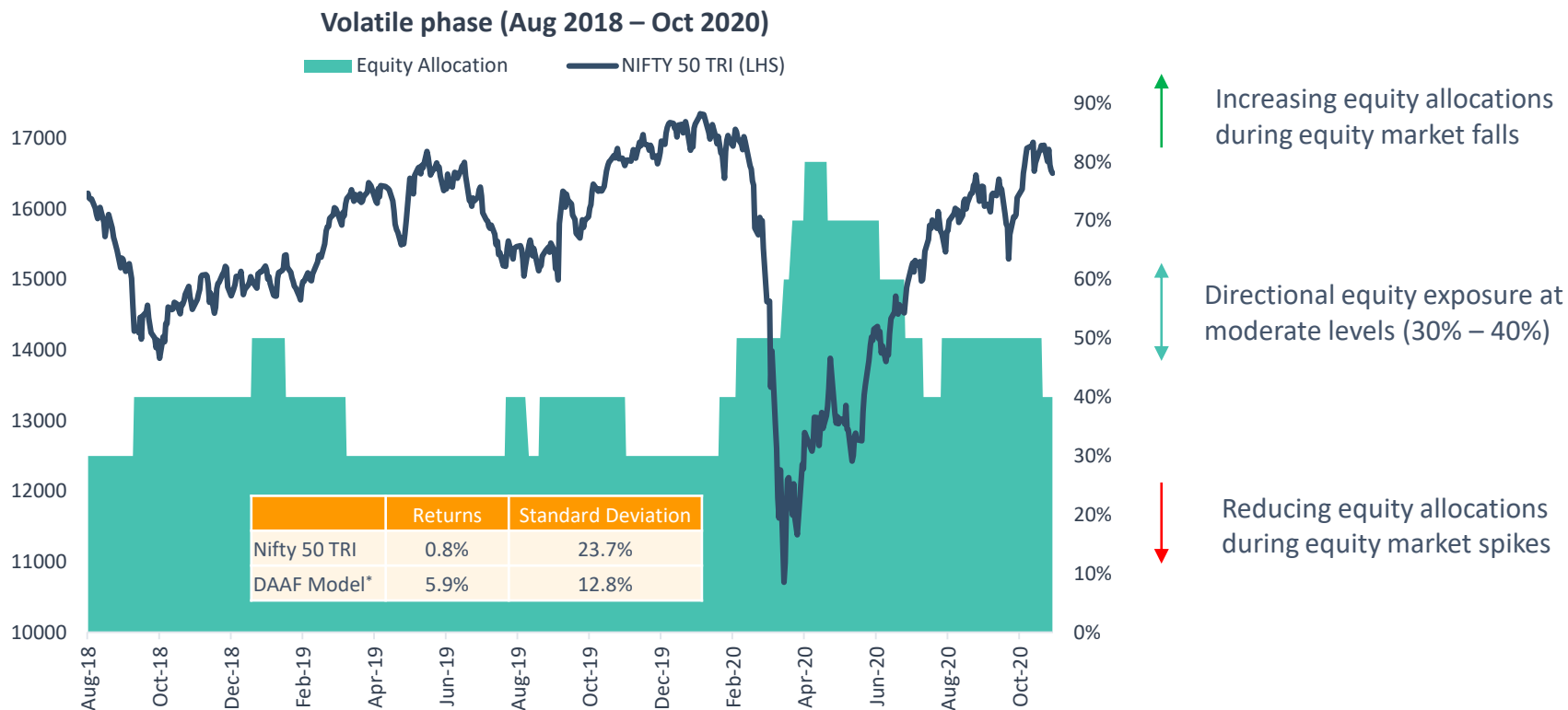| Returns Matrix	
Nifty 50 TRI	-21.2%
DAAF Model*	-7.5%

*Source: Bloomberg, Internal. * Expenses ratio of 2.3% assumed for the DAAF Model. Indices are unmanaged and used for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to be indicative of any fund's performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. These figures pertain to performance of the model and do not in any manner indicate the returns/performance of the Scheme.* **Past performance may or may not sustain in future and should not be used as a basis for comparison with other investments.**

Meeting primary objective in the observed bear phases

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Objective 1 – Dynamic Asset allocation (Volatile Market)

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE -

1. **Tactical adjustments to equity allocations to capture mean reverting trends**

2. **Maintain lower directional equity exposures as value-at-risk is higher during volatile phase**

Volatile phase (Aug 2018 – Oct 2020)

Legend: Equity Allocation — NIFTY 50 TRI (LHS)

Increasing equity allocations during equity market falls

Directional equity exposure at moderate levels (30% – 40%)

Reducing equity allocations during equity market spikes

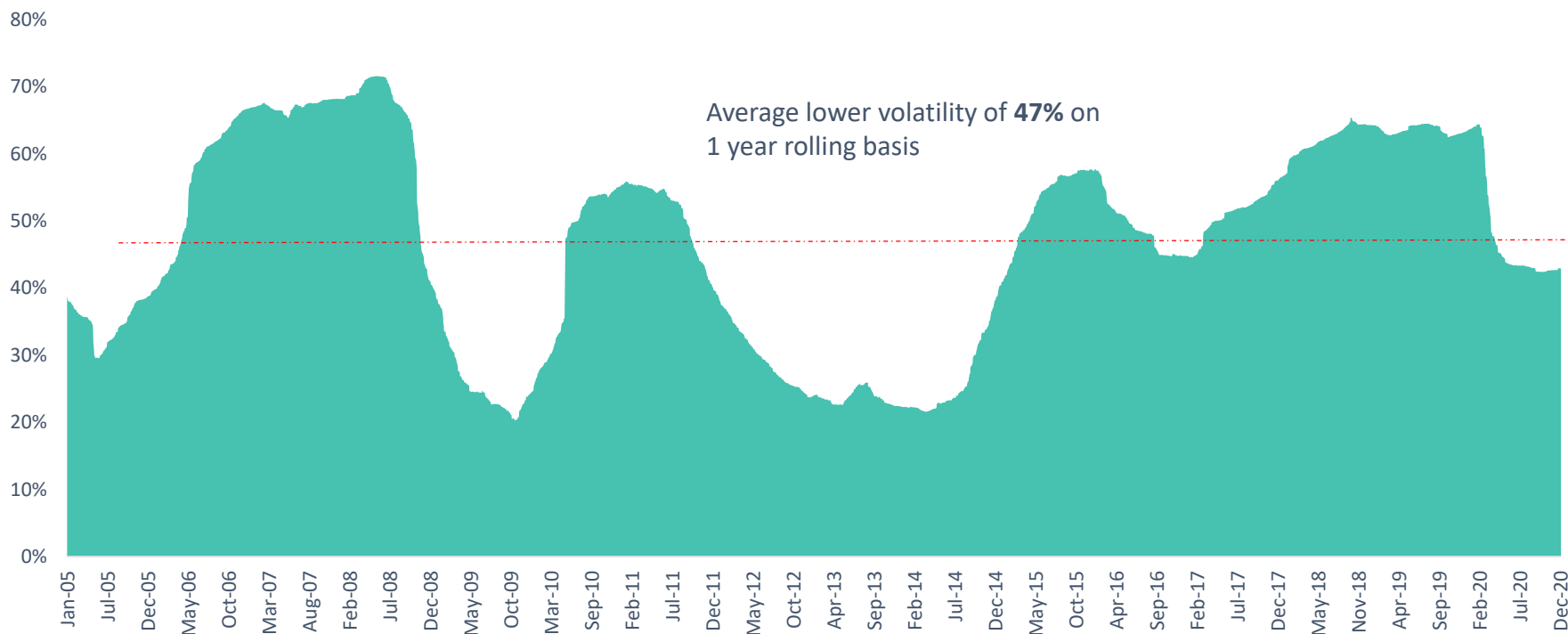|	Returns	Standard Deviation
Nifty 50 TRI	0.8%	23.7%
DAAF Model*	5.9%	12.8%

*Source: Bloomberg, Internal. * Expenses ratio of 2.3% assumed for the DAAF Model. Data as of 30 October 2020. Indices are unmanaged and used for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to be indicative of any fund's performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. These figures pertain to performance of the model and do not in any manner indicate the returns/performance of the Scheme. **Past performance may or may not sustain in future and should not be used as a basis for comparison with other investments.***

Meeting primary objective in the recent volatile phase

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Objective 2 - Volatility reduction

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE - Volatility reduction as compared to Nifty 50 for a smoother investor experience

% lower volatility of DAAF model over Nifty 50

Average lower volatility of **47%** on
1 year rolling basis

*Source: Bloomberg, Internal. *Expenses ratio of 2.3% assumed for the DAAF Model. Data as of 31 Dec 2020. Indices are unmanaged and used for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to be indicative of any fund's performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. These figures pertain to performance of the model and do not in any manner indicate the returns/performance of the Scheme. **Past performance may or may not sustain in future and should not be used as a basis for comparison with other investments.***
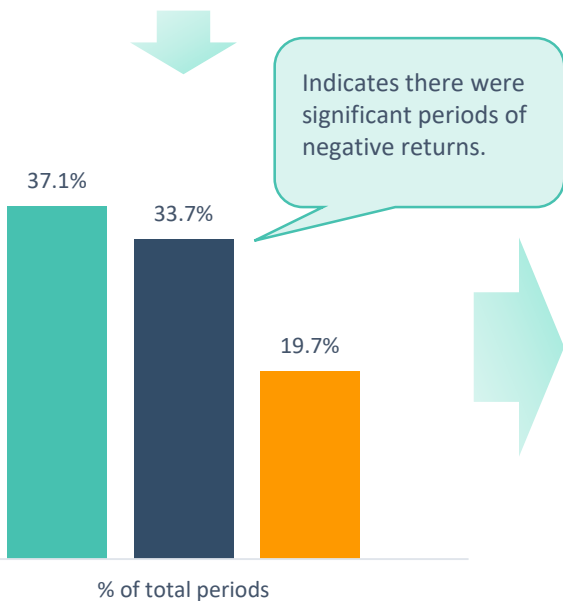
Volatility reduction can give investor confidence to stay invested in order to capture upsides
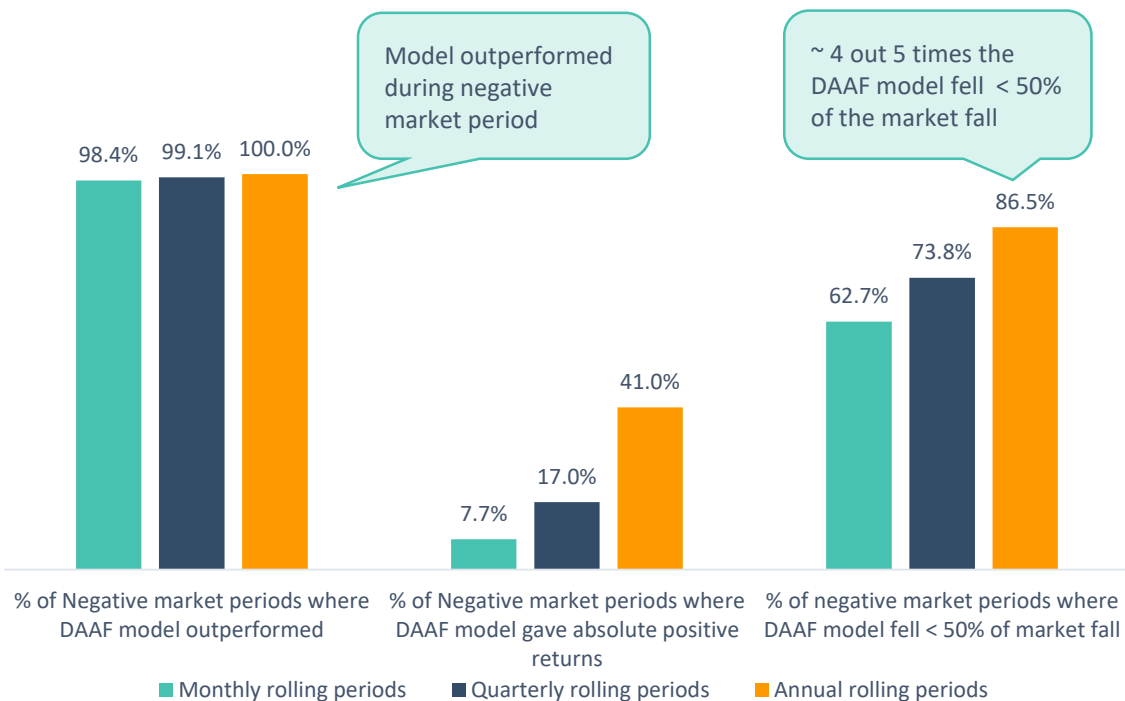
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Objective 3 – Capital Preservation during negative market

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE – Capital preservation during periods when equity market (Nifty 50) gave negative returns

% of total period when equity markets were negative

Indicates there were significant periods of negative returns.

- 37.1%
- 33.7%
- 19.7%

% of total periods

■ Monthly rolling periods ■ Quarterly rolling periods
■ Annual rolling periods

Performance of DAAF model when markets are negative *

Model outperformed during negative market period

~ 4 out 5 times the DAAF model fell < 50% of the market fall

- 98.4% 99.1% 100.0%
- 7.7% 17.0% 41.0%
- 62.7% 73.8% 86.5%

% of Negative market periods where DAAF model outperformed

% of Negative market periods where DAAF model gave absolute positive returns

% of negative market periods where DAAF model fell < 50% of market fall

■ Monthly rolling periods ■ Quarterly rolling periods ■ Annual rolling periods

* Periods when Nifty 50 TRI has shown negative returns are selected and is compared with returns of DAAF model during the same period

Source: Bloomberg, DSP Investment Managers. Data from 30 Jan 2004 to 31 Dec 2020. Indices are unmanaged and used for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to be indicative of any fund's performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. These figures pertain to performance of the model and do not in any manner indicate the returns/performance of the Scheme.
Past performance may or may not sustain in future and should not be used as a basis for comparison with other investments. *Expenses ratio of 2.3% assumed for the DAAF Model*

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Model was consistently able to preserve capital during negative markets across time horizons
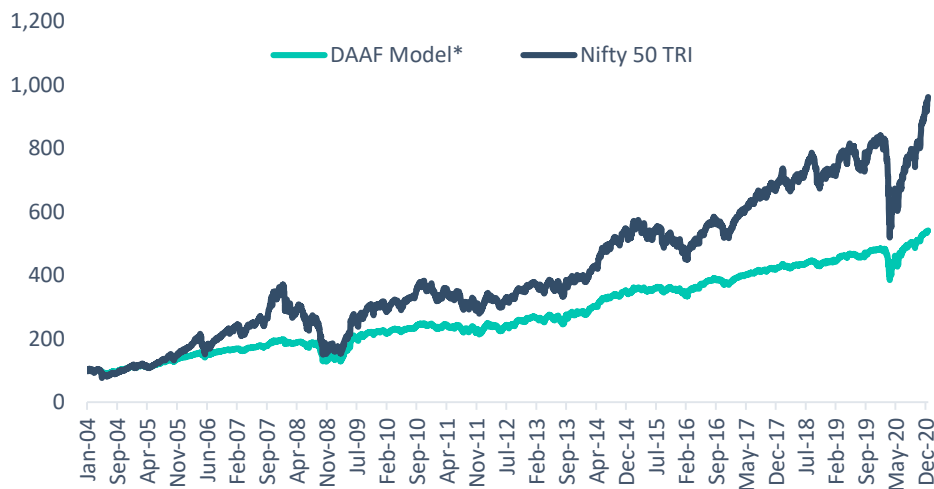
Performance
How has DAAF model performed across time periods?

DAAF model – Back-tested performance history

Rolling return comparison across time horizon

	1 YEAR DAILY ROLLING		3 YEAR DAILY ROLLING		5 YEAR DAILY ROLLING		10 YEAR DAILY ROLLING	
	DAAF Model*	Nifty 50 TRI	DAAF Model*	Nifty 50 TRI	DAAF Model*	Nifty 50 TRI	DAAF Model*	Nifty 50 TRI
Average Returns	**11.26%**	**16.58%**	**9.94%**	**13.48%**	**9.71%**	**12.12%**	**9.70%**	**11.98%**
Median Returns	9.26%	13.86%	8.89%	11.06%	9.40%	12.15%	9.06%	10.93%
Minimum Returns	-33.8%	-55.4%	-4.48%	-5.21%	1.62%	-1.03%	5.38%	5.13%
Maximum Returns	75.8%	101.2%	25.99%	51.32%	18.38%	27.04%	14.02%	19.46%
Returns / Risk	**0.84**	**0.72**	**0.74**	**0.59**	**0.73**	**0.53**	**0.72**	**0.52**

NAV Series - DAAF Model* (Net) v/s Nifty 50 TRI
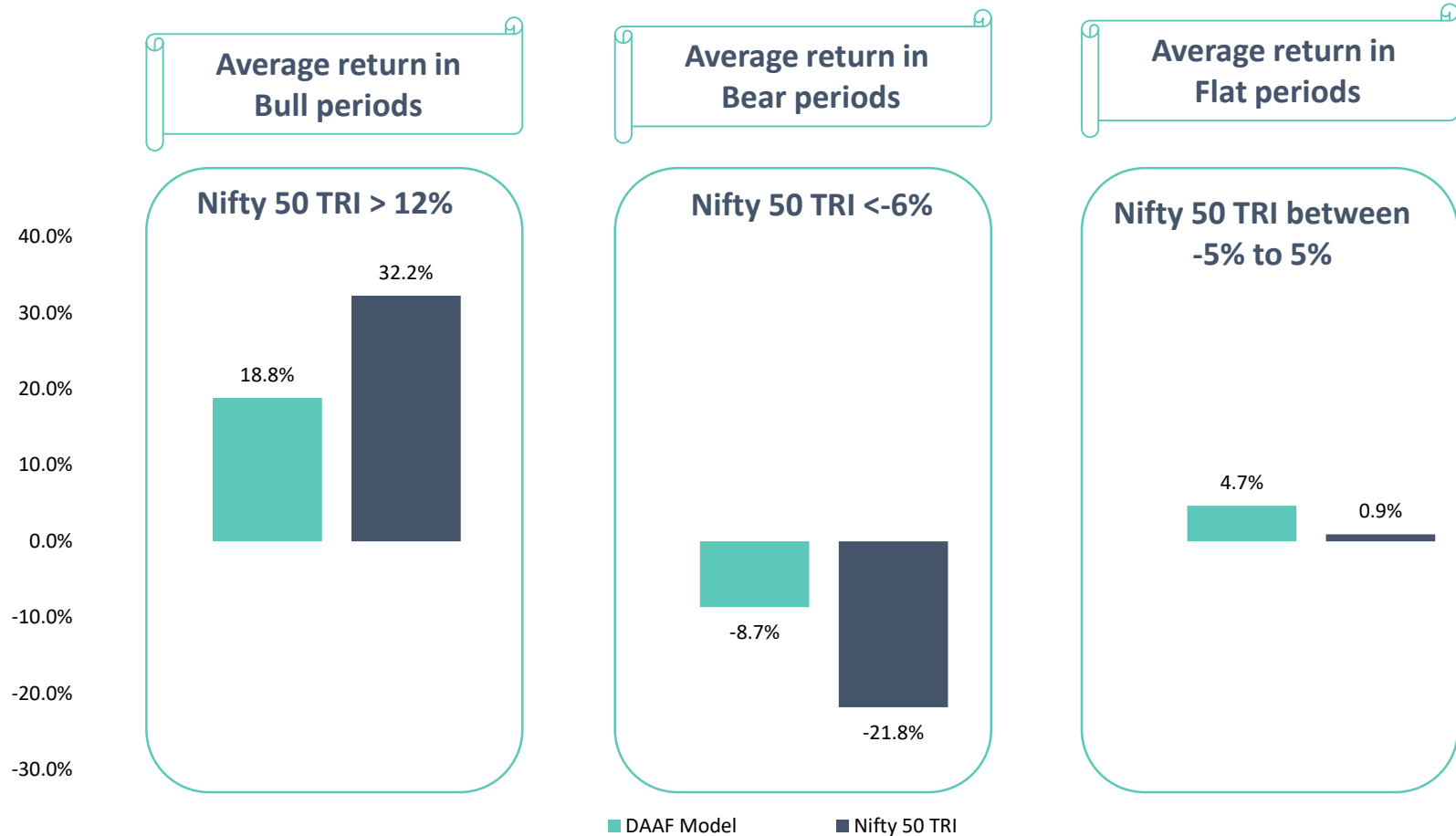

— DAAF Model* — Nifty 50 TRI

Lower standard deviation of returns allows for a smoother NAV series

Performance differential v/s Nifty TRI reduces with longer time periods

*Source: Internal, MFIE. *Expenses ratio of 2.3% assumed for the DAAF Model. Data as of 31 Dec, 2020. Standard Deviation considered for Returns / Risk calculation in the above table is: DSP DAAF : 13.4%, Nifty 50 TRI: 22.9%. Indices are unmanaged and used for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to be indicative of any fund's performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. These figures pertain to performance **of the model and do not in any manner indicate the returns/performance of the Scheme. Past performance may or may not sustain in future and should not be used as a basis for comparison with other investments**.*

Model shows higher Returns per unit Risk v/s Equity markets across time periods

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Performance during different market cycles

Average return in Bull periods

Average return in Bear periods

Average return in Flat periods

Nifty 50 TRI > 12%

Nifty 50 TRI <-6%

Nifty 50 TRI between -5% to 5%

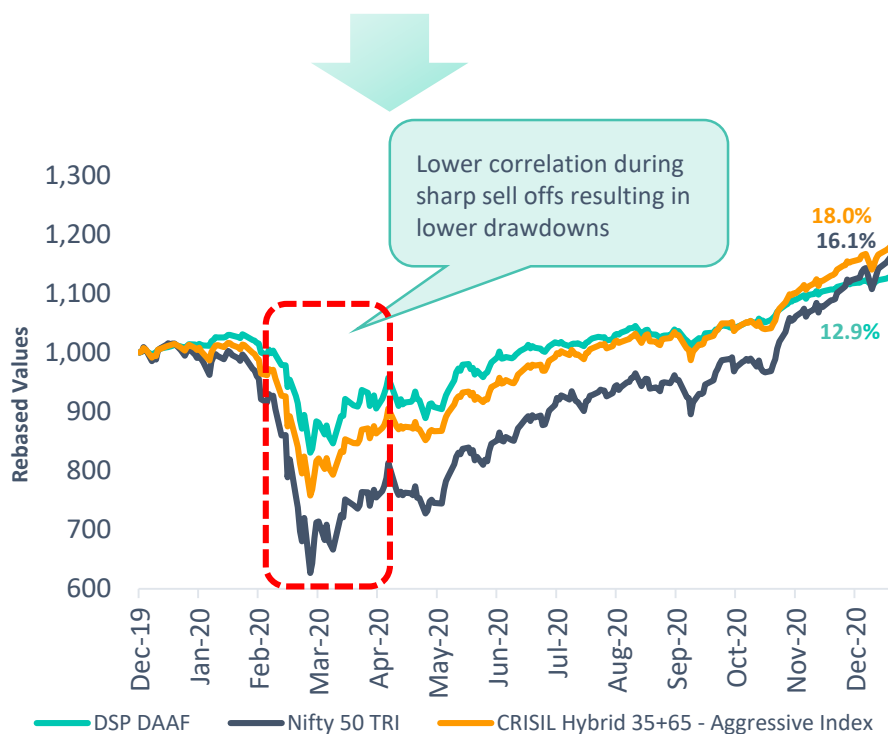|	Bull	Bear	Flat
DAAF Model	18.8%	-8.7%	4.7%
Nifty 50 TRI	32.2%	-21.8%	0.9%

■ DAAF Model   ■ Nifty 50 TRI

*Source: MFIE, Internal. * Expenses ratio of 2.3% assumed for the DSP DAAF model. 1 year rolling returns calculated based on daily rolling returns since January 2004. Data as of 31 Dec 2020. Indices are unmanaged and used for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to be indicative of any fund's performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. These figures pertain to performance of the model and do not in any manner indicate the returns/performance of the Scheme. **Past performance may or may not sustain in future and should not be used as a basis for comparison with other investments.***
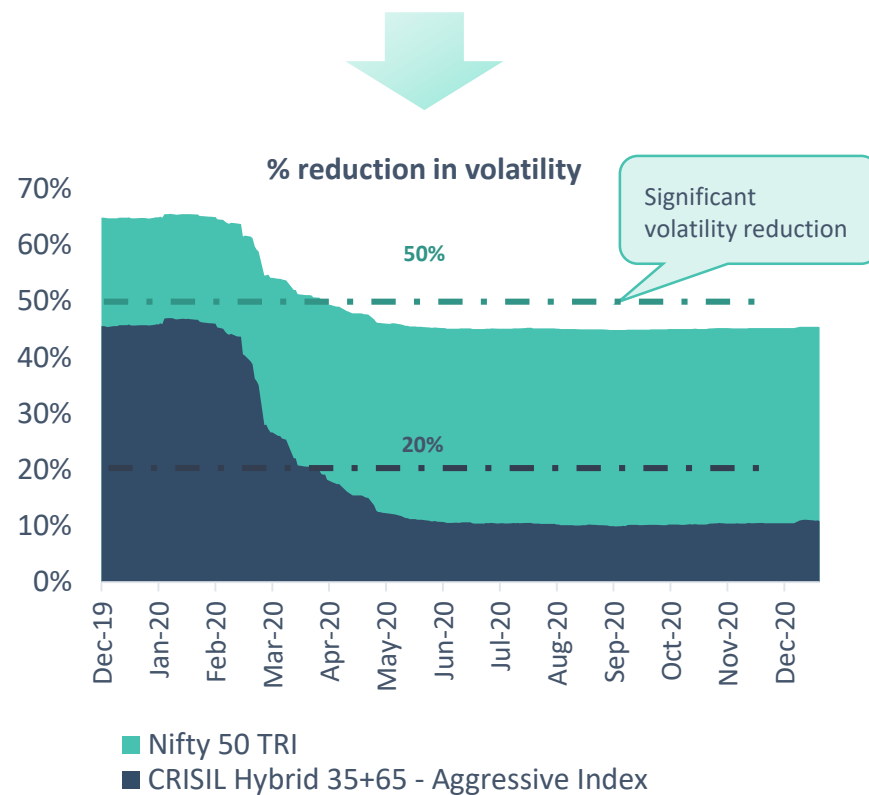
Model participates in bull phases and limits downside during bear phases

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DSP DAAF (Actual Fund) Performance - CY 2020

CY 2020 Performance

Lower correlation during sharp sell offs resulting in lower drawdowns

18.0%
16.1%
12.9%

— DSP DAAF — Nifty 50 TRI — CRISIL Hybrid 35+65 - Aggressive Index

Volatility reduction

% reduction in volatility

Significant volatility reduction

50%

20%

■ Nifty 50 TRI
■ CRISIL Hybrid 35+65 - Aggressive Index

Note – Performance is for DSP Dynamic asset allocation fund and not for DAAF model

*Source: MFIE. Data as of 31 Dec, 2020. Indices are unmanaged and used for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to be indicative of any fund's performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. **Past performance may or may not sustain in future and should not be used as a basis for comparison with other investments.** Click here for performance of scheme in SEBI prescribed format and of other schemes managed by same Fund Managers. CRISIL Hybrid 35+65 - Aggressive Index is benchmark for DSP DAAF and Nifty 50 TRI is standard benchmark for the DSP DAAF*

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DSP DAAF had lower drawdowns and reduced volatility during CY 2020 turmoil

Month on month Equity Allocation recommended by Model

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2020	40%	50%	70%	70%	70%	60%	50%	50%	50%	40%	30%	30%
2019	50%	40%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	40%	40%	30%	30%
2018	30%	40%	40%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	40%	40%	40%
2017	50%	50%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%
2016	60%	70%	60%	50%	60%	50%	40%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
2015	50%	40%	40%	40%	30%	40%	40%	40%	50%	40%	50%	50%
2014	80%	90%	70%	60%	60%	50%	50%	50%	50%	60%	50%	50%
2013	70%	70%	80%	80%	70%	70%	70%	80%	90%	80%	80%	70%
2012	70%	70%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	70%	80%	70%
2011	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	60%	50%	70%	70%	70%	70%	80%
2010	40%	60%	50%	40%	50%	40%	40%	50%	40%	40%	40%	40%
2009	90%	90%	90%	80%	70%	50%	60%	50%	40%	40%	50%	50%
2008	30%	20%	20%	20%	30%	40%	50%	50%	60%	80%	90%	90%
2007	30%	30%	40%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
2006	40%	40%	30%	30%	30%	40%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
2005	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	60%	60%	50%	60%	50%	40%
2004	30%	40%	50%	50%	70%	80%	80%	80%	70%	70%	60%	60%

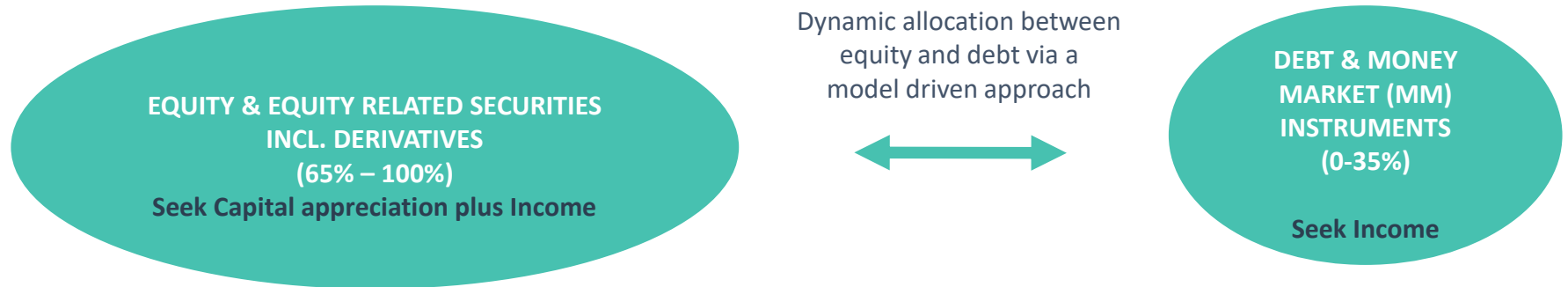DSP DAAF New Model went live on 18 Sep 2019

Source: Internal ; Data as on 31 Dec 2020; Allocations are month-end allocation

Model has used the downturn in Feb – Mar '20 to increase equity allocation

DSP

Investment Team, Process and Philosophy

Investment team

**EQUITY & EQUITY RELATED SECURITIES INCL. DERIVATIVES
(65% – 100%)
Seek Capital appreciation plus Income**

Dynamic allocation between equity and debt via a model driven approach

⟷

**DEBT & MONEY MARKET (MM) INSTRUMENTS
(0-35%)**

Seek Income

Atul Bhole: Fund Manager for equity allocation (Managing since Feb 2018)

- Over 14 year experience in fund management and equity research
- Masters in Management Studies from JBIMS and has cleared his CA exams.

Abhishek Ghosh: Co-Fund Manager for equity allocation (Managing since Jan 1, 2021)

- Over 10 year experience in equity research
- Masters in Management Studies from N L Dalmia Institute and has graduation in Electronic Engineering.
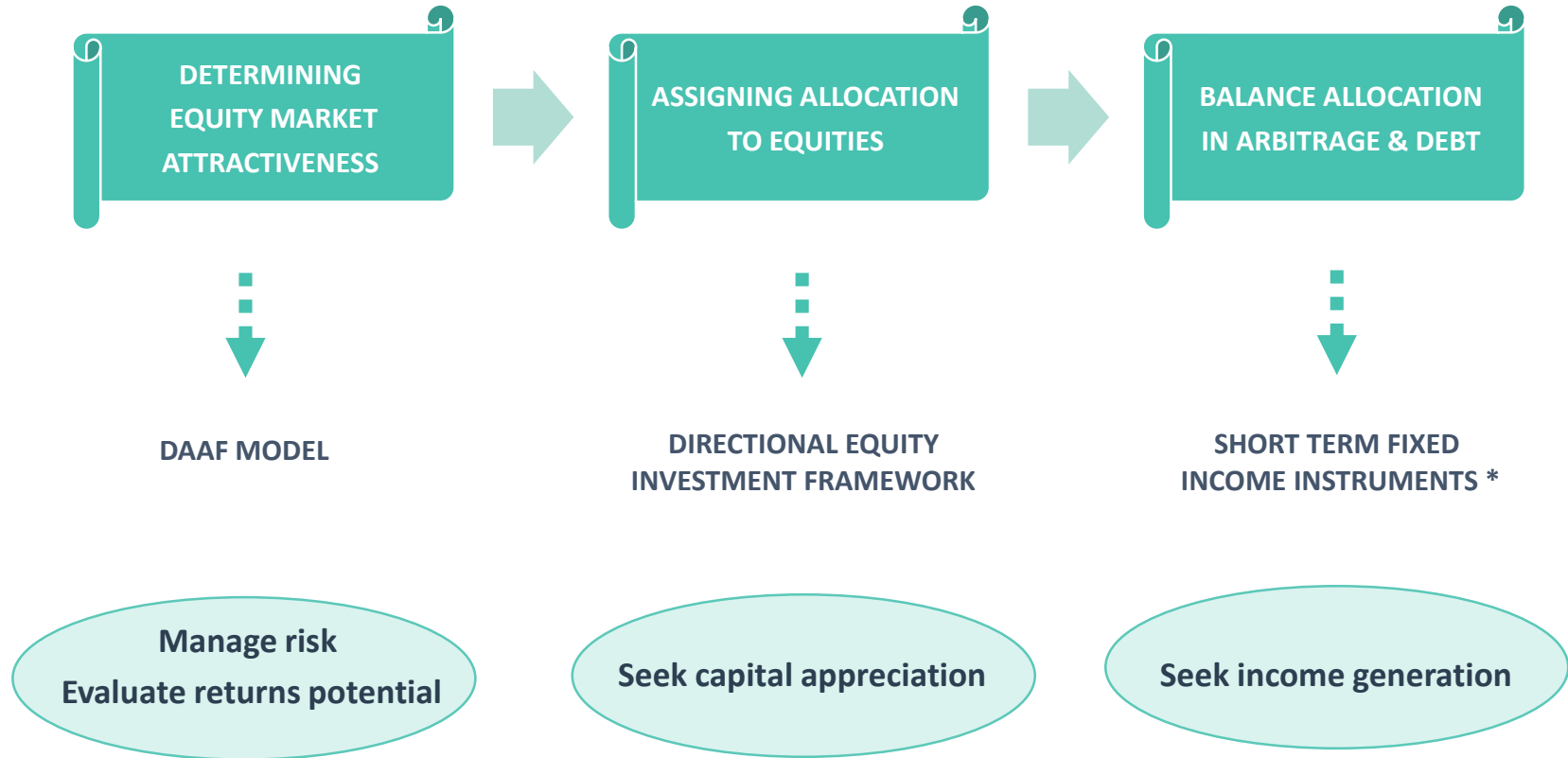
Saurabh Bhatia - Portfolio Manager for debt & money market allocation

- Over 18 year experience in fund management and treasury management.
- Post Graduate Diploma in Business Management, Wigan & Leigh College

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Investment process

| DETERMINING EQUITY MARKET ATTRACTIVENESS | → | ASSIGNING ALLOCATION TO EQUITIES | → | BALANCE ALLOCATION IN ARBITRAGE & DEBT |

↓

DAAF MODEL

↓

DIRECTIONAL EQUITY INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK

↓

SHORT TERM FIXED INCOME INSTRUMENTS *

**Manage risk
Evaluate returns potential**

Seek capital appreciation

Seek income generation

Manage market risks via asset allocation -> can enhance investment longevity
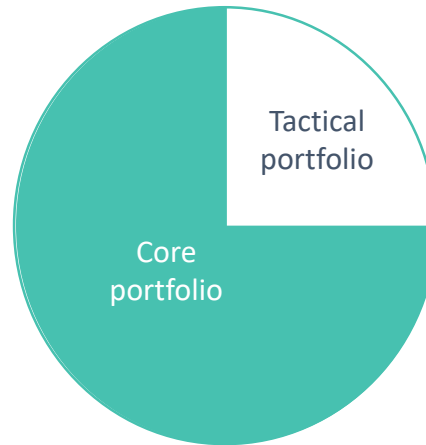
DSP

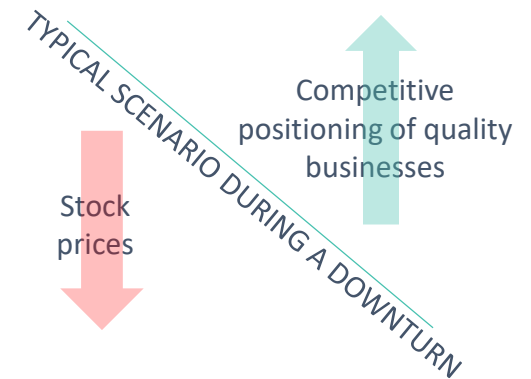# Equity Investment Philosophy

STOCK SELECTION
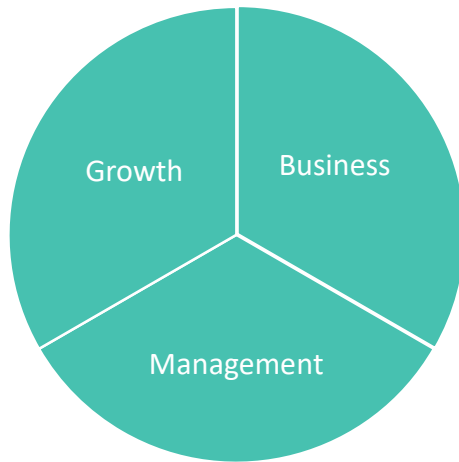
Framework for identifying quality businesses

PORTFOLIO CONSTRUCTION

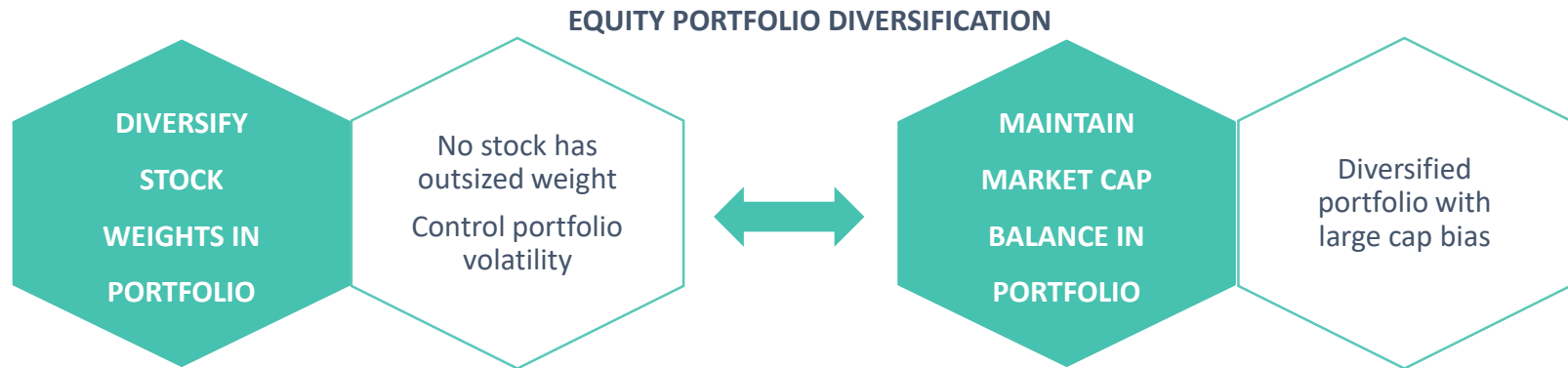Core portfolio of quality businesses based on long term themes

REVIEW & REBALANCING

Use market corrections to add to quality business at lower prices

Buy quality businesses, stay invested and use market corrections to average down costs

Equity Investment Framework - Portfolio construction

PORTFOLIO CONSTRUCTION PROCESS FOR ACTIVE DIRECTIONAL EQUITY ALLOCATION

DETERMINE LONG TERM STRUCTURAL THEMES

Aspirational country like India dependent on per capita income growth

→

CORE ALLOCATION TO STRUCTURAL THEMES

~ 75 – 80% in structural themes

~ 20-25% in tactical ideas with turnaround triggers

EQUITY PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION

EQUITY PORTFOLIO DIVERSIFICATION

DIVERSIFY STOCK WEIGHTS IN PORTFOLIO

No stock has outsized weight

Control portfolio volatility

←→

MAINTAIN MARKET CAP BALANCE IN PORTFOLIO

Diversified portfolio with large cap bias

Seeking to capture long term growth prospects via equity allocations

Portfolio Summary for DSP Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund (as on Dec 31, 2020)

ASSET ALLOCATION

ASSET CLASS	ALLOCATION
Directional Equities	29.39%
Equity Arbitrage	37.50%
Debt Instruments & Cash	33.11%

DEBT INSTRUMENTS & CASH	ALLOCATION
Fixed Deposit Margin	1.37%
Fixed income instruments	22.98%
TREPS & Cash	8.76%

EQUITY PORTFOLIO METRICS

CAPITALISATION (DIRECTIONAL EQUITY)	% HOLDING
Large cap	25.2%
Mid cap	3.2%
Small cap	1.0%

FIXED INCOME PORTFOLIO METRICS

INDICATOR	MEASURE
Average Maturity	1.22 years
Modified Duration	1.08 years
Portfolio Macaulay Duration	1.31 years
Portfolio Yield to Maturity	4.08%

Source: MFIE, Internal; Large-caps are defined as top 100 stocks on market capitalization, mid-caps as 101-250 , small-caps as 251 and above.

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In this material DSP Investment Managers Private Liimited. (the AMC) has used information that is publicly available, including information developed in-house. Information gathered and used in this material is believed to be from reliable sources. The AMC however does not warrant the accuracy, reasonableness and / or completeness of any information. The data/statistics are given to explain general market trends in the securities market, it should not be construed as any research report/research recommendation. We have included statements / opinions / recommendations in this document, which contain words, or phrases such as "will", "expect", "should", "believe" and similar expressions or variations of such expressions that are "forward looking statements". Actual results may differ materially from those suggested by the forward looking statements due to risk or uncertainties associated with our expectations with respect to, but not limited to, exposure to market risks, general economic and political conditions in India and other countries globally, which have an impact on our services and / or investments, the monetary and interest policies of India, inflation, deflation, unanticipated turbulence in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices or other rates or prices etc.
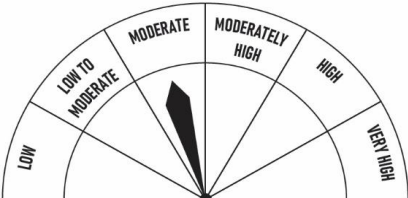
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All figures and other data given in this document for the fund and the model are as on Dec 31, 2020 (unless otherwise specified) and the same may or may not be relevant in future and the same should not be considered as solicitation/ recommendation/guarantee of future investments by the AMC or its affiliates. Investors are advised to consult their own legal, tax and financial advisors to determine possible tax, legal and other financial implication or consequence of subscribing to the units of DSP Mutual Fund.

Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully.

Fund	Product Suitability	Riskometer
DSP Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund *(An open ended dynamic asset allocation fund)*	The scheme is suitable for investors who are seeking* ▸ Long term capital growth ▸ Investments in equity and equity related securities including the use of equity derivatives strategies and arbitrage opportunities with balance exposure in debt and money market instruments.	

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

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