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Indian Mutual Fund – A Study on Expense Ratios of Equity Schemes Under Direct and Regular Investment Options

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ABSTRACT

Mutual fund investors can invest directly without involvement of intermediaries under direct options where the expenses ratios are supposed to be lower than the regular options (with intermediaries) effective from January 1, 2013. The present study is to find out the difference in asset weighted annualized expenses ratio between direct option and regular option of select 61 equity schemes and the difference between their performances over 1,3,5 years period as on April 12, 2019. It is observed that the asset weighted mean difference in annualized expense ratios between direct and regular option of 61 equity schemes for period 2018-2019 was 0.94%. Among equity categories, the differences for large cap, midcap and small cap categories understudy are 0.82%, 1.02% and 1.16% respectively. The difference in annualized performances of direct and regular option measured as average of differences in compounded annualized growth rate of Net Asset Value (NAV) of mutual fund schemes are 1.05%, 1.18% and 1.16% per annum for 1 year, 3 year and 5 year periods respectively. The expense ratios across mutual fund categories are gradually coming down since introduction of various measures by Securities Exchange Board of India since the year 2013.

Keywords: Mutual Fund, Expense Ratio, Direct option, Regular Option.

INTRODUCTION:

Mutual Fund in India started in 1963 with enactment of UTI Act. But the industry truly started growing in terms of number of players and assets under management after entry of private players in the year 1993. As on April 30, 2019, there are 42 Asset Management Companies (AMC) in India managing Rs. 25 trillion assets which represents approximately one seventh of the India's GDP. As per AMFI (Association of Mutual Funds in India) report, the number of mutual fund folios in India is approximately 8.25 crore and taking into account multiple folios maintained by many investors, it is estimated that there are approximately 2.5 to 3 crore investors. Investors have the choice to invest directly of their own (direct option) or with the help of distributors like individual agents, banks, institutional corporate agents (regular option). The difference between the two options (direct and regular) of investment is difference in their expense ratios. The expense ratios and performances of schemes used to be same for both kinds of investors till the year 2013. However, Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI), took an important decision and directed all Asset Management Companies to introduce two investment options- Regular option and Direct option under each scheme with effect from January 1, 2013 with provision of lower expenses for direct investors. The options are explained as below:

Mutual Fund – Regular option:

The investors who have already invested in existing schemes of mutual funds prior to January 1, 2013 and remains invested under the scheme, will be under Regular option invested either through distributor/s or without distributor/s.

Mutual Fund- Direct Option:
Investors who want to invest with effect from January 1, 2013 either fresh or additional amount without involvement of distributors will be under direct option. The objectives of the regulation are:

a. To provide cost benefits in terms of lower expenses for investors who want to invest directly without the assistance of distributors and non-payment of brokerage.
b. To provide higher mutual fund returns for direct investors because of the lower expenses and create a culture of knowledge orientation on mutual fund products by general public.

The total mutual fund assets under regular option and direct options as on April 30, 2019 are as under:

Asset Class	Amount in Rs. Trillion	% age	Regular option- Amount	%age	Direct option- amount	%age
Equity	10.72	42.40%	9.00	84%	1.71	16%
Debt	7.41	29.30%	3.85	52%	3.56	48%
Liquid/MMF	5.76	22.80%	1.73	30%	4.03	70%
ETF/FOF	1.39	5.50%	0.33	24%	1.06	76%
Total assets	**25.28**		**14.92**	**59%**	**10.36**	**41%**

Source: AMFI site MMF- Money Market Fund, ETF- Exchange Traded Fund, FOF- Fund of Funds

In India 41% of the total mutual fund assets is under direct option as on April 30, 2019. The regular option NAV (Net Asset Value) is usually lower than the direct option because of higher expenses charged to NAV. The scheme expenses are usually expressed as annualized percentage but charged on daily basis. The present study is to find out, to what extent the direct investors benefitted in terms of lower expenses and increase in superior returns in equity categories of assets class over a period one year, three years and five years as compared to regular option as on April 12, 2019. Besides introduction of direct options, SEBI has also taken a slew of investor friendly measures like standardization and classification of schemes in order to curb mushrooming of similar schemes in the pretext of launching new fund offers, reducing the TER (Total Expense Ratio) of schemes, eliminating payment of upfront commission to distributors etc. The new standardization & classification of schemes(SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF3/CIR/P/2017/114 dated October 6, 2017) is a welcome move and have the following objectives:

a. Uniformity in scheme categories across industry
b. Making investors understand common nomenclature and portfolio composition. For example: If a scheme is classified as Large cap- it means the portfolio stocks will be from top 100 stocks, midcap means 101 to 250 stocks in terms of market capitalization. Prior to this circular and classification, each mutual fund manager used to decide stock category based on their relative understanding of market capitalization without uniformity in the industry.
c. Making it easier to compare similar scheme performances across industry as each mutual fund will have only one scheme in each category with exceptions to thematic and index funds. It helps in ensuring more focus on improving performance of existing schemes and attracts new investors rather than launching new schemes.

Besides the standardization and classification another important step was reduction of Total Expenses Ratio (TER). At the time of formulating Mutual Fund regulations in 1996, the expenses were linked to size of the fund and slab based, higher for initial slabs and progressively lowers for subsequent slabs. To further lower mutual fund expenses, SEBI revised the slabs and lowered the limits of expenses for various slabs vide circular dated October 22, 2018. The details of revised slab wise expense ratios (Total Expense Ratio- TER) are as below:

Changes in Total Expense Ratio

Pre- revised (Since 1996)			Revised		
Slabs	**Equity oriented**	**Debt oriented**	**New slabs**	**Equity oriented**	**Non- equity oriented**
Upto 100 Cr	2.5%	2.25%	0-500 Cr	2.25%	2.00%
Next 300 Cr	2.25%	2.00%	500-750	2.00%	1.75%
Next 300 Cr	2.0%	1.75%	750-2000	1.7%	1.50%

Pre- revised (Since 1996)			Revised		
Slabs	**Equity oriented**	**Debt oriented**	**New slabs**	**Equity oriented**	**Non- equity oriented**
On balance AUM	1.75%	1.5%	2000-5000	1.60	1.35
For ETF/ Index Funds	1.5%		5000-10000	1.50	1.25
Fund of Funds	Maximum 2.5% including that of underlying funds		10000-50000	TER reduction of 0.05% for every increase of 5,000 crore AUM or part thereof	TER reduction of 0.05% for every increase of 5,000 crore AUM or part thereof
			>50000 Cr	1.05%	0.80%

The additional expenses over and above the base TER are as under:

- Additional expenses, not exceeding 0.30 percent of daily net assets, subject to new inflows from B 30 cities; and retail investors
- Additional expenses, not exceeding 0.05 per cent of daily net assets, due to credit of any exit load to the scheme.
- Goods & Services Tax (GST) on Management Fee is charged over and above the TER limit.

Source: SEBI Circular and Board Memo.

Expense Ratios:

It is defined as annual operating expense ratio charged to the scheme/fund under three major heads viz. asset management fees, administration fees and distributor fees. If the fund size is small, the expense ratio can be relatively high, because the fund has to meet its expenses from a smaller asset base. Similarly, practices like paying higher distribution fees resorting to AMC (Asset Management Company)'s profits also keep expenses high, as AMCs charge the upper threshold limit to the schemes and share their profit to distributors as distribution fees to garner more business from investors. An analysis on the percentage of commission paid from profits of AMC accounts by SEBI, shows that it has gone up from 11% during 2009-2010 to 22% during 2017-18. The details of percentage of commission paid during 2009-10 to 2017-18 are as under:

Percentage of Commission paid from AMC Books from 2009-10 to 2017-18

Period	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Commission from AMC books (approx)	11%	14%	11%	13%	11%	16%	19%	19%	22%

Source: SEBI

And the expenses charged to the schemes shows that 72% of schemes in equity category were charged to the maximum limit or 0.25% lowers than the maximum limit of the slab rate during the year 2017-18. The details of charges of various categories of assets during the year 2017-18 are as under:

Category-wise Base TER Charged (in Regular Plans)

Type of scheme	Base TER Charged in Regular Plans			
	% of Schemes charging full TER as per Slab % of Schemes	**charging upto 0.25% less than the maximum limit**	**% of Schemes charging 0.25% to 1.00% less than the maximum limit**	**% of Schemes charging at least 1.00% less than the maximum limit**
Equity Schemes	49.82%	22.28%	10.69%	17.21%
Debt Schemes	7.44%	6.71%	11.25%	74.71%
Hybrid schemes	51.61%	35.48%	9.68%	3.23%

Source: SEBI Board Memo

The expenses are charged on day to day basis and higher expense ratios impact the performance of the scheme and very critical for schemes generating lower returns. In order to curb expense ratio, the practice of making upfront commission and paying from AMC profit are banned with exceptions to upfront on SIP (Systematic Investment Plan) from new investors. Distributors are paid only trail commission with revised and lowered expense ratios.

Similarly higher turnover of schemes increases the expense ratios. In mutual fund parlance, turnover ratio is an indication of buying/selling activities carried by fund manager in a scheme over a period of one year. Higher the ratio, higher is the percentage of scheme's assets that change. Technically, it is measured by dividing the lower of the total purchases or total redemptions of the assets of the scheme by average net assets over a period of one year. The ratio is usually low for passive funds like index funds where the churning of assets is minimal where as it is more for aggressive funds like sector rotational funds. It is more important for equity and hybrid category funds where the trading cost of stocks will be substantial as compared to debt/liquid funds.

Generally, a turnover ratio less than 25%- 30% is considered as low and turnover above 50% is considered as high for all type of mutual fund schemes. Some mutual fund types such as bond funds and small-cap stock funds will have high relative turnover, while other fund types, such as index funds which are passive funds, will have lower turnover ratios. The turnover ratio cannot be used in isolation to determine the suitability or superiority of any given mutual fund. Usually all other things being equal, a fund with higher relative turnover will have higher expense ratio towards higher trading costs and higher tax costs, than a fund with lower turnover. More trades need more research and analysis, which has its own costs and have their own transaction fees as well. However, there are no regulatory restrictions on minimum or maximum turnover ratios and left to the discretion of the fund manager.

In view of introduction of direct and regular options and slew of measures taken for reduction of expenses, it is pertinent to study the expense ratios of equity category of schemes and difference in expenses ratios of direct and regular options over one year period (2018-2019), difference in performance of schemes over a period of 1 year, 3 years and 5 years as on April 12, 2019.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

Bauman & et. al. (2005) identified high management fees charged by some portfolio managers and excess trading adds to higher expenses and lowers mutual fund scheme returns. Tower and Zheng (2008) analyzed the performance of 51 mutual fund families and observed that fund families with loads and high expenses and high turnover underperformed their corresponding indices from 1994 through 2005. On the contrary, no load and low expense fund families with low portfolio turnover beat their corresponding indices. Snow (2008) examined the primary factors which determine the scheme expense ratio for Malaysian unit trust funds and observed that fund size, asset category, portfolio turnover and risk as measured by beta are the primary determinants of expense ratios. Sheng-Ching Wu (2014) observed underperforming schemes are likely to have higher turnover ratios and higher expense ratios as compared to well performing schemes. It is also observed that schemes with higher turnover do not earn rates of return sufficiently high enough to offset higher charges. Confidence W Amadi & Felicia Y Amadi (2017) analyzed the relationship between portfolio turnover and performance of the schemes and observed that short term performance of schemes have strong correlation with portfolio turnover ratio. Diego Víctor de Mingo-López et. al.(2018) studied 4058 US domestic equity schemes during the period 1999-2014 and observed that high turnover funds do not provide greater risk-adjusted returns as compared to lower turnover schemes and adds to higher expenses.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The study is based on secondary data. The expense ratios and performances of various schemes as per latest scheme categorization like- Large cap, Midcap and Small cap of various mutual funds with 5years existence are compared by taking their compounded annualized growth rates and peer group average. In total 61 schemes having existence of 5 years and more are selected and their annualized expenses ratio for the period April 2018 to March 2019 is taken and performance of schemes for 1, 3 and 5 year period as on April 12, 2019 is considered.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To find out approximate expense ratios of equity schemes for 2018-2019 and analyze the difference between expense ratios of direct plans and regular plans of selected equity mutual fund schemes.

2. To analyze the difference in scheme returns of regular plan and direct plan of peer group average of selected equity mutual fund schemes over 1 year, 3 years and 5 years period.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS:

According to a study conducted by Foundation of Independent Financial Advisors report (2018) on comparison of expense ratios for mutual funds globally and in India, it is observed that the asset weighted median expense ratio for equity funds has decreased from 2.65% in 2015 to 2.22% in 2017. And India is the 3rd least expensive country in the world and there are difficulties in comparing expense ratios across countries as unbundled fee arrangements exists in some countries, whereby a distributor is paid a separate fee by the investor. If one considers the reduction in TER (Total Expense Ratio) mandated by SEBI since then, it is likely that the ranking of India would improve further. In order to analyze the expense ratios of regular and direct options of equity schemes for the year 2018-2019, 26 Largecap (Refer Table-1), 21 Midcap (Refer Table-2) and 14 Small cap (Refer Table-3) equity schemes in existence for 5 years and more period are selected. The schemes classification such as large cap, midcap and small cap are done as per latest SEBI circular dated October 6, 2017 and the average asset sizes of large cap, midcap and small cap schemes selected for the study are Rs.4986 Cr, Rs.3605 Cr and Rs.3066 Cr respectively. As per the study it is observed that the expense ratios of Large cap category of schemes are 2.06% under regular option and 1.24% under direct option. The expense ratios for Midcap category of schemes are 2.18% for regular and 1.16% for direct option. Similarly the expense ratios for Small cap category of equity schemes are 2.19% and 1.03% for regular and direct option respectively. The asset weighted expenses ratios of both regular and direct options are taken instead of simple average as it will be more appropriate considering the slab based expense ratios linked to asset size. The total equity assets of 61 schemes for which expenses are calculated is approximately Rs. 2.5 lakh crore and the expenses ratio calculated is 2.12% for regular option and 1.18% for direct option and the difference in both the options is 0.94%. The difference in performance between direct and regular options because of difference in expense ratios for 1 year, 3 years and 5 years period for large cap, midcap and small cap funds are as under:

Difference in returns between direct and regular option of equity schemes as on April 12, 2019 (%age)

Category	1 year period	3 years period	5 years period
Large cap	1.19	1.29	1.21
Midcap	1.00	1.12	1.13
Small cap	0.87	1.05	1.10
Equity-61 schemes	1.05	1.18	1.16

CONCLUSIONS:

The measures taken by Securities Exchange Board of India to re-energize mutual fund industry and reduce expenses during the 2013 have beneficial effect and the expense ratios of various categories of schemes are coming down over the last 6 years and as compared to other countries, India is no longer an expensive country for acquiring mutual fund schemes. It can be seen that the difference between regular and direct option is least among large cap category of equity schemes i.e. 0.84%. The difference for midcap schemes and small cap schemes are 1.02% and 1.16% respectively. Taking into account all category of equity schemes (large, mid and small), the asset weighted average expenses ratio for 61 schemes for regular option is 2.12% and for direct option is 1.18% for the year 2018-2019 and the difference is 0.94%. The difference in returns of regular option and direct options measured as difference in compounded annualized growth rate of Net Asset Value (NAV) of mutual fund schemes are 1.05%, 1.18% and 1.16% per annum for 1 year, 3 year and 5 year periods respectively. Therefore, longer the period of holding higher will be the difference in absolute returns between direct option and regular options for equity schemes and will be beneficial for investors of direct investment option.

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TABLES:

Table 1: Large cap Schemes expense ratio analysis

Fund	Launch	Net Assets (Cr)	Turn over Ratio	Diff. between expense ratios annualised	Diff. in returns (1 yr)	Diff. in returns (3 yr) annualised	Diff. in returns (5 yr) annualised	Asset weighted expenses (Regular)	Asset weighted expenses (Direct)
								Rs. Cr	Rs. Cr
Aditya Birla Sun Life Frontline Equity Fund	30-Aug-02	22175.16	50	0.800	0.91	1.12	1.11	436.85	259.4494
SBI Bluechip Fund	14-Feb-06	22100.45	72	0.750	0.97	1.2	1.15	433.17	267.42
ICICI Prudential Bluechip Fund	23-May-08	21578.74	139	0.760	0.99	1.1	1.07	435.89	271.89
HDFC Top 100 Fund	11-Oct-96	16609.7	17	0.580	0.84	0.87	0.79	345.48	249.15
Reliance Large Cap Fund	8-Aug-07	12767.61	80	1.020	1.13	1.26	1.12	283.44	153.21
Franklin India Bluechip Fund	1-Dec-93	8009.27	25	0.960	0.91	0.98	0.98	163.39	86.50
UTI Mastershare Fund - Regular Plan	18-Oct-86	5972.68	12	0.910	0.95	0.86	0.72	139.16	84.81
Axis Bluechip Fund	5-Jan-10	4802.16	137	1.100	1.52	1.46	1.38	95.08	42.26
Aditya Birla Sun Life Focused Equity Fund	24-Oct-05	4268.37	42	0.900	1.04	1.29	1.21	86.65	48.23
DSP Top 100 Equity Fund - Regular Plan	10-Mar-03	2773.84	12	0.670	0.7	0.78	0.73	59.64	41.05
Kotak Bluechip Fund - Regular Plan	29-Dec-98	1426.62	67	1.100	1.16	1.41	1.34	31.53	15.84
Motilal Oswal Focused 25 Fund - Regular Plan	13-May-13	1105.82	46	1.030	1.29	1.53	1.56	22.23	10.84
Sundaram Select Focus Fund - Regular Plan	30-Jul-02	966.09	90	0.860	1.45	1.12	0.86	24.54	16.23
Tata Large Cap Fund - Regular Plan	7-May-98	790.24	35	0.990	1.35	1.71	1.61	11.14	3.32

Fund	Launch	Net Assets (Cr)	Turn over Ratio	Diff. between expense ratios annualised	Diff. in returns (1 yr)	Diff. in returns (3 yr) annualised	Diff. in returns (5 yr) annualised	Asset weighted expenses (Regular)	Asset weighted expenses (Direct)
BNP Paribas Large Cap Fund	23-Sep-04	782.8	82	1.230	1.4	1.47	1.32	18.24	8.61
HSBC Large Cap Equity Fund	10-Dec-02	687.63	70	0.740	0.75	0.83	0.8	17.19	12.10
L&T India Large Cap Fund	23-Oct-07	461.92	29	0.940	0.87	0.87	0.83	12.38	8.04
IDFC Large Cap Fund - Regular Plan	9-Jun-06	414.96	100	1.150	0.99	1.31	1.32	10.83	6.06
IDBI India Top 100 Equity Fund	15-May-12	389.9	29	1.590	1.75	1.74	1.34	10.14	3.94
DHFL Pramerica Large Cap Fund	21-Jan-03	374.16	213	1.100	1.52	1.73	1.56	9.54	5.43
Indiabulls Bluechip Fund	10-Feb-12	278.61	188	1.400	1.62	1.9	1.87	6.99	3.09
LIC MF Large Cap Fund	1-Sep-94	273.89	41	1.070	1.19	1.24	1.11	6.46	3.53
Invesco India Largecap Fund	21-Aug-09	190.51	63	1.630	1.86	2	1.98	4.90	1.79
Canara Robeco Bluechip Equity Fund - Regular Plan	21-Aug-10	178.7	97	1.310	1.24	1.25	1.19	5.29	2.95
Edelweiss Large Cap Fund - Regular Plan	20-May-09	156.36	297	1.400	0.99	0.96	0.87	2.50	0.31
Essel Large Cap Equity Fund	28-Sep-11	124.04	126	2.010	1.59	1.51	1.59	3.46	0.97
Average		**4986.932**		**1.077**	**1.192**	**1.288**	**1.208**	**2676.11**	**1607.01**
							Asset weighted expense ratios	2.06	1.24
							Difference	0.82%	

Source: prepared from mutualfundindia.com and valuresearchonline.com

Table 2: Midcap schemes expense ratio analysis

Fund	Launch	Net Assets (Cr)	Turn over Ratio	Diff. between expense ratios annualised	Diff. in returns (1 yr)	Diff. in returns (3 yr) annualised	Diff. in returns (5 yr) annualised	Asset weighted expenses (Regular)	Asset weighted expenses (Direct)
								Rs. Cr	**Rs. Cr.**
Aditya Birla Sun Life Mid Cap Fund	3-Oct-02	2560.08	78	0.820	0.77	1.02	1.05	54.02	33.03
Axis Midcap Fund	18-Feb-11	2198.76	67	1.390	1.2	1.31	1.41	52.11	21.55
Baroda Midcap Fund	4-Oct-10	47.77	139	0.930	0.97	1.06	0.9	1.50	1.06
BNP Paribas Midcap Fund	2-May-06	751.16	66	1.530	1.48	1.73	1.69	17.35	5.86

Fund	**Launch**	**Net Assets (Cr)**	**Turn over Ratio**	**Diff. between expense ratios annualised**	**Diff. in returns (1 yr)**	**Diff. in returns (3 yr) annualised**	**Diff. in returns (5 yr) annualised**	**Asset weighted expenses (Regular)**	**Asset weighted expenses (Direct)**
DHFL Pramerica Midcap Opportunities Fund - Regular Plan	2-Dec-13	121.4	285	1.550	1.52	1.46	1.11	3.45	1.57
DSP Midcap Fund - Regular Plan	14-Nov-06	6133.72	32	0.970	0.83	0.98	0.93	128.19	68.70
Edelweiss Mid Cap Fund - Regular Plan	26-Dec-07	885.58	328	1.610	1.27	1.04	1.19	20.37	6.11
Franklin India Prima Fund	1-Dec-93	7116.32	22	1.050	0.99	1.16	1.33	143.04	68.32
HDFC Mid-Cap Opportunities Fund	25-Jun-07	22790.79	8	0.950	1.03	1.17	1.14	494.56	278.05
ICICI Prudential Midcap Fund	28-Oct-04	1689.41	120	1.120	1.06	1.24	1.17	41.56	22.64
Invesco India Mid Cap Fund	19-Apr-07	349.34	68	1.800	1.71	2	2.11	9.78	3.49
Kotak Emerging Equity Scheme Regular Plan	30-Mar-07	4090.62	30	1.530	1.12	1.52	1.57	93.68	31.09
L&T Midcap Fund	9-Aug-04	4389.7	19	1.210	0.93	1.06	1.06	93.50	40.39
Motilal Oswal Midcap 30 Fund - Regular Plan	24-Feb-14	1389.85	102	1.000	1.21	1.41	1.51	26.96	13.06
Quant Mid Cap Fund	9-Mar-01	12.29	10	0.500	0.53	0.24	0.15	0.31	0.25
Reliance Growth Fund	8-Oct-95	6745.16	163	0.640	0.65	0.86	0.85	140.97	97.80
SBI Magnum Midcap Fund	29-Mar-05	3742.5	28	0.790	0.95	1.19	1.22	75.97	46.41
Sundaram Mid Cap Fund - Regular Plan	30-Jul-02	6157.68	45	1.130	0.7	0.7	0.72	141.63	72.04
Tata Midcap Growth Fund - Regular Plan	1-Jul-94	677.59	48	0.840	0.87	0.88	0.95	17.14	11.45
Taurus Discovery (Midcap) Fund - Regular Plan	5-Sep-94	51.98	321	0.570	0.49	0.53	0.61	1.50	1.20
UTI Mid Cap Fund - Regular Plan	7-Apr-04	3822.12	36	0.970	0.79	1.01	1.03	90.20	53.13
Avearge		**3605.896**		**1.090**	**1.003**	**1.122**	**1.129**	**1647.80**	**877.183**
							Asset weighted expense ratios	2.18	1.16
							Difference	1.02%	

Source: prepared from mutualfundindia.com and valuresearchonline.com

Table 3: Small cap Schemes expense ratio analysis

Fund	Launch	Net Assets (Cr)	Turn over Ratio	Diff. between expense ratios annualised	Diff. in returns (1 yr)	Diff. in returns (3 yr) annualised	Diff. in returns (5 yr) annualised	Asset weighted expenses (Regular)	Asset weighted expenses (Direct)
								Rs. Cr.	Rs. Cr.
Aditya Birla Sun Life Small Cap Fund	31-May-07	2447.14	34	1.300	1	1.25	1.21	58.00	26.18
Axis Small Cap Fund - Regular Plan	29-Nov-13	294.44	37	0.950	1.03	1.22	1.3	7.45	4.65
DSP Small Cap Fund - Regular Plan	14-Jun-07	5230.64	13	0.860	0.5	0.6	0.75	109.84	64.86
Franklin India Smaller Companies Fund	13-Jan-06	7535.71	13	1.180	1.05	1.37	1.54	151.47	62.55
HDFC Small Cap Fund - Regular Plan	3-Apr-08	7543.56	5	1.200	1.44	1.58	1.49	155.40	64.87
HSBC Small Cap Equity Fund	19-May-05	789.09	59	0.750	0.58	0.81	0.86	19.49	13.57
ICICI Prudential Smallcap Fund	18-Oct-07	220.75	111	1.280	0.77	0.68	0.66	6.07	3.25
Kotak Small Cap Fund - Regular Plan	24-Feb-05	1223.11	54	1.600	1.06	1.57	1.59	30.58	11.01
L&T Emerging Businesses Fund	12-May-14	6166.71	26	1.320	0.9	1.06		134.43	53.03
Quant Small Cap Fund	24-Nov-96	2.25	13	0.100	0.48	0.22	0.2	0.05	0.05
Reliance Small Cap Fund	16-Sep-10	8063.26	153	1.150	1.02	1.4	1.31	185.45	92.73
SBI Small Cap Fund	9-Sep-09	1891.4	70	1.200	1.14	1.34	1.56	45.20	22.51
Sundaram Small Cap Fund - Regular Plan	15-Feb-05	1189.79	16	0.970	0.63	0.67	0.69	26.89	15.35
Union Small Cap Fund - Regular Plan	10-Jun-14	329.54	99	0.400	0.53	0.91		8.54	7.22
		3066.242		**1.019**	**0.866**	**1.049**	**0.940**	**938.86**	**441.83**
							Asset weighted expense ratios	2.19	1.03
							Difference	1.16%	
							summary	In cr	In cr
							Total Exp	5262	2926
							Total Assets	248311	248311
							Exp Ratio	2.12	1.18
							Diff.	0.94%	

Source: prepared from mutualfundindia.com and valuresearchonline.com

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