PGIM India Mutual Fund

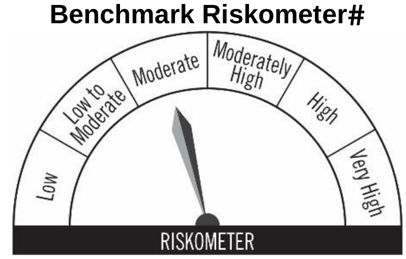
SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT (SID)

PGIM India Ultra Short Duration Fund

(An open ended ultra-short term debt scheme investing in instruments such that the Macaulay duration of the portfolio is between 3 months to 6 months. A relatively low interest rate risk and moderate credit risk scheme.)

(Please refer page no. 20 for concept of Macaulay duration)

Product labelling for the scheme is as follow:

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*	**Scheme Riskometer#**	**Benchmark Riskometer#**
• Income over the short term • Investment in short term debt and money market instruments • Degree of risk – **LOW TO MODERATE**	 Investors understand that their principal will be at Low to Moderate risk	 Benchmark riskometer is at moderate risk

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

(#For latest Risk-o-meters, investors may refer the website of the Fund viz. www.pgimindiamf.com)

Potential Risk Class Matrix Cell

Credit Risk → **Interest Rate Risk ↓**	**Relatively Low (Class A)**	**Moderate (Class B)**	**Relatively High (Class C)**
Relatively Low (Class I)		**B-I**	
Moderate (Class II)			
Relatively High (Class III)			

Offer of Units at NAV based prices during Ongoing Offer

Name of the Mutual Fund	PGIM India Mutual Fund
Name of the Asset Management Company	PGIM India Asset Management Private Limited
Name of the Trustees	PGIM India Trustees Private Limited
Address of the entities	4th Floor, C Wing, Laxmi Towers, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400051
Website	www.pgimindiamf.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 (SID).

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

For details of PGIM India Mutual Fund, tax and legal issues and general information, investors are advised to refer to the Statement of Additional Information (SAI) at www.pgimindiamf.com

SAI is incorporated by reference in this SID (and is legally a part of the SID). For a free copy of the current SAI, please contact your nearest Investor Service Centre or log on to our website, www.pgimindiamf.com

The Scheme Information Document should be read in conjunction with the Statement of Additional Information and not in isolation.

This Scheme Information Document is dated January 05, 2024.

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HIGHLIGHTS / SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME

Scheme Name	PGIM India Ultra Short Duration Fund
Scheme Category	Ultra-Short Duration Fund
Scheme Code	PGIM/O/D/USD/03/07/0005
Investment objective	To provide liquidity and seek to generate returns by investing in a mix of short term debt and money market instruments. However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved. The Scheme does not guarantee/indicate any returns.
Liquidity	The Scheme offers Units for Subscription and Redemption at NAV based prices on all Business Days. Under normal circumstances the AMC shall dispatch the redemption proceeds within 3 business days from date of receipt of redemption request from the Unit holder. In case of exceptional circumstances prescribed by AMFI vide it's letter no. AMFI/35P/MEM-COR/74/2022-23 dated January 16, 2023, redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be transferred / dispatched to Unitholders within the time frame prescribed for such exceptional circumstances. Currently the Units of the Scheme are not proposed to be listed on any stock exchange
Benchmark	CRISIL Ultra Short Duration Debt B-I Index
Transparency / NAV Disclosure / Portfolio Disclosures	The NAV of the Scheme will be calculated and disclosed on all Business Days. The AMC shall update the NAVs on the website of the AMC (www.pgimindiamf.com) and of the Association of Mutual Funds in India-AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) before 11:00 p.m. on every Business Day. In case of any delay, the reasons for such delay would be explained to AMFI by the next Business Day. If the NAVs are not available before the commencement of Business Hours on the following Business day due to any reason, the Mutual Fund shall issue a press release giving reasons and explaining when the Mutual Fund would be able to publish the NAV. Investor may write to AMC for availing facility of receiving the latest NAVs through SMS. In case NAV of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF') units is not available by 9:30 p.m. of same Business Day, NAV declaration timing for Mutual Fund Schemes holding units of CDMDF shall be 10 a.m. on next business day instead of 11 p.m. on same Business Day. The AMC shall disclose portfolio (along with ISIN) in a user friendly & downloadable spreadsheet format, as on the last day of the month/half year for the scheme(s) on its website www.pgimindiamf.com and on the website of AMFI www.amfiindia.com within 10 days from the close of each month/half year. In case of unitholders whose email addresses are registered with PGIM India Mutual Fund, the AMC shall send via email both the monthly and half yearly statement of scheme portfolio within 10 days from the close of each month/half year respectively. The AMC shall publish an advertisement every half-year, in the all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi, disclosing the hosting of the half yearly statement of the schemes portfolio on the AMC's website www.pgimindiamf.com and on the website of AMFI (www.amfiindia.com). The AMC shall provide physical copy of the statement of scheme portfolio without any cost, on specific request received from a unitholder
Loads	**Entry Load:** Not Applicable **Exit Load:** For each purchase of units through Lumpsum / switch-in / Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) and Systematic Transfer Plan (STP), exit load will be as follows: Nil

Plans & Options	The Scheme offers two plans viz. Regular Plan and Direct Plan. Direct Plan is only for investors who purchase /subscribe Units in the Scheme directly with the Fund and is not available for investors who route their investments through a Distributor and is offered in accordance with paragraph 2.5 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023. Please refer SAI for Treatment of purchase/switch/ Systematic Investment Plans (SIPs)/ Systematic Transfer Plans (STPs) transactions received through distributors who are suspended temporarily or terminated permanently by AMFI. Each Plan has two Options, viz., Growth Option and Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) Option. IDCW Option has the following three facilities: i. Payout of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal option (IDCW- Payout); ii. Reinvestment of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal option (IDCW- Reinvestment); iii. Transfer of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal plan (IDCW- Transfer). **IDCW Reinvestment Frequency – :** Daily, Weekly & Monthly **IDCW Payout Frequency – :** Monthly **IDCW Transfer Frequency –:** Weekly & Monthly

IDCW Frequency	**Record Date**
Daily IDCW	All days for which NAV is declared by AMC
Weekly IDCW	Every Friday*
Monthly IDCW	Last Friday of the Month*

*If the record date is not a business day, the record date shall be the business day prior to the record date.

If distributor code is mentioned in application form but ‘Direct Plan’ is mentioned in the scheme name, the distributor code will be ignored and the application will be processed under ‘Direct Plan’ & in case neither distributor code nor “Direct” is indicated in the application form, the same will be treated as Direct Plan.

Please refer SAI for Treatment of purchase/switch/ Systematic Investment Plans (SIPs)/ Systematic Transfer Plans (STPs) transactions received through distributors who are suspended temporarily or terminated permanently by AMFI. The same are as under:-

1. During the period of suspension, no commission shall be accrued or payable to the distributor whose ARN is suspended. Besides, any unpaid commission as on the date of the suspension if any stand forfeited In other words, during the period of suspension, commission on the business canvassed prior to the date of suspension shall stand forfeited. The above rule shall apply irrespective of whether the suspended distributor is the main ARN holder or a sub- distributor.

2. All Purchase and Switch transactions post the date of suspension, including SIPs/STPs registered prior to the date of suspension and fresh SIP / STP registrations received under the ARN code of a suspended distributor during the period of suspension, shall be processed under Direct Plan and shall be continued under Direct Plan perpetually*, with a suitable intimation to the unitholder/s mentioning that the distributor has been suspended from doing mutual fund distribution.

*Note: If the AMC receives a written request / instruction from the unitholder/s to shift back to Regular Plan under the ARN of the distributor post the revocation of suspension of ARN, the same shall be honored.

3. All Purchase and Switch transactions including SIP/STP transactions received through the stock exchange platforms through a distributor whose ARN is suspended shall be processed under the Direct Plan.

4. All transactions received through un-empanelled distributors shall be processed under the Direct Plan.

5. In case where the ARN has been permanently terminated, the unitholders have the following options;
   a. Switch their existing investments under Regular Plan to Direct Plan (with capital gain tax implications); or
   b. continue their existing investments under Regular Plan under ARN to another distributor of their choice.

	The following shall be the treatment of applications under "Direct" / "Regular" Plans: <table><tr><th>Scenario</th><th>Distributor Code (ARN Code) mentioned by the Investor</th><th>Plan mentioned by the Investor</th><th>Default Plan</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Direct</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Regular</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Mentioned</td><td>Direct</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Direct</td><td>Not Mentioned</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Direct</td><td>Regular</td><td>Direct Plan</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>Mentioned</td><td>Regular</td><td>Regular Plan</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>Mentioned</td><td>Not Mentioned</td><td>Regular Plan</td></tr></table> In cases of wrong/ invalid/ incomplete ARN codes mentioned on the application form, the application shall be processed under Direct Plan. The AMC shall contact and obtain the correct ARN code within 30 calendar days of the receipt of the application form from the investor/ distributor. In case, the correct code is not received within 30 calendar days, the AMC shall reprocess the transaction under Direct Plan from the date of application without any exit load. **Default Option/Sub-option:** The investor must clearly specify his/her choice of Option/Sub-option in the application form, in the absence of which, the Default Option/Sub-option would be applicable and the application will be processed accordingly: **Default Option:** Growth Option (if the investor has not indicated choice between ‘Growth’ or ‘IDCW’ Options). **Default Frequency under IDCW Option:** Daily **Default Sub-option Under IDCW Option:** IDCW Reinvestment It must be distinctly understood that the actual declaration of IDCW and frequency thereof is at the sole discretion of Board of Directors of the Trustee Company. There is no assurance or guarantee to the Unit holders as to the rate of IDCW distribution nor that the IDCW will be paid regularly. If the amount of IDCW payable under the IDCW - Payout facility is Rs. 100/- or less, then the IDCW would be compulsorily reinvested in the same option of the Scheme. All plans/options under the Scheme shall have common portfolio.
Minimum Amount of Investment	**Initial Purchase –** Minimum of Rs. 5000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter. **Additional Purchase –** Minimum of Rs. 1000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/-thereafter. **Repurchase / Redemption Amount –** Minimum of Rs. 1000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter or account balance, whichever is lower.
Transaction charges	In accordance with paragraph 10.5 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023, the AMC/ Fund may deduct a Transaction Charge on per purchase / subscription of Rs. 10,000/- and above, as may be received from new investors (an investor who invests for the first time in any mutual fund schemes) and existing investors. Investors are requested to note that w.e.f. January 1, 2023, PGIM India has stopped deducting transaction charges for investments in Regular Plans, and consequently no transaction charges shall be deducted from the investment amount for transactions / applications received from the distributor (i.e. in Regular Plan) and full subscription amount will be invested in the Scheme.
Disclosure of Risk-o-Meter	The AMC will evaluate the Risk-o-Meter on a monthly basis and shall disclose the same along with the portfolio disclosure. Any change in the risk-o-meter will be communicated by way of Notice-cum-Addendum and by way of an email / SMS to the Unit holders of the Scheme.

PGIM India Mutual Fund

I. Introduction

A. RISK FACTORS

i) 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 their future prospects and returns.
- Save as otherwise provided in the Regulations, the Sponsor is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1,00,000/- made by it towards setting up the Fund.
- The aforesaid scheme is not guaranteed or assured return scheme.

ii) Scheme Specific Risk Factors

1. 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. The Investment Manager will endeavor 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 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 Sponsor 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.

2. Risk factors associated with Trading in Derivatives:

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.

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.

The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

The Fund may use derivative instruments like Interest Rate Swaps, Forward Rate Agreements or other derivative.

Credit Risk: The credit risk 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.

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.

Market risk: Derivatives carry the risk of adverse changes in the market price.

Floating Leg Risk : 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, which appears and is used.

In case of a received position in a 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.

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

3. **Risk Factors associated with Overseas Investment:**

— Subject to necessary approvals and within the investment objectives of the Scheme, the Scheme may invest in overseas markets which carry a risk on account of fluctuations in the foreign exchange rates, nature of securities market of the country, repatriation of capital due to exchange controls and political circumstances.

— It is the AMC’s belief that investment in Permitted Foreign Securities offers new investment and portfolio diversification opportunities into multi-market and multi-currency products. However, such investments also entail additional risks. Such investment opportunities may be pursued by the AMC provided they are considered appropriate in terms of the overall investment objectives of the Scheme. Since the Scheme would invest in Permitted Foreign Securities including but not limited to units/ securities issued by overseas mutual fund or unit trusts which are registered with the overseas regulator, there may not be readily available and widely accepted benchmarks to measure performance of the Scheme. To manage risks associated with foreign currency and interest rate exposure, the Scheme may use derivatives in accordance with conditions as may be stipulated by SEBI/RBI from time to time.

— Offshore investments will be made subject to any/all approvals, conditions thereof as may be stipulated by SEBI/RBI and provided such investments do not result in expenses to the Scheme in excess of the ceiling on expenses prescribed by and consistent with costs and expenses attendant to international investing.

— To the extent that the assets of the Scheme will be invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the Indian Rupee equivalent of the net assets, distributions and income may be adversely affected by changes in the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the Indian Rupee. The repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls or political circumstances as well as the application to it of other restrictions on investment. Due to time zone differences, NAV of investee scheme in such cases may not be available for the same day.

— The investment limit in foreign securities currently applicable to Mutual Fund as per paragraph 12.19 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated May 19, 2023 read in lines with SEBI's Circulars SEBI/IMD/CIR No.2/122577/08 dated April 8, 2008, SEBI/HO/IMD/DF3/CIR/P/2020/225 dated November 5, 2020, if overall limit for the Mutual Fund in overseas securities reaches USD 1 billion or the overall limit for Mutual Fund Industry in overseas securities reaches USD 7 billion, then Mutual Fund will not be able to invest in overseas securities / will not be able to do incremental overseas investment, unless such limit is increased or further directions is received from SEBI or RBI in this regard. It may be noted that the cap of USD 1 billion will be monitored and enforced at the Mutual Fund level and not at the individual scheme level.

4. Risk envisaged and mitigation measures for repo transactions in corporate bonds:

- **Counterparty Risks** - Risks could arise if the Counterparty does not return the security (in a borrowing transaction) as contracted or pay interest (lending transaction) on the due date. This risk is largely mitigated, as the choice of counterparties is 'restricted' and their credit ratings and overall credit risk levels are taken into account before entering into such transactions.

- **Settlement Risks** - Operational risks are lower as such trades are settled on a DVP (Delivery versus Payment – Safe settlement) basis. The trades are settled on a bilateral basis in the OTC segment.

- **Collateral / Credit Risk** - In the event of the scheme being unable to pay back the money to the Counterparty as contracted, the counter party may dispose of the assets (as they have sufficient margin) and the net proceeds if any after such disposal may be refunded to the scheme. The value of the collateral will be monitored on a daily basis and shortfalls if any will lead to demand on the counterparty to top up collateral. In ability to comply with top up requests could lead to liquidation of security / collateral and an early / premature termination of the agreement.

5. Risk Factors specific to investments in Securitised Instruments:

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 similarly rated asset classes.

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.

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.

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".

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.

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.

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.

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.

Investment exposure of the Fund with reference to Securitised Debt:

The Fund will predominantly invest only in those securitization issuances which have AAA rating indicating the highest level of safety from credit risk point of view at the time of making an investment. The Fund will not invest in foreign securitised debt.

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

The Fund does not propose to limit its exposure to only one asset class or to have asset class based sub-limits as it will primarily look towards the AAA rating of the offering.

6. Risks associated with segregated portfolio

- Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer.
- Security comprising of segregated portfolio may not realise any value
- Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV.

7. Risks associated with investing in Tri-Party Repo through CCIL (TREPS)

The mutual fund is a member of securities segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement of the Clearing Corporation of India (CCIL). All transactions of the mutual fund in government securities and in Tri-party Repo trades are settled centrally through the infrastructure and settlement systems provided by CCIL; thus reducing the settlement and counterparty risks considerably for transactions in the said segments. CCIL maintains prefunded resources in all the clearing segments to cover potential losses arising from the default member. In the event of a clearing member failing to honor his settlement obligations, the default Fund is utilized to complete the settlement. The sequence in which the above resources are used is known as the “Default Waterfall”. As per the waterfall mechanism, after the defaulter’s margins and the defaulter’s contribution to the default fund have been appropriated, CCIL’s contribution is used to meet the losses. Post utilization of CCIL’s contribution if there is a residual loss, it is appropriated from the default fund contributions of the non-defaulting members. Thus the scheme is subject to risk of the initial margin and default fund contribution being invoked in the event of failure of any settlement obligations. In addition, the fund contribution is allowed to be used to meet the residual loss in case of default by the other clearing member (the defaulting member).

8. Risk associated with Securities Lending & Short Selling

- Purchasing a security entails the risk of the security price going down. Short selling of securities (i.e. sale of securities without owning them) entails the risk of the security price going up there by decreasing the profitability of the short position. Short selling is subject to risks related to fluctuations in market price, and settlement/liquidity risks. If required by the Regulations, short selling may entail margin money to be deposited with the clearing house and daily mark to market of the prices and margins. This may impact fund pricing and may induce liquidity risks if the fund is not able to provide adequate margins to the clearing house. Failure to meet margin requirements may result in penalties being imposed by the exchanges and clearing house.

- Engaging in securities lending is subject to risks related to fluctuations in collateral value and settlement/liquidity and counter party risks. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of the failure of another party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure to comply can result in the possible loss of rights in the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of any corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The Mutual Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities and this can lead to temporary illiquidity and in turn cannot protect from the falling market price of the said security.

9. Risks associated with Securities Lending and Borrowing (SLB)

- Securities Lending is lending of securities through an approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. The risks in security lending consist of the failure of intermediary / counterparty, to comply with the terms of agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the scheme and the intermediary / counterparty. Such failure to comply can result in the possible loss of rights in the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of any corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities deposited with the approved intermediary. The scheme may not be able to sell lent out securities, which can lead to temporary illiquidity & loss of opportunity.

10. Risks factors associated with processing of transaction through Stock Exchange Mechanism:

- The trading mechanism introduced by the stock exchange(s) is configured to accept and process transactions for mutual fund units in both Physical and Demat Form. The allotment and/or redemption of Units through NSE and/or BSE or any other recognised stock exchange(s), on any Business Day will depend upon the modalities of processing viz. collection of application form, order processing/settlement, etc. upon which the Fund has no control. Moreover, transactions conducted through the stock exchange mechanism shall be governed by the operating guidelines and directives issued by respective recognized stock exchange(s).

11. Risk on Right to limit redemption:

- Subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee Company and immediate intimation to SEBI, a restriction on redemptions may be imposed by the Scheme under certain exceptional circumstances, which the AMC / Trustee believe that may lead to a systemic crisis or event that constrict liquidity of most securities or the efficient functioning of markets. Please refer to the paragraph "Right to Limit Redemptions" for further details.

12. Backstop facility in form of investment in Corporate Debt Market Development Fund (CDMDF):

- CDMDF is set up as a scheme of the Trust registered as an Alternative Investment Fund ('AIF') in accordance with the SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012 ("AIF Regulations"). The objective of the CDMDF is to help to develop the corporate debt market by providing backstop facility to instill confidence amongst the market participants in the corporate debt/bond market during times of market dislocation and to enhance the secondary market liquidity. In times of market dislocation, CDMDF shall purchase and hold eligible corporate debt securities from the participating investors (i.e., specified debt-oriented MF schemes to begin with) and sell as markets recover. The CDMDF will thus act as a key enabler for facilitating liquidity in the corporate debt market and to respond quickly in times of market dislocation. The trigger and period for which the backstop facility will be open shall be as decided by SEBI. Thus this backstop facility will help fund managers of the aforementioned Schemes to better generate liquidity during market dislocation to help the schemes fulfill liquidity obligations under stress situation.

  In accordance with the requirement of regulation 43A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/PoD2/P/CIR/2023/129 dated July 27, 2023 on Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes in units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund, the aforementioned schemes shall invest 25 bps of its AUM as on December 31, 2022 in the units of the Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF'). An incremental contribution to CDMDF shall be made every six months to ensure 25 bps of scheme AUM is invested in units of CDMDF. However, if AUM decreases there shall be no return or redemption from CDMDF. Contribution made to CDMDF, including the appreciations on the same, if any, shall be locked-in till winding up of the CDMDF.

  We would further like to bring to the notice of the investors that investments in CDMDF units shall not be considered as violation while considering maturity restriction as applicable for various purposes (including applicable Investment limits) and the calculations of Potential Risk Class (PRC) Matrix, Risk-o-meter, Stress testing and Duration for various purposes shall be done after excluding investments in units of CDMDF.

  Investors are requested to read details disclosure on investment of the schemes in the CDMDF as listed in sub- section "C. How will the Scheme allocate its assets? And sub-section D. Where will the Scheme Invest" in Section "Section II- Information about the scheme.

Risk Mitigation Measures by AMC: The Fund by utilizing a holistic risk management strategy will endeavor to manage risks associated with investing in debt markets. The risk control process involves identifying & measuring the risk through various risk measurement tools.

The Fund has identified following risks of investing in debt and designed risk management strategies, which are embedded in the investment process to manage such risks.

Nature of Risk	Risk Mitigation Measures by AMC
For making investments in Fixed Income and Money Market Instruments	
Credit Risk: Debt securities are subject to the risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligations.	The fund has a rigorous credit research process. The credit team analyses and approves each issuer before investment by the scheme. There is a regulatory and internal cap on exposure to each issuer. This ensures a diversified portfolio and reduced credit risk in the portfolio.
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.	The scheme is envisaged to be actively managed portfolios. The liquidity and volatility of a security are important criteria in security selection process. This ensures that liquidity risk is minimized.
Investing in unrated securities: Lower rated or unrated securities are more likely to react to developments affecting the market and the credit risk than the 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 scheme has a rigorous credit research process and as such all investments, rated or unrated, are analyzed and approved by the credit team before investment by the scheme. Further there is a regulatory and internal cap on exposure to unrated issuers, limiting exposure to unrated securities.
Settlement Risk: 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 AMC has well laid out processes and systems, which mitigate operational risks attached with the settlement process.
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.	Reinvestment risk is an inherent feature of the portfolio management process. It may be managed, to a certain extent, by seeking to invest in securities with relatively low intermittent cash flows.

Risk Management and Liquidity Management tools:

Liquidity Risk Management of Open ended Debt Schemes is managed using various tools which can be identified as Stress Testing, Liquidity Risk considering Investor behaviour and Asset Liability Mismatch Stress tests (using methods provided by AMFI) monitor the Annualised impact on NAV while considering rise in yields for a given credit rating, type of security, etc, in respective matrices for the relevant duration bucket whereas the investor behaviour and redemption trends are monitored in accordance with the percentage of liquid assets in a portfolio while monitoring the Asset Liability mismatch.

An indicative list of liquidity management tools is as under:

Liquidity Management Tool	Brief Description
Potential Risk Matrix	As provided in paragraph 17.5 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023 on Potential Risk Class Matrix (PRC) for debt schemes and various other circulars issued thereon, the scheme shall maintain its portfolio in line with the defined PRC position i.e maximum risk that a scheme will run as per design and a measurement of that risk on a regular basis in case of any breaches, remedial actions shall be in line with the requirement of the aforesaid circular.
Risk -o- meter	As provided in paragraph 17.4 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023 on Product Labelling in mutual Fund schemes, Risk-o-meter and various other circulars issue thereon, the scheme shall calculate and disclose the current risk level based on its portfolio construct.
Liquidity Risk Management (LRM)	As provided in AMFI Best Practice Guidelines circular dated July 24, 2021 on Prudential norms for Liquidity Risk Management for Open ended Debt schemes (except Overnight Fund, Gilt Fund and Gilt Fund with 10-year constant duration) and various other circulars issued thereon, defines liquidity risk (Liquidity Ratio-Redemption at Risk (LRaR) and Liquidity Ratio- Conditional Redemption at Risk (LRCRaR) arising from the liability side of the scheme and shall maintain these on each day of eligible assets by the scheme. However, to meet redemptions, the scheme may have to periodically dip into their liquid assets which may

	result in the liquidity ratio dropping below the required levels on those days. The scheme shall ensure to take remedial actions in line with the requirements of the aforementioned circular. Also, back testing analysis is performed which involves capturing actual outflow for each scheme and comparing the same with minimum LRaR and LCRaR required to be maintained by the scheme.
Stress Testing Circular	Stress Testing of Interest Rate, Credit and Liquidity Risk at an aggregate portfolio level in terms of its impact on NAV is performed in line with AMFI Best practice circular dated October 12, 2022 and various other circular issued thereon.
Risk Management Framework	As provided in Risk Management Framework circular, the schemes calculates ALM requirement which addresses potential liquidity requirement over a 90-day period and maintains relevant asset side liquidity. Remedial actions, if any required to be taken are based on directions of the Investment Committee.
Swing Pricing Circular	In case of severe liquidity stress at an AMC level or a severe dysfunction at market level, the Swing Pricing guidelines get triggered which offers the contingency plan in case all else fails.

B. REQUIREMENT OF MINIMUM INVESTORS IN THE SCHEME:

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. These two conditions shall be complied with, in each subsequent calendar quarter on an average basis, as specified by SEBI. In case of non-fulfillment of the condition of 20 investors in a calendar quarter, the provisions of Regulation 39(2)(c) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations shall become applicable automatically without any reference from SEBI and accordingly the Scheme shall be wound up and the units would be redeemed at applicable NAV. If there is a breach of the 25% limit by any investor over the quarter, a rebalancing period of one month would be allowed and thereafter the investor who is in breach of the rule shall be given 15 days' notice to redeem his exposure over the 25% limit. Failure on the part of the said investor to redeem his exposure over the 25% limit within the aforesaid 15 days would lead to automatic redemption by the Mutual Fund on the applicable Net Asset Value on the 15th day of the notice period. The Fund shall adhere to the requirements prescribed by SEBI from time to time in this regard.

C. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Prospective investors should study this Scheme Information Document and Statement of Additional Information carefully in its entirety and should not construe the contents hereof as advise relating to legal, taxation, financial, investment or any other matters and are advised to consult their legal, tax, financial and other professional advisors to determine possible legal, tax, financial or other considerations of subscribing to or redeeming units, before making a decision to invest / redeem / hold Units.

- Neither this Scheme Information Document, the Statement of Additional Information nor the Mutual Fund have been registered in any jurisdiction outside India. The distribution of this Scheme Information Document (SID) in certain jurisdictions may be restricted or totally prohibited and accordingly, persons who come into possession of this Scheme Information Document are required to inform themselves about, and to observe, any such restrictions and or legal compliance requirements. No persons receiving a copy of this SID or Key Information Memorandum and 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 such an invitation could lawfully be made to them in the relevant jurisdiction and such application form could lawfully be used without compliance of any registration or other legal requirements.

- This is not an offer for sale, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, in the United States or to any "US Person" of any Units of the Scheme. "US Person" includes a natural person, residing in the United States or any entity organized or incorporated under the laws of the United States. US Citizens living abroad may also be deemed "US Persons" under certain rules. The Scheme offered hereunder has not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 as amended (the "Securities Act"), for offer or sale as part of its distribution and the Fund or the AMC have not been and will not be registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940. This does not constitute, and should not be construed as, "general solicitation or general advertising" as defined under Regulation D of the Securities Act, or "directed selling efforts" under Regulation S of the Securities Act.

  The AMC has certain reporting obligations under U.S. tax laws in respect of investments by and payments to US based clients of the India operation. The AMC is also obligated to withhold US tax under US tax laws, if the AMC has made any payment / distributions to US clients who do not have or who have not provided their US taxpayer ID, and also report all payments to US clients on a (US) Form 1099. Thus, notwithstanding what is stated in the foregoing paragraph, if any US based NRI or PIO invests in any schemes of the Mutual Fund, such investor shall be required to fill in and sign the prescribed Form W-9 (including US taxpayer ID/Social Security Number), if he/she is a US citizen or US resident to avoid U.S. tax withholding, if required, at the time of any payments; and if such an investor is a not a US citizen or resident, he/she shall be required fill in and sign the prescribed Form W-8. The respective forms are available at http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/fw9.pdf and http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/iw8ben.pdf

- The AMC, Trustee or the Mutual Fund have not authorized any person to issue any advertisement or to give any information or to make any representations, either oral or written, other than that contained in this Scheme Information Document or the Statement of Additional Information or as is provided by the AMC in connection with this offering. Prospective investors are advised not to rely upon any information or representation not incorporated in the Scheme Information Document or Statement of Additional Information or provided by the AMC as having been authorized by the Mutual Fund, the AMC or the Trustee. Any subscription, purchase or sale made by any person on the basis of statements or representations which are not contained in this SID or which are inconsistent with the information contained herein shall be solely at the risk of the investor.

- Investment decisions made by the Investment Manager may not always be profitable.
- Pursuant to the provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and U.S. Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) laws and regulations, if after due diligence, the AMC believes that any transaction is suspicious in nature as regards money laundering, on failure to provide required documentation, information, etc. by the investor, the AMC shall have absolute discretion to report such suspicious transactions to Financial Intelligence Unit – India (FIU-IND and / or to freeze the Units under folios of the investor(s), reject any application(s) / allotment of Units.
- The Mutual Fund may disclose details of the investor's account and transactions there under to those intermediaries whose stamp appears on the application form. In addition, the Mutual Fund may disclose such details to the bankers, as may be necessary for the purpose of effecting payments to the investor. The Fund may also disclose such details to regulatory and statutory authorities/bodies as may be required or necessary.
- The AMC may freeze/lock the folio(s) of unitholder(s) for further transactions or reject any applications for subscription or redemption of units pursuant to receipt of orders/instructions/directions issued by any Governmental, judicial, quasi-judicial or other similar authority, including orders restricting the unitholder(s) from dealing in securities or for attachment of units held by such unitholder(s).
- The tax benefits described in this Scheme Information Document and Statement of Additional Information are as available under the present taxation laws and are available subject to relevant conditions. The information given is included only for general purpose and is based on advise received by the AMC regarding the law and practice currently in force in India as on the date of this Scheme Information Document and the Unit holders should be aware that the relevant fiscal rules or their interpretation may change. As is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position or the proposed tax position prevailing at the time of an investment in the Scheme will endure indefinitely. In view of the individual nature of tax consequences, each Unit holder is advised to consult his / her own professional tax advisor.
- Any dispute arising out of the Scheme shall be subject to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the Courts in India. Statements in this SID are, except where otherwise stated, based on the law, practice currently in force in India and are subject to changes therein.
- The AMC is also registered as a Portfolio Manager with SEBI under the SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 1993 [as repealed and superseded by SEBI (Portfolio Managers) Regulations, 2020] vide registration no. INP000006952 and the certificate of registration is valid unless it is suspended or cancelled by SEBI. The AMC shares investment research facility and certain employees between the mutual fund and portfolio management services activities. SEBI has vide its letter no. OW/3468/2013 dated February 08, 2013, accorded it's no objection to the AMC for sharing the investment research facility and certain employees between the mutual fund and portfolio management activities of the AMC. The AMC has proper systems and controls in place to ensure that there is no conflict of interest between the activity of managing the schemes of PGIM India Mutual Fund and the activity of portfolio management services.
- The AMC is also providing non-binding investment advisory services to Foreign Portfolio Investors which are appropriately regulated broad based funds investing in India ('Offshore Funds') as permitted under Regulation 24(b) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. SEBI had vide its email dated February 01, 2023, accorded it's no objection to the AMC, for providing management and advisory services to Foreign Portfolio Investors. The AMC has proper systems and controls in place to ensure that (a) there is no conflict of interest between the activities of managing the schemes of the Fund and other activities of the AMC (b) there exists a system to prohibit access to insider information of various activities, as envisaged under SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996; and (c) interest of the unit holders of the schemes of the Fund are protected at all times.
- The AMC will also act as the investment manager for PGIM India Alternative Investment Fund ("AIF Fund"), which is formed as a trust and has received registration as a Category III Alternative Investment Fund from SEBI vide Registration No. IN/AIF3/ 18-19/0615.

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

D. DEFINITIONS

AMC or Asset Management Company or Investment Manager	PGIM India Asset Management Private Limited, incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and approved by SEBI to act as the Asset Management Company for the scheme(s) of PGIM India Mutual Fund.
Applicable NAV	NAV applicable for Purchase or Redemption or Switching of Units based on the time of the Business Day on which the application is time stamped and relevant cut-off times on which the application is accepted at Official Point of Acceptance of Transaction.
ASBA	Application Supported by Blocked Amount
Book Closure	The period during which the Asset Management Company would temporarily suspend sale, redemption and switching of Units.
Business Day	A day other than:- i) Saturday and Sunday; or ii) A day on which the banks in Mumbai and / or RBI are closed for business / clearing; or iii) A day on which the National Stock Exchange of India Limited and / or the Stock Exchange, Mumbai are closed; or iv) A day which is a public and / or bank holiday at an Investor Service Centre (ISC)/Official Point of Acceptance (OPA) where the application is received; or v) A day on which subscription / redemption / switching of Units is suspended by the AMC; or vi) A day on which normal business cannot be transacted due to storms, floods, bandhs, terrorist attack, strikes or such other events as the AMC may specify from time to time. 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.
Business Hours	9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. on all Business Day(s) or such other time as may be applicable from time to time.
Cash Equivalent	Cash equivalent shall consist of the following securities having residual maturity of less than 91 days: a. Government Securities; b. T-Bills; c. Repo on Government Securities.
Cut-off timing	In respect of subscriptions, redemptions and switches received by the Scheme, it means the outer limit of timings within a Business Day which are relevant for determination of the NAV / related prices to be applied for a transaction.
Custodian	A person who has been granted a certificate of registration to carry on the business of custodian of securities under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Custodian of Securities) Regulations 1996, which for the time being is Standard Chartered Bank
Depository	Depository as defined in the SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018..
Derivative	Means:- (i) a security derived from a debt instrument, share, loan whether secured or unsecured, risk instrument or contract for differences or any other form of security; or (ii) a contract which derives its value from the prices, or index of prices, or underlying securities.
Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal / IDCW	Income distributed by the Mutual Fund on the Units.
First Time Mutual Fund Investor	An investor who invests for the first time ever in any mutual fund either by way of Subscription or via Systematic Investment Plan.

Foreign Portfolio Investor (FPI)	Means a person who satisfies the eligibility criteria prescribed under regulation 4 of SEBI (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014 and has been registered under Chapter II of these regulations, which shall be deemed to be an intermediary in terms of the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992. Provided that any foreign institutional investor or qualified foreign investor who holds a valid certificate of registration shall be deemed to be a foreign portfolio investor till the expiry of the block of three years for which fees have been paid as per the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Institutional Investors) Regulations, 1995.
Foreign Securities	American Depository Receipt (ADR)s / Global Depository Receipt (GDR)s issued by Indian or Foreign companies, Equity of overseas companies listed on recognized stock exchanges overseas, Initial Public Offer (IPO) and Follow on Public Offerings (FPO) for listing at recognized stock exchanges overseas, Foreign debt securities in the countries with fully convertible currencies, with rating not below investment grade by accredited/registered credit rating agencies, Money market instruments rated not below investment grade, Government securities where the countries are rated not below investment grade, Derivatives traded on recognized stock exchanges overseas only for hedging and portfolio balancing with underlying as securities, Short term deposits with banks overseas where the issuer is rated not below investment grade, units/securities issued by overseas mutual funds registered with overseas regulators and investing in aforesaid securities or Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) listed in recognized stock exchanges overseas, unlisted overseas securities (not exceeding 10% of their net assets) or such other security / instrument as stipulated by SEBI/RBI / other Regulatory Authority from time to time.
Gilts or Government Securities	Securities created and issued by the Central Government and/ or a State Government (including Treasury Bills) or Government Securities as defined in the Public Debt Act, 1944, as amended or re-enacted from time to time.
GOI	Government of India.
Holiday	The day(s) on which the banks (including the Reserve Bank of India) are closed for business or clearing in Mumbai or their functioning is affected due to a strike / “Bandh” call made at any part of the country or due to any other reason.
IMA	The Investment Management Agreement dated July 30, 2009 entered into between PGIM India Trustees Private Limited and PGIM India Asset Management Private Limited , as amended from time to time.
ISC	The offices of the AMC and/or the RTA or such other Centres/offices, which are designated as Investor Service Centre by the AMC from time to time.
Load	In the case of Redemption / Switch out of a Unit, the amount deducted from the Applicable NAV on the Redemption/ Switch out (Exit Load) and in the case of Sale / Switch in of a Unit, amount to be paid by the investor on the Sale / Switch in of a Unit (Entry Load) in addition to the Applicable NAV.
Money Market Instruments	Includes Commercial Papers, Commercial Bills, Treasury Bills, Government Securities having an unexpired maturity upto one year, Call or Notice Money, Certificate of Deposit, Usance Bills and any other like instruments as specified by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time.
Mutual Fund or the Fund	PGIM India Mutual Fund, a trust set up under the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 and registered with SEBI under Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.
Net Asset Value or NAV	Net Asset Value per Unit of the Scheme, calculated in the manner described in this Scheme Information Document or as may be prescribed by the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time.
NRI	Non - Resident Indian or a Person of Indian Origin residing outside India as per the meaning assigned to the term under Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) Regulations, 2000 framed by Reserve Bank of India under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999).
OPA	Official Points of Acceptance, as specified by the AMC from time to time where application for all financial transactions (i.e., Subscription / Redemption / Switch) and non-financial transactions will be accepted on ongoing basis.
Person of Indian Origin or PIO	A citizen of any country other than Bangladesh or Pakistan, if (a) he at any time held an Indian passport; or (b) he or either of his parents or any of his grandparents was a citizen of India by virtue of Constitution of India or the Citizenship Act, 1955 (57 of 1955); or (c) the person is a spouse of an Indian citizen or person referred to in sub-clause (a) or (b).

Rating	An opinion regarding securities, expressed in the form of standard symbols or in any other standardized manner, assigned by a credit rating agency and used by the issuer of such securities, to comply with any requirement of the SEBI (Credit Rating Agencies) Regulations, 1999.
RBI	Reserve Bank of India, established under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
Record Date	Record date is the date which is considered for the purpose of determining the eligibility of the investors whose names appear in the Scheme's Unitholders' register for receiving IDCW in accordance with SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.
Redemption / Repurchase	Redemption of Units of the Scheme in accordance with the Regulations.
Registrar, Registrar & Transfer Agent, RTA,	KFIN Technologies Limited, currently acting as registrar to the Scheme(s) of PGIM India Mutual Fund, or any other Registrar appointed by the AMC from time to time.
Regulatory Agency	GOI, SEBI, RBI, Income Tax Department or any other statutory authority or agency entitled to issue or give any directions, instructions or guidelines to the Mutual Fund.
Statement of Additional Information or SAI	The document containing details of PGIM India Mutual Fund, its constitution, and certain tax, legal and general information. SAI is legally a part of the Scheme Information Document.
Sale / Subscription	Sale of Units to consequent upon subscription by an investor under the Scheme.
Scheme	PGIM India Ultra Short Duration Fund
Scheme Information Document or SID	This document issued by PGIM India Mutual Fund offering for subscription of units of PGIM India Ultra Short Duration Fund read with any addendum which may be issued by the Mutual Fund from time to time.
SEBI	Securities and Exchange Board of India, established under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.
SEBI (MF) Regulations or Regulations	Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, as amended from time to time
Short Selling	Selling a stock which the seller does not own at the time of the trade.
Sponsor	Prudential Financial, Inc. (PFI)* of U.S.A *PFI is not affiliated in any manner with Prudential plc, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom or with Prudential Assurance Company, a subsidiary of M&G plc, incorporated in the United Kingdom.
Switch	Purchase/allotment of Unit(s) in any scheme of the Mutual Fund against Redemption of Unit(s) in another scheme of the Mutual Fund.
Stock Lending	Lending of securities to another person or entity for a fixed period of time, at a negotiated compensation in order to enhance returns of the portfolio.
Systematic Investment Plan or SIP	An investment plan enabling investors to save and invest in the Scheme on a recurrent basis for a specified period at predetermined intervals.
Systematic Transfer Plan or STP	An investment plan enabling Unitholders to transfer specified amounts from one scheme of PGIM India Mutual Fund to another on a recurrent basis for a specified period at predetermined intervals by providing a single / standing instruction.
Systematic Withdrawal Plan or SWP	A plan enabling Unitholders to withdraw / redeem fixed amounts from the Scheme on a recurrent basis for a specified period at predetermined intervals by providing a single / standing instruction.
Trust Deed	The Trust Deed dated July 28, 2009 establishing an irrevocable trust, named "PGIM India Mutual Fund", as amended by the first Deed of Amendment dated April 20, 2010, by the second Deed of Amendment dated

	September 18, 2015 and a Third Deed of Amendment Dated August 02, 2019 thereto, executed by and between the Sponsor /settler and the Trustee.
Trustee or Trustee Company	PGIM India Trustees Private Limited, incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and appointed by the Settlor / Sponsor to act as the trustee to the Schemes of "PGIM India Mutual Fund".
Unit	The interest of the Unit holder which consists of each Unit representing one undivided share in the assets of the Scheme.
Unit holder	A person holding Units in the Fund.

INTERPRETATION

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

a. All references to the masculine shall include the feminine and all references to the singular shall include the plural and vice versa.

b. All references to "Dollars" or "$" or USD refer to Dollars of United States of America and "Rs." or INR refer to Indian Rupees. A "Crore" means "ten million" and a "lakh" means a "hundred thousand".

c. All references to timings relate to Indian Standard Time (IST).

d. References to a day are to a calendar day, including a non Business Day.

E. DUE DILIGENCE BY THE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

It is confirmed that:

(i) The 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 and 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 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.

Signature **:** Sd/-

Name **:** Sandeep Kamath

Designation **:** Head – Compliance & Legal

Place: Mumbai

Date: January 05, 2024

II. **Information about the Scheme**

A. NAME AND TYPE OF THE SCHEME

PGIM India Ultra Short Duration Fund (An open ended ultra-short term debt scheme investing in instruments such that the Macaulay duration of the portfolio is between 3 months to 6 months. A relatively low interest rate risk and moderate credit risk scheme.) (Please refer page no. 18 for concept of Macaulay duration)

B. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME

To provide liquidity and seek to generate returns by investing in a mix of short term debt and money market instruments. However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved. The Scheme does not guarantee/indicate any returns.

C. HOW WILL THE SCHEME ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?

The asset allocation in the Scheme under normal circumstances will be as follows:

Instruments	**Indicative allocations (% of total assets)**		**Risk Profile**
	Minimum	**Maximum**	
Debt and Money Market Instruments including Government securities	0%	100%	Low to Medium

The Macaulay Duration of the portfolio will be maintained between 3 months to 6 months.

In accordance with paragraph 4.6 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated May 19, 2023, the scheme shall hold at least 10% of its net assets in liquid assets or liquidity in terms of AMFI Best Practices Circular, whichever is higher. In case the exposure in such liquid assets / securities falls below the threshold mandated above, the AMC shall ensure compliance with the above requirement before making any further investment.

The Scheme may invest up to 50% of net assets in securitized debt.

If the Scheme decides to invest in foreign debt securities, such investments will not exceed 25% of the net assets of the Scheme.

The Scheme may also invest in derivatives instruments to the extent of 50% of the Net Assets as permitted vide SEBI Circular no. DNPD/Cir 29/2005 dated September 14, 2005 and DNPD/Cir-30/2006 dated January 20, 2006, SEBI circular No. SEBI/DNPD/Cir-31/2006 dated September 22, 2006 read in line with paragraph 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023. The Scheme may use 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 and RBI from time to time.

The Scheme will not engage in scrip lending.

The Scheme may invest in repo of corporate debt securities in accordance with paragraphs 12.28 and 12.18 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds dated May 19, 2023. The Scheme may invest in Credit Default Swaps (CDS) in accordance with paragraph 12.28 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds dated May 19, 2023..

The Scheme may also invest in units of debt and liquid mutual fund schemes.

Pending deployment of funds of the Scheme in securities in terms of the investment objective of the Scheme the AMC may park the funds of the Scheme in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks, subject to the guidelines prescribed under paragraph 12.16 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023, as amended from time to time.

In terms of paragraph 1.14.1.2(b) and 2.9 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated May 19, 2023, the tentative portfolio break-up of Equity, Debt, Money Market Instruments, other permitted securities and such other securities as may be permitted by the Board from time to time with minimum and maximum asset allocation, while retaining the option to alter the asset allocation for a short term period on defensive considerations. The deviations, if any, will be rebalanced within 30 calendar days.

The cumulative gross exposure through debt, money market instruments, derivative positions (including fixed income derivatives), repo transactions and credit default swaps in corporate debt securities, other permitted securities/assets and such other securities/assets as may be permitted by the Board from time to time should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme.

Subject to the Regulations, the asset allocation pattern indicated above for the Scheme may change from time to time, keeping in view market conditions, market opportunities, applicable regulations and political and economic factors. It must be clearly understood that the percentages stated above may vary depending upon the perception of the Investment Manager, the intention being at all times to seek to protect the interests of the Unitholders, and meet the objective of the relevant Scheme. Such changes in the investment pattern will be for short term and defensive considerations.

In accordance with paragraph 1.14.1.2(b) and 2.9 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023, in case of deviation from the mandated asset allocation due to passive breaches (occurrence of instances not arising out of omission and commission of AMCs), the portfolio would be rebalanced within 30 business days from the date of deviation. Where the portfolio is not rebalanced within 30 business days, justification for the same shall be placed before the Investment Committee and reasons for the same shall be recorded in writing. The Investment Committee, if so desires, can extend the timelines up to sixty (60) business days from the date of completion of mandated rebalancing period. However, at all times, the portfolio will adhere to the overall investment objective of the scheme:

In case the portfolio of schemes is not rebalanced within the aforementioned mandated plus extended timelines, AMCs shall:
i. not be permitted to launch any new scheme till the time the portfolio is rebalanced.
ii. not to levy exit load, if any, on the investors exiting such scheme(s)

Investment in the units of CDMDF:

In accordance with the requirement of regulation 43A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/PoD2/P/CIR/2023/129 dated July 27, 2023 on Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes and AMCs in units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund, scheme shall invest 25 bps of its AUM as on December 31, 2022 in the units of the Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF') within 10 working days from the request of CDMDF. Further, an incremental contribution to CDMDF shall be made every six months within 10 working days from the end of half year starting from December 2023 to ensure 25 bps of scheme AUM is invested in units of CDMDF.

However, if AUM decreases there shall be no return or redemption from CDMDF. Contribution made to CDMDF, including the appreciations on the same, if any, shall be locked-in till winding up of the CDMDF.

However, in case of winding up of contributing Scheme, inter-scheme transfers within the same Mutual Fund or across Mutual Funds may be undertaken. Further, investments in CDMDF units shall not be considered as violation while considering maturity restriction as applicable for various purposes (including applicable Investment limits) and the calculations of Potential Risk Class (PRC) Matrix, Risk-o-meter, Stress testing and Duration for various purposes shall be done after excluding investments in units of CDMDF.

Definition of Macaulay Duration:

The Macaulay duration is the weighted average term to maturity of the cash flows from a bond. The weight of each cash flow is determined by dividing the present value of the cash flow by the price.

Macaulay duration can be calculated:

$$\text{Macaulay Duration} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{n} \frac{t * C}{(1+y)^t} + \frac{n * M}{(1+y)^n}}{\text{Current Bond Price}}$$

Where:

- t = respective time period
- C = periodic coupon payment
- y = periodic yield
- n = total number of periods
- M = maturity value
- Current Bond Price = Present value of cash flows

D. WHERE WILL THE SCHEME INVEST?

Subject to the Regulations and other prevailing laws as applicable, the corpus of the Scheme can be invested in any (but not exclusively) of the following securities:

1) 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)
2) Securities guaranteed by the Central and State Governments (including but not limited to coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills)
3) Debt securities issued by domestic Government agencies and statutory bodies, which may or may not carry a Central/State Government guarantee.
4) Corporate debt securities (of both public and private sector undertakings)
5) Securities issued by banks (both public and private sector) as permitted by SEBI from time to time and development financial institutions
6) Money market instruments permitted by SEBI, having maturities of up to one year, or in alternative investment for the call money market.
7) Certificate of Deposits (CDs)
8) Commercial Paper (CPs)
9) Tri – Party Repo (TREPs)
10) The non-convertible part of convertible securities
11) Any other 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.
12) Derivative instruments like Interest Rate Swaps, Forward Rate Agreements, Stock / Index Futures, Stock / Index Options and such other derivative instruments permitted by SEBI.
13) Any overseas debt instrument, as permitted by regulations.

14) Any other permitted overseas securities/ instruments that may be available from time to time. Investment in Foreign Securities shall be in accordance with the guidelines issued by SEBI from time to time.
15) Schemes managed by the AMC or the schemes launched by SEBI registered Mutual Funds, provided it is in conformity to the investment objectives of the Scheme and in terms of the prevailing Regulations.
16) Any other instruments, as may be permitted by RBI / SEBI / such other Regulatory Authority, from time to time, subject to Regulatory approval.

The securities mentioned above could be listed or permitted unlisted, privately placed, secured or unsecured, rated or un-rated and of any maturity, as enabled under SEBI Regulations/ circulars/ RBI. The securities may be acquired from primary market / initial public offer (IPO) secondary market operations, private placement or negotiated deals.

Overseas Investments by the Scheme

According to paragraph 12.19 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated May 19, 2023 mutual funds can invest in ADRs/GDRs/other specified foreign securities.

As per paragraph 12.19.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated May 19, 2023 such investments are subject to an overall limit of US$ 7 billion for all mutual funds put together. The Mutual Funds have been allowed an individual limit of US$ 1 billion for overseas investments. The Scheme may, with the approval of SEBI/ RBI invest in foreign securities as specified by SEBI. The overall ceiling for investment in overseas ETFs that invest in securities is US $ 1 billion subject to a maximum of US $ 300 million per mutual fund.

The AMC is allowed to invest in overseas securities up to 20% of the average Asset Under Management ('AUM') in overseas securities of the previous three calendar months subject to maximum limit of USD 1 billion per Mutual Fund. The above limits shall be considered as soft limits for the purpose of reporting only by Mutual Funds on monthly basis as per paragraph 12.19.1.3(d) of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated May 19, 2023.

The Mutual Fund may, where necessary will appoint intermediaries as sub-managers, 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.

Investment in CDMDF-

In accordance with the requirement of regulation 43A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/PoD2/P/CIR/2023/129 dated July 27, 2023 on Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes and AMCs in units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund, scheme shall invest 25 bps of its AUM.

CDMDF Framework-

CDMDF shall comply with the Guarantee Scheme for Corporate Debt (GSCD) as notified by Ministry of Finance vide notification no. G.S.R. 559€ dated July 26, 2023 and SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/PoD2/P/CIR/2023/128 dated July 27, 2023 and circulars / guidelines/ Letters issued by SEBI and AMFI from time to time, which includes the framework for corporate debt market development fund. The framework will be inclusive of following points-

a. The CDMDF shall deal only in following securities during normal times:
   - Low duration Government Securities
   - Treasury bills
   - Tri-party Repo on G-sec
   - Guaranteed corporate bond repo with maturity not exceeding 7 days

b. The fees and expenses of CDMDF shall be as follows:
   - During Normal times: (0.15% + tax) of the Portfolio Value charged on daily pro-rata basis.
   - During Market stress: (0.20% + tax) of the Portfolio Value charged on daily pro-rata basis.
   - "Portfolio Value" means the aggregate amount of portfolio of investments including cash balance without netting off of leverage undertaken by the CDMDF.

c. Corporate debt securities to be bought by CDMDF during market dislocation include listed money market instruments. The long term rating of issuers shall be considered for the money market instruments. However, if there is no long term rating available for the same issuer, then based on credit rating mapping of CRAs between short term and long term ratings, the most conservative long term rating shall be taken for a given short term rating.

d. CDMDF shall follow the Fair Pricing document, while purchase of corporate debt securities during market dislocation as specified in SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/PoD2/P/CIR/2023/128 dated July 27, 2023 and circulars / guidelines/ Letters issued by SEBI and AMFI from time to time

e. CDMDF shall follow the loss waterfall accounting and guidelines w.r.t. purchase allocation and trade settlement of corporate debt securities bought by CDMDF, specified in SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/PoD2/P/CIR/2023/128 dated July 27, 2023 and circulars / guidelines/ Letters issued by SEBI and AMFI from time to time.

E. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES?

The Fund Management team endeavors to meet the investment objective whilst maintaining a balance between safety, liquidity and the profitability aspect of various investments. The aim of the investment strategy is to generate returns in the short term with a low risk, particularly minimal interest rate risk strategy. The Scheme shall be actively managed and the Fund Management team shall formulate an active view of the interest rate movement by monitoring various parameters of the Indian economy, as well as developments in global markets. The Macaulay Duration of the portfolio will be maintained between 3 months to 6 months. Investments in debt instruments carry various risks like interest rate risk, liquidity risk, default risk, reinvestment risk etc. Whilst these cannot be done away with, they may be minimized by diversification and effective use of hedging techniques. The Scheme may invest in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks and in accordance with SEBI circulars issued from time to time. The Scheme may also enter into repurchase and reverse repurchase obligations in all securities held by it as per the guidelines and regulations applicable to such transactions.

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

1. Liquidity of the security

2. Quality of the security/instrument (including the financial health of the issuer)

3. Maturity profile of the instrument

4. Returns offered relative to alternative investment opportunities.

5. Prevailing interest rate scenario

6. 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.

Debt securities (in the form of floating rate bond/notes, nonconvertible debentures, bonds, secured premium notes, zero interest bonds, deep discount bonds, securitized debt, pass through certificates, asset backed securities, mortgage backed securities and any other domestic fixed income/ debt securities including structured obligations etc.)

Position of 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 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 carry zero credit risk. Interest rate risk is present in all debt securities and depends on a variety of macroeconomic factors. The largest segment of the Indian Debt market consists of the Government of India securities where the daily average trading volume is in excess of Rs. 20,000 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. Public Financial Institutions, Public Sector Undertakings and Private AAA Corporates are the major issuers. Corporate bonds majorly are issued as fixed 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), Tri-Party Repo, 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:

Issuer	Instrument	Maturity	Yields (%) as on December 29, 2023	Liquidity
GOI	Treasury Bill	91 days	6.88%	High
GOI	Treasury Bill	364 days	7.09%	High
GOI	Short Dated	1-3 Years	7.02% - 7.10%	High
GOI	Medium Dated	3-5 Years	7.05% - 7.10%	High
GOI	Long Dated	5-10 Years	7.10% - 7.25%	High
Corporate	Taxable Bonds (AAA)	1-3 Years	7.60% - 7.85%	Medium

Corporate	Taxable Bonds (AAA)	3-5 Years	7.58% - 7.80%	Low to medium
Corporate	CPs (A1+)	3 months	7.30%-7.40 %	Medium to High
Corporate	CPs (A1+)	1 Year	7.80% -7.90%	Medium

Source: CCIL/Market reports

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

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 scheme 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 honor 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-favorable, 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 re-schedulement 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 facto 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.

Hedging Policies in connection with Trading in Derivatives

SEBI has vide its paragraph 12.28.1.4 of Master Circular on Mutual Funds dated May 19, 2023has 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 paragraph 7.5, 7.6 and 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated May 19, 2023 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 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:

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:-

Fund receive Fixed rate @ 6.25% for 91 days	Rs. 7,79,110
Fund pays floating rate @ 5.90% for 91 days amounting to	Rs. 7,35,479
Net Receivable/Settlement Value	Rs. 43,631

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

The Trustees shall offer their comments on the above aspects in the report filed with SEBI under sub regulation (23) (a) of regulation 18 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.

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 Fitch or any other rating agencies that may be registered with SEBI from time to time. In case a debt instrument is not rated, investment will be in accordance with Guidelines approved by the Board. Further, all investments in the unrated paper are periodically reviewed by Investment Committee and the Board of AMC & Trustee Company.

The Scheme may also use various derivatives 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.

Investment in Fixed Income Derivative Instruments:-

SEBI vide paragraph 12.6 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated May 19, 2023 permitted all mutual funds to participate in derivatives trading subject to observance of guidelines issued by SEBI in this behalf.

Pursuant to SEBI Circular no. MFD/CIR/21/25467/2002 dated December 31, 2002, MFD/CIR No. 03/158/03 dated June 10, 2003,/CIR No. 4/2627/2004 dated February 6, 2004, DNPD/Cir-30/2006 dated January 20, 2006, 2010read in line with paragraph 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023. and such other circular issued by SEBI from time to time in this regard, the Scheme 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 offer unique advantages like security exposures without the attendant execution and settlement risk. Derivative instruments carry a high risk return ratio. It is like a 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 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 may take form of 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 Scheme, however, will use the derivative instruments very judiciously and keep in mind the overall objective the scheme.

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

Interest Rate Swap

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.

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 of the use of an Interest Rate Swap (IRS)

Assume that the Scheme has a Rs. 20 Crore floating rate investment linked to MIBOR (Mumbai Inter Bank Offered Rate). Hence, the Scheme is currently running an interest rate risk and stands to lose if the interest rate moves down. To hedge this interest rate risk, the Scheme can enter into a 6 month MIBOR swap. Through this swap, the Scheme will receive a fixed predetermined rate (assume 12%) and pays the "benchmark rate" (MIBOR), which is fixed by the NSE or any other agency. This swap would effectively lock-in the rate of 12% for the next 6 months, eliminating the daily interest rate risk. This transaction is usually routed through an intermediary who runs a book and matches deals between various counterparties. The steps will be as follows:

Assuming the swap is for Rs. 20 Crores for June 1, 2022 to December 1, 2022. The Scheme is a fixed rate receiver at 12% and the counterparty is a floating rate receiver at the overnight rate on a compounded basis (say NSE MIBOR).

On June 1, 2022 the Scheme and the counterparty will exchange only a contract of having entered this swap. This documentation would be as per International Swap Dealers Association (ISDA) norms.

On a daily basis, the benchmark rate fixed by NSE will be tracked by them. On December 1, 2022 they will calculate the following:

- The Scheme is entitled to receive interest on Rs. 20 Crores at 12% for 184 days i.e. Rs. 1.21 Crores, (this amount is known at the time the swap was concluded) and will pay the compounded benchmark rate;
- The counterparty is entitled to receive daily compounded call rate for 184 days & pay 12% fixed.
- On December 1, 2022, if the total interest on the daily overnight compounded benchmark rate is higher than Rs. 1.21 Crores, the Scheme will pay the difference to the counterparty. If the daily compounded benchmark rate is lower, then the counterparty will pay the Scheme the difference.
- Effectively the Scheme earns interest at the rate of 12% p.a. for six months without lending money for 6 months fixed, while the counterparty pays interest @ 12% p.a. for 6 months on Rs. 20 Crores, without borrowing for 6 months fixed.

The above example illustrates the use of Derivatives for hedging and optimizing the investment portfolio. Swaps have their own drawbacks like credit risk, settlement risk. However, these risks are substantially reduced as the amount involved is interest streams and not principal.

Overnight Indexed Swaps

In a rising interest rate scenario, the Scheme may enhance returns by hedging the risk on its fixed interest paying assets by entering into an OIS contract where the Scheme agrees to pay a fixed interest rate on a specified notional amount, for a pre-determined tenor and receives floating interest rate payments on the same notional amount. The fixed returns from the Scheme assets and the fixed interest payments to be made by the Scheme on account of the OIS transaction offset each other and the Scheme benefits on the floating interest payments that it receives. The Scheme may enter into an opposite position in case of a falling interest rate scenario, i.e. to hedge the floating rate assets in its portfolio the Scheme enters into an OIS transaction wherein it receives a fixed interest rate on a specified notional amount for a specified time period and pays a floating interest rate on the same notional amount. The floating interest payments that the Scheme receives on its floating rate securities and the floating interest payments that the Scheme has to pay on account of the OIS transaction offset each other and the Scheme benefits on the fixed interest payments that it receives in such a scenario.

Forward Rate Agreement

A Forward Rate Agreement, 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.

Assume that on June 30, 2022, the 30 day commercial paper (CP) rate is 8% and the Scheme has an investment in a CP of face value Rs. 50 Crores, which is going to mature on July 30, 2022. If the interest rates are likely to remain stable or decline after July 30, 2022, and if the fund manager, who wants to re-deploy the maturity proceeds for 1 more month does not want to take the risk of interest rates going down, he can then enter into a following Forward Rate Agreement (FRA) say as on June 30, 2022:

He can receive 1 × 2 FRA on June 30, 2022 at 8.00% (FRA rate for 1 months lending in 1 months' time) on the notional amount of Rs. 50 Crores, with a reference rate of 30 day CP benchmark. If the CP benchmark on the settlement date i.e. July 30, 2022 falls to 7.75%, then the Scheme receives the difference 8.00 – 7.75 i.e. 25 basis points on the notional amount Rs. 50 Crores.

Interest Rate Futures

Assume that the Scheme holds an Indian ten year benchmark and the fund manager has a view that the yields will go up in the near future leading to decrease in value of the investment and subsequent decrease in NAV of the Scheme. The fund manager decides to use Interest Rate Futures to mitigate the risk of decline of NAV of the Scheme.

20th October 2022

- The benchmark 10 year paper 6.88% 2014 is trading at INR 98.00 at a yield of 7.19%.
- December 2022 futures contract on the 10 year notional 7% coupon bearing Government paper is trading at a yield of 7.29% at a price of INR 98.50.
- The mutual fund decides to hedge the exposure by taking a short position in December 2022 interest rate futures contract.

25th November 2022

- As expected by the fund manager the yield of the benchmark ten year paper has increased to 8% and the price has decreased to 92.70.
- The December 2022 futures contract is trading at a price of INR 93.17 indicating a yield of 8.05%
- The mutual fund unwinds the short position by buying the December 2022 futures contract. The transaction results in profit from the futures position, against the corresponding loss from the Government of India security position.

For details of risk factors relating to use of Derivatives, the investors are advised to refer to Scheme Specific Risk Factors.

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

Investments by the AMC in the Scheme

The AMC may invest in the Scheme, subject to the Regulations and to the extent permitted by its Board from time to time. As per the existing Regulations, the AMC will not charge investment management and advisory fee on the investment made by it in the Scheme.

Investments by the AMC in units of CDMDF

In terms of sub-regulation 16(A) in Regulation 25 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations,1996 read along with clause 6.9 of the SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023 and AMFI Best Practice Guidelines Circular No.100 /2022-23 dated April 26, 2022 on 'Alignment of interest of AMCs with the Unitholders of the Mutual Fund schemes', the AMC shall invest such amounts in such schemes of the mutual fund, based on the risks associated with the schemes, as may be specified by the SEBI from time to time.

Pursuant to regulation 43A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/PoD2/P/CIR/2023/129 dated July 27, 2023 on Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes and AMCs in units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund, AMC shall make a one-time contribution equivalent to 2 bps of the AUM of the specified debt oriented schemes as on December 31, 2022 in the units of the Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF') within 10 working days of request from CDMDF. Contribution made to CDMDF, including the appreciations on the same, if any, shall be locked-in till winding up of the CDMDF.

In case of delay in contribution by the Scheme and AMC, the AMC shall be liable to pay interest at fifteen percent (15%) per annum for the period of delay.

F. FUNDAMENTAL ATTRIBUTES

The investment objective together with the investment approach and the investment pattern comprise the principal fundamental attributes of the Scheme. Following are the Fundamental Attributes of the Scheme(s), in terms of Regulation 18 (15A) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations:

(i) Type of a Scheme : An open ended ultra-short term debt scheme investing in instruments such that the Macaulay duration of the portfolio is between 3 months to 6 months. A relatively low interest rate risk and moderate credit risk scheme.(Please refer page no. 17 for concept of Macaulay duration)

(ii) Investment Objective and Asset Allocation

Refer Section II, Point B & C

(iii) Terms of Issue

- Liquidity provisions such as listing, repurchase, redemption

  Refer Section III, Point no. B – Ongoing Offer Details.

- Aggregate fees and expenses charged to the Scheme

  Refer Section IV, Point no. B – Annual Scheme recurring Expenses

- Any safety net or guarantee provided (The Scheme does not provide any guaranteed or assured return).

In accordance with Regulation 18(15A) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations, the Trustee will ensure that no change in the Fundamental Attributes of the Scheme or the Trust or fees and expenses payable or any other change which would modify the Scheme and Options thereunder and affect the interest of the Unit holders is carried out unless:

a. an application has been made with SEBI and views/comments of SEBI are sought on the proposal for fundamental attribute changes;

b. a written communication about the proposed change is sent to each Unit holder 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

c. the Unit holders are given an option for a period of 30 days to exit at the prevailing NAV without any exit load.

In addition to the above conditions specified under Regulation 18 (15A), for bringing change in the fundamental attributes of any scheme(s) and the Plan(s) / Option(s), Trustees shall take comments from SEBI before bringing such change(s).

Further, AMC shall (i) issue an addendum to the existing SID and display it on AMC website immediately and (ii) revise and update the SID immediately after completion of duration of the exit option (not less than 30 days from the notice date).

G. HOW WILL THE SCHEME BENCHMARK ITS PERFORMANCE?

CRISIL Ultra Short Duration Debt B-I Index is the Benchmark for the Scheme.

The above benchmark is line with paragraph 1.9 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023.

CRISIL Ultra Short Duration Debt B-I Index seeks to track the performance of an ultra-short term debt portfolio comprising of Treasury Bills, short term AAA/AA+/AA rated corporate bonds, Commercial Papers and Certificates of Deposit.

This is a suitable benchmark in terms of underlying investment universe and duration profile and hence, we are of the opinion that this index would serve as an appropriate benchmark for comparing the returns of the Scheme.

The Trustee/AMC reserves the right to change the benchmark for evaluating the performance of the Scheme from time to time, in conformity with the investment objective of the Scheme and the appropriateness of the benchmark, subject to SEBI guidelines and other prevalent guidelines.

H. WHO MANAGES THE SCHEME?

Mr. Bhupesh Kalyani and Mr. Puneet Pal are involved in the management of the Scheme.

Name, Designation & Tenure in managing Scheme	Age / Educational Qualifications	Brief Experience	Name of other Schemes under his management
Mr. Puneet Pal Debt Fund Manager Tenure in managing the scheme: Managing the scheme for more than 1 year	Age: 47 years Qualification: MBA (Finance) from Symbiosis Institute of Business Management, Pune	More than 22 years of experience in the Debt markets within the Mutual Fund space. Below are details on his past stints: • December 01, 2021 onwards – Head – Fixed Income - PGIM India Asset Management Private Limited • December 13, 2017 to November 30, 2021 - Deputy Head - Fixed Income - PGIM India Asset Management Private Limited • February 2012 to December 12, 2017 - Head - Fixed Income - BNP Paribas Asset Management India Pvt. Ltd. • July 2008 to February 2012 - Sr. Vice President & Fund Manager - UTI Asset Management Company Ltd. • August 2006 to July 2008 - Fund Manager - Tata Asset Management Ltd. • April 2004 to August 2006 - Asst. Fund Manager - UTI Asset Management Company Ltd. • June 2001 to March 2004 - Dealer - UTI Asset Management Company Ltd.	PGIM India Flexi Cap Fund, PGIM India Midcap Opportunities Fund, PGIM India Small Cap Fund, PGIM India Arbitrage Fund, PGIM India Equity Savings Fund, PGIM India Hybrid Equity Fund and PGIM India Balanced Advantage Fund (Debt Portion) PGIM India Money Market Fund, PGIM India Overnight Fund, PGIM India Liquid Fund, , PGIM India Corporate Bond Fund, PGIM India Gilt Fund, PGIM India Dynamic Bond Fund and PGIM India CRISIL Gilt Index - Apr 2028 Fund (Jointly managed with Mr. Bhupesh Kalyani)
Mr. Bhupesh Kalyani Debt Fund Manager Tenure in managing the scheme: Managing the scheme for more than 1 year	Age: 48 years Qualification: ACA, Grad CWA	Over 19 years of experience in fund management of fixed income securities: • September 13, 2022 onwards - PGIM India Asset Management Pvt Ltd. - Fund Manager – Fixed Income; • January 25, 2017 - September 06, 2022 - IDBI Mutual Fund - Debt Fund Manager; • August 2012 - August 2016 - Star Union Dai-ichi Life Insurance - Debt Fund Manager; • November 2009 - August 2012- Tata Mutual Fund - Dealer – Fixed Income.	PGIM India Large Cap Fund, PGIM India ELSS Tax Saver Fund (Debt Portion) PGIM India Overnight Fund, PGIM India Liquid Fund, PGIM India Corporate Bond Fund, PGIM India Money Market Fund, PGIM India Dynamic Bond Fund, PGIM India Gilt Fund and PGIM India CRISIL Gilt Index - Apr 2028 Fund (Jointly managed with Mr. Puneet Pal)

I. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS?

Pursuant to Regulations, specifically the Seventh Schedule and amendments thereto, the following investment restrictions are currently applicable to the Scheme:

The Scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its net assets in debt instruments comprising money market & non money market instruments issued by a single issuer, which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency authorized to carry out such activity under the SEBI Act. Such investment limit may be extended to 12% of the net assets of the Scheme with the prior approval of the Trustees and the Board of the AMC. Such limit shall not be applicable for investments in government securities, treasury bills & Tri-party Repo. Provided further that investment within such limit can be made in mortgage backed securitised debts which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency registered with SEBI. Provided further that such limit shall not be applicable for investments in case of debt exchange traded funds or such other funds as may be specified by the Board from time to time.

A mutual fund scheme shall not invest more than:
a) 10% of its NAV in debt and money market securities rated AAA; or
b) 8% of its NAV in debt and money market securities rated AA; or
c) 6% of its NAV in debt and money market securities rated A and below issued by a single issuer.

The above investment limits may be extended by up to 2% of the NAV of the scheme with prior approval of the Board of Trustees and Board of Directors of the AMC, subject to compliance with the overall 12% limit specified in Clause 1 of Seventh Schedule of MF Regulation.

- The Scheme shall not invest in unlisted debt instruments including commercial papers, except Government Securities and other money market instruments: Provided that the Scheme may invest in unlisted non-convertible debentures up to a maximum of 10% of the debt portfolio of the scheme subject to such conditions as may be specified by SEBI from time to time:

Provided further that the Schemes shall comply with the norms under this clause within the time and in the manner as may be specified by SEBI:
Provided further that the norms for investments by the scheme in unrated debt instruments shall be specified by SEBI from time to time.
Note:

a) SEBI vide paragraph 12.1 of Master Circular of Mutual Funds dated May 19, 2023, has issued following guidelines wrt investment in unlisted debt & money market instruments
b) Mutual fund scheme may invest in unlisted non-convertible debentures (NCDs) that have a simple structure (i.e with fixed and uniform coupon, fixed maturity period, without any options, fully paid up upfront, without any credit enhancements or structured obligations) and are rated and secured with coupon payment frequency on monthly basis.
c) All fresh investments by the Scheme in CPs would be made only in CPs which are listed or to be listed with effect from one month from the date of operationalization of framework for listing of CPs or January 01, 2020, whichever is later
d) investment in unrated debt and money market instruments, other than government securities, treasury bills, derivative products such as Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), Interest Rate Futures (IRF), etc. by mutual fund schemes shall be subject to the following

    I. Investments should only be made in such instruments, including bills re-discounting, usance bills, etc., that are generally not rated and for which separate investment norms or limits are not provided in SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996 and various circulars issued thereunder.

    II. Exposure of the Scheme in such instruments, shall not exceed 5% of the net assets of the schemes.

    III. All such investments shall be made with the prior approval of the Board of AMC and Trustees.

e) Restrictions on Investment in debt instruments having Structured Obligations / Credit Enhancements:

    The investment of the Scheme in the following instruments shall not exceed 10% of the debt portfolio of the schemes and the group exposure in such instruments shall not exceed 5% of the debt portfolio of the schemes:

    I. Unsupported rating of debt instruments (i.e. without factoring-in credit enhancements) is below investment grade and

    II. Supported rating of debt instruments (i.e. after factoring-in credit enhancement) is above investment grade.

    III. For the purpose of this provision, 'Group' shall have the same meaning as defined in paragraph 12.9.3.3 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023.

    IV. Investment limits as mentioned above shall not be applicable on investments in securitized debt instruments, as defined in SEBI (Public Offer and Listing of Securitized Debt Instruments) Regulations 2008.

    V. Investment in debt instruments, having credit enhancements backed by equity shares directly or indirectly, shall have a minimum cover of 4 times considering the market value of such shares.

- The Scheme may invest in another scheme of the Mutual Fund or any other mutual fund. The aggregate inter-scheme investment made by all the schemes under the same management or in schemes under management of any other asset management company shall not exceed 5% of the net asset value of the Fund. No investment management fees shall be charged by the Scheme for investing in other schemes of the Mutual Fund or in the schemes of any other mutual fund.

- The Scheme shall not make any investment in:

    a. Any unlisted Security of an associate or group company of the Sponsor; or
    b. Any Security issued by way of private placement by an associate or group company of the Sponsor; or
    c. the listed Securities of group companies of the Sponsor which is in excess of 25% of the net assets.

- Transfer of investments from one scheme to another scheme in the Mutual Fund is permitted provided –

    a. 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 spot transactions);
    b. the Securities so transferred shall be in conformity with the investment objective of the Scheme to which such transfer has been made.
    c. The same are in line with paragraph 12.30 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023.

- Schemes shall not have total exposure exceeding 20% of its net assets in a particular sector (excluding investments in Bank Certificate of Deposits Short Term Deposits with scheduled commercial banks, Tri-party Repo, Government of India Securities, Treasury Bills and AAA rated Securities issued by Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks). Provided that an additional exposure to financial services sector (over and above the limit of 20%) not exceeding 10% of the net assets of the Scheme shall be allowed by way of increase in exposure to Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) only. Further that such additional exposure to such securities issued by HFCs are rated AA and above and these HFCs are registered with National Housing Bank. Further, an additional exposure of 5% of the net assets of the scheme shall be allowed for investments in securitized debt instruments based on retail housing loan portfolio and/or affordable housing loan portfolio. However the overall exposure in HFCs shall not exceed the sector exposure limit of 20% of the net assets of the scheme.

- Total exposure of the Schemes in a group (excluding investments in securities issued by Public Sector Units, Public Financial Institutions and Public Sector Banks) shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of the Scheme. Such investment limit may be extended to 25% of the net assets of the Scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees. Further The investments by the scheme in debt and money market instruments of group companies of both the sponsor and the asset management company shall not exceed 10% of the net assets of the scheme. Such investment limit may be extended to 15% of the net assets of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees. For this purpose, a group means a group as defined under regulation 2 (mm) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 (Regulations) and shall include an entity, its subsidiaries, fellow subsidiaries, its holding company and its associates.

- The Mutual Fund shall get the Securities purchased or transferred in the name of the Fund on account of the Scheme, wherever investments are intended to be of a long-term nature.

- The Mutual Fund shall buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases take delivery of the relevant securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities. The Mutual Fund may however engage in short selling of securities in accordance with the framework relating to short selling and securities lending and borrowing specified by SEBI. Further that the Mutual Fund shall enter into derivatives transactions in a recognised stock exchange, subject to the framework specified by SEBI. The sale of government securities already contracted for purchase shall be permitted in accordance with the guidelines issued by the RBI in this regard.

- The Scheme shall not invest in a Fund of Funds scheme.

- Pending deployment of funds of a Scheme in terms of the investment objectives of the Scheme, the AMC may invest the funds of the Scheme in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks in accordance with the guidelines set out by SEBI under the Regulations. The Scheme will comply with the following guidelines/restrictions for parking of funds in short term deposits:-

  a. "Short Term" for parking of funds shall be treated as a period not exceeding 91 days.
  b. Such short-term deposits shall be held in the name of the Scheme.
  c. The Scheme shall not park more than 15% of the net assets in short term deposit(s) of all the scheduled commercial banks put together. However, such limit may be raised to 20% with the approval of the Trustee.
  d. Parking of funds in short term deposits of associate and Sponsor scheduled commercial banks together shall not exceed 20% of total deployment by the Mutual Fund in short term deposits.
  e. The Scheme shall not park more than 10% of the net assets in short term deposit(s), with any one scheduled commercial bank including its subsidiaries.
  f. The Scheme shall not park funds in short-term deposit of a bank which has invested in the said Scheme. Further Trustees/AMC shall also ensure that a bank in which scheme has short term deposit does not invest in the Scheme until the Scheme has short term deposits with such bank.
  g. AMC shall not charge any investment management and advisory fees for parking of funds in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks.

  However, the above provisions will not apply to term deposits placed as margins for trading in cash and derivatives market.

- Investment Restrictions pertaining to Debt Derivatives:

  Mutual Funds may enter into plain vanilla interest rate swaps for hedging purposes. The counterparty 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. However, if the Mutual Fund is transacting in interest rate swaps through an electronic trading platform offered by the Clearing Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIL) and CCIL is the central counterparty for such transactions guaranteeing settlement, the single counterparty limit of 10% shall not be applicable.

  The investment restrictions applicable to the Schemes' participation in the derivatives market will be as prescribed by SEBI or by the Trustees (subject to SEBI requirements) from time to time. As per paragraph 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023, the aggregate asset allocation including exposure to derivatives will not exceed 100% of the net assets; and that same security wise hedge positions would be excluded from the same.

- Save as otherwise expressly provided under SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, the Scheme shall not advance any loans.

- The Fund shall not borrow except to meet temporary liquidity needs of the Fund for the purpose of repurchase/redemption of Units or payment of interest and/or IDCW to the Unit holders. Provided that the Fund shall not borrow more than 20% of the net assets of the individual Scheme and the duration of the borrowing shall not exceed a period of 6 month. The Fund may raise such borrowings, secured or unsecured, from any person or entity as it may deem fit, including Sponsor or Shareholders of any of their associate / group / affiliate entities or banks, after approval by the Trustee, at market related rates.

- If the Mutual Fund holds an aggregate of securities which are worth Rs.10 Crores or more, as on the latest balance sheet date, it shall, subject to such instructions as may be issued from time to time by the Board of the AMC, settle its transactions only through dematerialized Securities. Further all transactions in government securities shall be in dematerialised form.

- In term of paragraph 12.2.1 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated May 19, 2023, no Mutual Fund under all its schemes shall own more than 10% of debt instruments with special features or Tier 1 bonds and Tier 2 bonds issued under Basel III framework with special features issued by a single issuer. Further, the scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV of the debt portfolio of the scheme in such instruments; and shall not invest more than 5% of its NAV of the debt portfolio of the scheme in such instruments issued by a single issuer.

Participation of Schemes of PGIM India Mutual Fund in Repos in Corporate debt securities

In accordance with paragraph 12.18 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023, schemes of the Mutual Fund shall participate in the 'Corporate Bond Repo' transactions as per guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from time to time. Currently the applicable guidelines are as under:

a. Gross exposure of the scheme to repo transactions in corporate debt securities shall not be more than 10 % of the net assets of the concerned scheme.
b. The cumulative gross exposure through repo transactions in corporate debt securities along with debt and derivatives shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the concerned scheme Mutual Funds shall participate in repo transactions only in 'AA and above' rated corporate debt securities.
c. In terms of Regulation44 (2) mutual funds shall borrow through repo transactions only if the tenor of the transaction does not exceed a period of six months

The investment restrictions applicable to the Scheme's participation in the Corporate Bond repos will also be as prescribed or varied by SEBI or by the Board of PGIM India Trustees Pvt. Ltd. (subject to SEBI requirements) from time to time.

The following guidelines shall be followed by PGIM India Mutual Fund for participating in repo in Corporate debt securities, which have been approved by the Board of AMC and Trustee Company:

a) Category of Counterparty to be considered for making investment:

All entities eligible for transacting in Corporate Bond repos as defined by SEBI and RBI shall be considered for repo transactions.

b) Credit rating of Counterparty to be considered for making investment:

The scheme shall participate in Corporate Bond repo transactions with counterparties having a minimum investment grade rating and approved by the Investment Committee on a case-to-case basis. In case a Counterparty is unrated, the Investment Committee will decide/ assign a rating to the Counterparty and report the same to the Board.

c) Tenor of Repo and Collateral:

As a repo seller (borrowing), the scheme will borrow cash for a period not exceeding 6 months or as per extant regulations. As a repo buyer, the Scheme are allowed to undertake the transactions (lending) for maximum maturity upto one year or such other terms as may be approved by the Investment Committee. There shall be no restriction / limitation on the tenor of the underlying collateral that is being accepted.

d) Applicable haircuts:

As per RBI circular RBI/2012-13/365 IDMD.PCD. 09 /14.03.02/2012-13 dated 07/01/2013, all Corporate Bond repo transaction will be subject to a minimum haircut given as given below:

a. AAA : 7.50%
b. AA+ : 8.50%
c. AA : 10.00%

The haircut will be applicable on the prevailing market value of the said security on the prevailing date of trade. However, the fund manager may ask for a higher haircut (while lending) or give a higher haircut (while borrowing) depending on the prevailing market and liquidity situation.

All investment restrictions shall be applicable at the time of making investment. The AMC/Trustee may alter these above stated restrictions from time to time to the extent the Regulations change, so as to permit the Scheme to make its investments in the full spectrum of permitted investments for mutual funds to achieve its respective investment objective.

J. HOW HAS THE SCHEME PERFORMED?

Performance of the Scheme as of December 31, 2023

Compounded Annualised Returns^^	Regular Plan Returns^ (%)	Direct Plan Returns^ (%)	Benchmark Returns# (%)
Last 1 Year	6.54	7.23	7.66
Last 3 Years	4.69	5.29	5.71
Last 5 Years	6.68	7.13	6.20
Since Inception	7.54	___	7.50

	___	8.04	7.31

Past performance may or may not be sustained in future & should not be used as a basis of comparison with other investments.

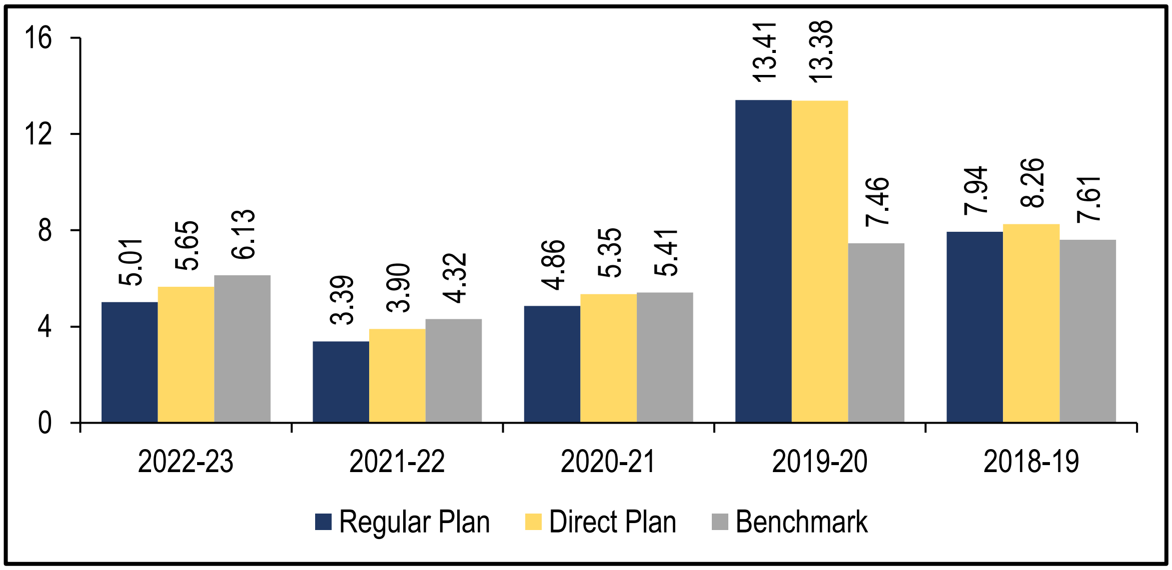
^ Returns are calculated on Growth Option NAV.

^^ Returns are calculated on Compounded Annualised basis for a period of more than a year and on an absolute basis for a period of less than or equal to a year.

CRISIL Ultra Short Duration Fund B1 Index.

Inception Date: Regular Plan: November 18, 2008; Direct Plan: January 01, 2013

Absolute Returns for each Financial Year



Returns are computed from the date of allotment/1st April, as the case may be, to 31st March of the respective financial year.

K. PORTFOLIO OF THE SCHEME

1. Portfolio Holdings of the Scheme as on December 31,2023:

Issuer	% to Net Assets
Government of India	10.95
State Bank of India	8.96
Small Industries Development Bk of India	8.37
HDFC Bank Ltd.	8.36
Shriram Finance Ltd.	8.28
National Bk for Agriculture & Rural Dev.	7.64
Export Import Bank of India	7.62

Indian Bank	6.69
ICICI Securities Ltd.	6.64
L & T Finance Ltd.	6.51

Please visit www.pgimindiamf.com/statutory-disclosure/financials for complete details and latest monthly portfolio holding of the Scheme.

2. Sector Allocation (%) as per AMFI as on December 31, 2023:

Sector	% of net asset
Financial Services	85.37
Sovereign	12.66

The above table does not include cash and cash equivalents, fixed deposits and / or exposure in derivatives instruments, if any.

3. Portfolio turnover ratio of the Scheme as on December 31, 2023: NA

L. AGGREGATE INVESTMENT IN THE SCHEME BY THE AMC'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS, FUND MANAGER AND OTHER KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL AS ON DECEMBER 31, 2023:

Investment by	Amount (Rs in Lakhs)
Directors of the AMC	NIL
Fund Managers of the Scheme	2.69
Other Key Personnel of the AMC	9.69

Note:- This includes investment made in Mutual Fund units as per the provisions of paragraph 6.10 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023 on 'Alignment of interest of Key Employees ('Designated Employees') of Asset Management companies with the Unitholders of the Mutual Fund Schemes.

PGIM India Mutual Fund

M. COMPARISON BETWEEN THE SCHEMES

<table>
<tr><th>Name & Type of the Scheme</th><th>Investment Objective</th><th>Asset Allocation</th><th>AUM as on 31.12.2023 (Rs. in Crs.)</th><th>No. of folios as on 31.12.2023</th></tr>
<tr><td>PGIM India Liquid Fund

(An open ended liquid scheme. A relatively low interest rate risk and moderate credit risk scheme)</td><td>The objective of the scheme is to generate steady returns along with high liquidity by investing in a portfolio of short-term, high quality money market and debt instruments.

However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved. The Scheme does not guarantee/indicate any returns.</td><td><table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Instrument/s</td><td colspan="2">Indicative allocations
(% of total assets)</td><td rowspan="2">Risk Profile</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum</td><td>Maximum</td></tr>
<tr><td>Debt and Money Market Instruments</td><td>0%</td><td>100%</td><td>Low t
Medium</td></tr>
</table></td><td>792.10</td><td>19352</td></tr>
<tr><td>PGIM India Ultra Short Duration Fund

(An open ended ultra-short term debt scheme investing in instruments such that the Macaulay duration of the portfolio is between 3 months to 6 months. A relatively low interest rate risk and moderate credit risk scheme)</td><td>The objective of the scheme is to provide liquidity and generate stable returns by investing in a mix of short term debt and money market instruments.

However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved. The Scheme does not guarantee/indicate any returns.</td><td><table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Instruments</td><td colspan="2">Indicative allocations
(% of total assets)</td><td rowspan="2">Risk Profile</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum</td><td>Maximum</td></tr>
<tr><td>Debt and Money Market Instruments including Government securities</td><td>0%</td><td>100%</td><td>Low t
Mediun</td></tr>
</table></td><td>479.38</td><td>17082</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr>
<td>PGIM India Dynamic Bond Fund

(An open ended dynamic debt scheme investing across duration. A relatively high interest rate risk and relatively low credit risk scheme.)</td>
<td>The objective of the Scheme is to seek to generate returns through active management of a portfolio of debt and money market instruments.

However, there is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realized and the Scheme does not assure or guarantee any returns.</td>
<td>
<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Instruments</td><td colspan="2">Indicative allocations

(% of total assets)</td><td rowspan="2">Risk Profil</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum</td><td>Maximum</td></tr>
<tr><td>Money market instruments & Debt Securities</td><td>0%</td><td>100%</td><td>Medi</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td>135.80</td>
<td>2601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGIM India Gilt Fund

(An open ended debt scheme investing in government securities across maturities. A relatively high interest rate risk and relatively low credit risk scheme.)</td>
<td>To seek to generate reasonable returns by investing in Central/State Government securities of various maturities.

However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved. The Scheme does not guarantee/indicate any returns</td>
<td>
<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Instruments</td><td colspan="2">Indicative allocations

(% of total assets)</td><td rowspan="2">Risk Profile**</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum</td><td>Maximum</td></tr>
<tr><td>Government Securities and T Bills</td><td>80%</td><td>100%</td><td>Low</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other Debt Securities and money market instruments</td><td>0%</td><td>20%</td><td>Low to

Medium</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td>134.34</td>
<td>875</td>
</tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr>
<td>PGIM India Overnight Fund

(An open ended debt scheme investing in overnight securities. A relatively low interest rate risk and relatively low credit risk scheme.)</td>
<td>The Scheme aims to provide reasonable returns commensurate with low risk and providing a high level of liquidity, through investments made primarily in overnight securities having maturity of 1 business day.

However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved. The Scheme does not guarantee/indicate any returns.</td>
<td><table>
<tr><td>Asset Class</td><td>Indicative Allocations (% of Total Assets)</td><td>Risk Profile</td></tr>
<tr><td>Treasury bills, government securities, (Tri Party Repo), Debt (Only PSU, PFI and other quasi government bodies) and money market instruments with maturity on or before the next business day.</td><td>0% to 100%</td><td>Low</td></tr>
</table></td>
<td>124.14</td>
<td>3094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGIM India Money Market Fund

(An open ended debt scheme investing in money market instruments. A relatively low interest rate risk and moderate credit risk scheme.)</td>
<td>The Scheme seeks to deliver reasonable market related returns through investments in Money Market instruments.

However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved. The Scheme does not guarantee/indicate any returns.</td>
<td><table>
<tr><td>Asset Class</td><td>Indicative Allocations (% of Total Assets)</td><td>Risk Profile</td></tr>
<tr><td>Money Market instruments</td><td>0% to 100%</td><td>Low</td></tr>
</table></td>
<td>195.34</td>
<td>3014</td>
</tr>
</table>

For detailed of asset allocation of the aforesaid schemes you may refer its Scheme Information Documents available on www.pgimindiamf.com.

III. Units and Offer

This section provides details you need to know for investing in the scheme.

A. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO)

Not Applicable. (The Scheme is re-opened for subscription/ redemption at NAV based prices on an ongoing basis)

B. ONGOING OFFER DETAILS

Ongoing Offer Period This is the date from which the scheme will reopen for subscriptions/ redemptions after the closure of the NFO period.	The Scheme is open for subscription/ redemption at NAV based prices on an ongoing basis.
Minimum Amount of Investment for purchase of Units (Including Switch – In)	**Initial investment under a folio:** Rs. 5000/- and in multiples of Re. 1 thereafter. **For subsequent investments (Addl. purchase) under an existing folio:** Rs.1000/- and in multiples of Re. 1 /- thereafter
Face Value of Units	Rs. 10/- per unit
Ongoing price for subscription (purchase) /switch-in (from other schemes/plans of the mutual fund) by investors. This is the price you need to pay for purchase/ switch-in.	At applicable NAV Ongoing Price for subscription = Applicable NAV*(1+ Entry Load, (if any) Example: Example: If the Applicable NAV is Rs.10, Entry Load is nil then sales price will be = Rs. 10* (1+0) = Rs. 10
Options / Plans offered	The Scheme offers two plans viz. Regular Plan and Direct Plan. Direct Plan is only for investors who purchase /subscribe Units in the Scheme directly with the Fund and is not available for investors who route their investments through a Distributor and is offered in accordance with paragraph 2.5 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023. Investors may please note that the Direct Plan under the Scheme is meant for investors who understand the capital market, mutual funds and the risks associated therewith. The risks associated with the investments in the schemes of mutual funds may vary depending upon the investment objective, asset allocation and investment strategy of the Schemes and the investments may not be suited for all categories of investors. The AMC believes that investors investing under the Direct Plan of the Scheme are aware of the investment objective, asset allocation, investment strategy, risks associated therewith and other features of the Scheme and has taken an informed investment decision. Please note that SID, SAI, Key Information Memorandum or any other advertisements and its contents are for information only and do not constitute any investment advice or solicitation or offer for sale of units of the Scheme from the AMC. If distributor code is mentioned in application form but 'Direct plan' is mentioned in the scheme name, the distributor code will be ignored and the application will be processed under direct plan" & in case neither distributor code nor "Direct" is indicated in the application form, the same will be treated as direct plan. The following shall be the treatment of applications under "Direct" / "Regular" Plans:

Scenario	Distributor Code (ARN Code) mentioned by the Investor	Plan mentioned by the Investor	Default Plan
1	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Direct Plan

2	Not mentioned	Direct	Direct Plan
3	Not mentioned	Regular	Direct Plan
4	Mentioned	Direct	Direct Plan
5	Direct	Not Mentioned	Direct Plan
6	Direct	Regular	Direct Plan
7	Mentioned	Regular	Regular Plan
8	Mentioned	Not Mentioned	Regular Plan

In cases of wrong/ invalid/ incomplete ARN codes mentioned on the application form, the application shall be processed under Direct Plan. The AMC shall contact and obtain the correct ARN code within 30 calendar days of the receipt of the application form from the investor/ distributor. In case, the correct code is not received within 30 calendar days, the AMC shall reprocess the transaction under Direct Plan from the date of application without any exit load.

Please refer SAI for Treatment of purchase/switch/ Systematic Investment Plans (SIPs)/ Systematic Transfer Plans (STPs) transactions received through distributors who are suspended temporarily or terminated permanently by AMFI.

Each Plan has two Options, viz., Growth Option and Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Option (IDCW). IDCW Option has the following three facilities:

i. Payout of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal option (IDCW- Payout);

ii. Reinvestment of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal option (IDCW- Reinvestment);

iii. Transfer of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal plan (IDCW- Transfer).

IDCW Payout Frequency - : Monthly

IDCW Reinvestment Frequency - : Daily, Weekly & Monthly

IDCW Transfer Frequency -: Weekly & Monthly

IDCW Frequency	Record Date
Daily IDCW	All days for which NAV is declared by AMC
Weekly IDCW	Every Friday*
Monthly IDCW	Last Friday of the Month*

*If the record date is not a business day, the record date shall be the business day prior to the record date.

All plans/options under the Scheme have common portfolio.

	1. Growth Option Under this Option, no IDCW will be declared. The income attributable to Units under this option will continue to remain invested in the Scheme and will be reflected in the Net Asset Value of Units under this Option. Hence, the unit holders who opt for this Option will not receive any IDCW. **2. IDCW Option** Under IDCW Option, IDCW will be declared subject to availability of distributable surplus calculated in accordance with SEBI (MF) Regulations, at the discretion of the Trustee. **a. IDCW Reinvestment:** Under this facility, the IDCW amount will be compulsorily re-invested in the IDCW Option (at the applicable ex-IDCW NAV). There will no pay out of IDCW. The amount of IDCW re-invested will be net of Dividend distribution tax and statutory levy, if any.The additional Units created by way of reinvestment of IDCW would be added to the units already held by the Unitholder The IDCW so re-invested shall constitute a constructive payment of IDCW to the Unitholders and a constructive receipt of the same amount from each Unitholder for reinvestment in Units of the IDCW Option. There shall be no load on the IDCW so re-invested. **b. IDCW Payout :** Under this facility, IDCW declared, if any, will be paid, subject to deduction of Dividend distribution tax and statutory levy, if any. **c. IDCW Transfer :** Under this facility, the investors may opt to automatically transfer (invest) the net IDCW amount (i.e., net of statutory levy / taxes, if any) payable under the Scheme ("Source Scheme") into any other scheme ("Target Scheme") of the Mutual Fund on the ex-IDCW date i.e., the immediate next business day after the Record Date, into the Target Scheme, at the applicable NAV of the Target Scheme and accordingly applicable number of units will be allotted in the Target Scheme, subject to the terms and conditions of the respective Target Scheme. For terms and conditions of the facility, please refer "Special Products available" under sub-section "B - Ongoing Offer Details" of section "III - Units and Offer" of this Scheme Information Document. It must be distinctly understood that the actual declaration of IDCW and frequency thereof is at the sole discretion of Board of Directors of the Trustee Company. There is no assurance or guarantee to the Unit holders as to the rate of IDCW distribution nor that will the IDCW be paid regularly. Further investors are requested to note that the amounts can be distributed out of investors capital (Equalization Reserve) which is part of a sale price that represents realized gains. **Default Option/Plan/ Frequency:** The investor must clearly specify his/her choice of Option/Plan in the application form, in the absence of which, the Default Option / Plan / frequency would be applicable and the application will be processed accordingly: **Default Option:** Growth Option **Default Frequency under IDCW option:** Daily IDCW **Default Sub-option under IDCW option:** IDCW - Reinvestment If the amount of IDCW payable under the IDCW Payout facility is Rs. 100/- or less, then the IDCW would be compulsorily reinvested in the same option of the Scheme.
Who can invest This is an indicative list and prospective investors are advised to consult their financial advisors to ascertain whether the scheme is suitable to their respective risk profile. Prospective investors are advised to satisfy themselves that they are not prohibited by any law governing them and any Indian law from investing in the Scheme and are authorised to purchase units of mutual funds as per their respective constitutions, charter documents,	The following persons are eligible to invest in the Units of the Scheme (subject, wherever relevant, to the Purchase of Units of the Scheme of the Mutual Fund being permitted and duly authorized under their respective by-laws /constitutions, charter documents, corporate / other authorisations and relevant statutory provisions etc.). 1. Resident Indian adult individuals either singly or jointly (not exceeding three) or on an Anyone or Survivor basis; 2. Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) through Karta; 3. Resident Indian Minors or Non-Resident Indian Minors through their parent/ legal guardian; 4. Partnership Firms; 5. Proprietorship in the name of the sole proprietor;

corporate/other authorisations and relevant statutory provisions.	6. Companies, Bodies Corporate, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs.), Association of Persons (AOP) or Bodies of Individuals (BOI) and societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860(provided the purchase of Units is permitted under their respective constitutions; 7. Banks (as permitted by RBI) and Financial Institutions; 8. Religious and Charitable Trusts, Wakfs or endowments of private trusts (subject to receipt of necessary approvals as “Public Securities” as required) and Private trusts authorised to invest in mutual fund schemes under their trust deeds;
	9. Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)/ Persons of Indian origin (PIOs) residing abroad on repatriation basis or on non - repatriation basis; 10. Foreign Portfolio Investors, subject to provisions of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014; 11. Army, Air Force, Navy and other para-military units and bodies created by such institutions; 12. Scientific and Industrial Research Organisations; 13. Multilateral Funding Agencies/ Bodies Corporate incorporated outside India with the permission of Government of India/ RBI 14. Provident/ Pension/ Gratuity Fund to the extent they are permitted; 15. Other schemes of PGIM India Mutual Fund or any other mutual fund subject to the conditions and limits prescribed by SEBI Regulations; 16. Trustee, AMC or Sponsor or their associates may subscribe to Units under the Scheme(s) **The following persons cannot invest in the Scheme:** 1. United States Person (U.S. person) as defined under the extant laws of the United States of America; 2. Residents of Canada 3. Any individual who is a foreign national or any entity that is not an Indian Resident under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, except where registered with SEBI as a FPI or FPI sub account. 4. Non-Resident Indians residing in the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Non-Compliant Countries and Territories (NCCTs). 5. Overseas Corporate Bodies (as per RBI A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.14 dated September 16, 2003) The Fund / Trustees / AMC reserve the right to include / exclude new / existing categories of investors to invest in the Scheme from time to time, subject to applicable Laws, if any. Prospective investors are advised to satisfy themselves that they are not prohibited by any law governing such entity and any Indian law from investing in the Scheme and are authorized to invest in mutual fund units as per their respective constitutions, charter documents, corporate / other authorizations and relevant statutory provisions. **Subject to the Regulations and applicable law, an application for Units from an applicant may be accepted or rejected at the sole and absolute discretion of the Trustee.**
Cash Investments in mutual funds	In order to help enhance the reach of mutual fund products amongst small investors, who may not be tax payers and may not have PAN/bank accounts, such as farmers, small traders/businessmen/workers, SEBI has permitted receipt of cash transactions for fresh purchases/ additional purchases to the extent of Rs.50,000/- per investor, per mutual fund, per financial year shall be allowed subject to: i. compliance with Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and rules framed there under; the SEBI Circular(s) on Anti Money Laundering (AML) and other applicable Anti Money Laundering Rules, Regulations and Guidelines. ii. sufficient systems and procedures in place. However, payment towards redemptions, IDCW, etc. with respect to aforementioned investments shall be paid only through banking channel.

	The Fund/ AMC is currently not offering this facility. Appropriate notice shall be displayed on the website of the AMC as well as at the Investor Service Centres, once the facility is made available to the investors.
How to Apply	**Please refer to the SAI and Application form for the instructions.** Investors subscribing under Direct Plan of a Scheme will have to indicate "Direct Plan" against the Scheme name in the application form e.g. "PGIM India Ultra Short Duration Fund – Direct Plan". 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. Further, where application is received for Regular Plan without Distributor code or "Direct" mentioned in the ARN Column, the application will be processed under Direct Plan. Investor can obtain application form / Key Information Memorandum (KIM) from PGIM India AMC branch offices, Investor services centers and RTA's (Kfin) branch office. Investors can also download application form / Key Information Memorandum (KIM) from our website (www.pgimindiamf.com).
Rejection of application:	Any application for Units may be rejected at the absolute discretion of the Trustee /AMC, if the same is in contravention of any applicable laws/ rules/regulations/guidelines. For example, the Trustees/AMC may reject any application for the purchase of Units if the application is received from any investor to whom the Units cannot be lawfully or validly offered or by whom the Units cannot be lawfully or validly subscribed or if the application is invalid or incomplete, or if, in its opinion, increasing the size of the Scheme's Unit Capital is not in the general interest of the Unitholders, or if the Trustees/ AMC for any other reason believes that it would not be in the best interest of the Scheme or its Unitholders to accept such an application.
Allotment	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/ FPIs will be subject to RBI approval, if any, required. An applicant in a scheme whose application has been accepted shall have the option either to receive the statement of accounts or to hold the units in dematerialised form and the asset management company shall issue to such applicant, a statement of accounts specifying the number of units allotted to the applicant or issue units in the dematerialized form as soon as possible but not later than five working days from the date of closure of the initial subscription list or from the date of receipt of the application. In case of Unit holder who have provided their e-mail address the Fund will provide the Account Statement only through e-mail message, subject to Regulations and unless otherwise required. In cases where the email does not reach the Unit holder, the Fund / its Registrar & Transfer Agents will not be responsible, but the Unit holder can request for fresh statement. The Unit holder shall from time to time intimate the Fund / its Registrar & Transfer Agent about any changes in his e-mail address. All Units will rank pari passu, among Units within the same Option in the Scheme concerned as to assets, earnings and the receipt of IDCW distributions, if any, as may be declared by the Trustee.
Refund	The AMC will refund the application money to the applicants whose applications are found to be incomplete, invalid or have been rejected for any other reason whatsoever. Refund may be given by way of cheque /demand draft or remitted electronically by way of / Direct credits / National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) / Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) or IMPS or any other electronic manner. The refund will be made in favor of the sole / 1st named applicant. All refund orders will be sent by speed post, registered post or courier service or as prescribed under the Regulations
Minimum amount for redemption/switches	**Minimum Redemption Amount / Switch Out:** Minimum of Rs. 1000/- and in multiples of Re.1/ -thereafter unit or account balance whichever is lower.

	Note: • In case the Unitholder specifies the number of Units and amount in the redemption request, the number of Units shall be considered for Redemption. • In case the Unit holder does not specify the number of Units or amount in the redemption request, the request will be rejected. • If the balance Units in the Unitholder's account do not cover the amount specified in the Redemption request, then the Mutual Fund shall repurchase the entire balance of Units in account of the Unitholder. • In case a Unitholder has purchased Units on multiple days in a single folio, the Units will be redeemed / switched out on a 'First in First Out' (FIFO) basis, i.e., the Units acquired chronologically first / earlier will be redeemed / switched out first, and the Exit Load, if any, applicable to each of the Units would correspond to the period of time the Units were held by the Unitholder.
Ongoing price for redemption (sale) /switch outs (to other schemes/plans of the Mutual Fund) by investors. This is the price you will receive for redemptions/ switch outs.	At the applicable NAV, subject to prevailing exit load (if any), which will be calculated as follows: Redemption Price = Applicable NAV*(1- Exit Load, (if any) Example: If the Applicable NAV is Rs.10, Exit Load is 1% then redemption price will be = Rs. 10* (1-0.01) = Rs. 9.90 Please refer to the Section IV (C) on Load Structure.
Minimum balance to be maintained and consequences of non maintenance	Currently, there is no minimum balance requirement.
Cut off timing for subscriptions/ Switch-In (as per Indian Standard Time) **This is the time before which your application (complete in all respects) should reach the official points of acceptance.**	Subscription/Purchase Including Switch-Ins:- a) In respect of valid application received before 3.00 p.m. on a business day and funds for the entire amount of subscription/ purchase as per the application are credited to the bank account of the Scheme and are available for utilization before the cut-off time, the closing NAV of the day on which the funds are available for utilisation shall be applicable; b) In respect of valid application received after 3.00 p.m. on a business day and funds for the entire amount of subscription / purchase as per the application are credited to the bank account of the Scheme and are available for utilization before the cut-off time of the next business day, the closing NAV of the next business day shall be applicable; c) However, irrespective of the time of receipt of valid application on a given Business day, where the funds are not available for utilisation before the cut off time on the day of the application, the closing NAV of the Business Day on which the funds are available for utilisation before the cut-off time (3:00 p.m.) shall be applicable. For determining the availability of funds for utilisation, the funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase (including switch-in) as per the application should be credited to the bank account of the scheme before the cut-off time and the funds are available for utilisation before the cut-off time without availing any credit facility whether intra-day or otherwise, by the Scheme.
Cut off timing for Redemption/ Switch-Out	**Redemptions Including Switch–Outs:** 1) In respect of valid applications received upto 3 p.m. on a business day by the Mutual Fund, closing NAV of the day of receipt of application, shall be applicable. 2) In respect of valid applications received after 3 p.m. on a business day by the Mutual Fund, the closing NAV of the next business day shall be applicable. All physical applications will be time stamped in accordance with the SEBI guidelines. **Switch Transactions**

	Valid Switch application will be considered for processing on the earliest day which is a Business Day for both the 'Switch out' scheme and the 'Switch in' scheme. Application for 'Switch in' shall be treated as purchase application and the Applicable NAV based on the cut off time for purchase shall be applied. Application for Switch out shall be treated as redemption application and the Applicable NAV based on the cut off time for redemption shall be applied.
Where can the applications for purchase/redemption switches be submitted?	All transaction requests can be submitted at any of the Official Points of Acceptance, the addresses of which are given at the end of this SID. (Please refer to the back cover page of this SID for details) The AMC may designate additional Centres of the Registrar as the Official Points of Acceptance during the Ongoing Offer Period and change such Centres, if necessary. For Investors convenience, the Mutual Fund also offers Online Transaction facility on its Website viz. www.pgimindiamf.com for transacting in the Units of PGIM India Mutual Fund. Investors having demat account can avail the facility to invest through BSE StAR MF platform & NSE MFSS platform.
Special Products available	**IDCW Transfer Facility :** Under this facility, the investors may opt to automatically transfer (invest) the net IDCW amount (i.e., net of statutory levy / taxes, if any) payable under the Scheme ("Source Scheme") into any other scheme ("Target Scheme") of the Mutual Fund on the ex-IDCW date i.e., the immediate next business day after the Record Date, into the Target Scheme, at the applicable NAV of the Target Scheme and accordingly applicable number of units will be allotted in the Target Scheme, subject to the terms and conditions of the respective Target Scheme. a) Following schemes of the Fund shall be Target schemes for this Facility: • PGIM India Large Cap Fund • PGIM India Equity Savings Fund • PGIM India Hybrid Equity Fund • PGIM India Midcap Opportunities Fund • PGIM India ELSS Tax Saver Fund b) The Facility would be available only in the Weekly and Monthly IDCW options. c) The minimum amount of investment is not applicable for investment made through this facility. d) The IDCW so transferred and invested in Target Scheme shall be constructive payment of IDCW to the Unit holder/s and constructive receipt of the same amount from each Unit holder for investment in units of Target Scheme. e) The Units allotted in the Target scheme against investment via this facility will be subject to the applicable Exit Load of the Target scheme. f) Unit holders who wish to enroll for this facility are required to submit a prescribed Enrolment Form complete in all respects at any ISCs. g) The enrolment for this facility shall be for all units under the IDCW Option (i.e., partial IDCW - Transfer is not permitted). h) Enrolment under this facility will automatically override any previous instructions of the Unitholder for 'IDCW -Reinvestment', in the Source Scheme and will also apply to additional units allotted in the Source Scheme subsequently on account of additional subscription / switch-in / SIP / STP etc. i) The request for enrolment for the facility must be submitted at least seven (7) days prior to the Record Date for the IDCW in the Source Scheme. Hence investors should submit the enrolment request sufficiently in advance. In case of this condition not being met, the enrolment would be effective from the immediately succeeding Record Date of the IDCW in the Source Scheme. Consequently, the treatment of IDCW declared between the date of acceptance of the Enrollment Form and date of registration thereof by the Registrar, shall be: in case of existing investors, as per the option selected by the Investor at the time of investment in the Source Scheme; and in case of new investors, as per the default option specified in the SID of the Source Scheme shall apply.

	j) Investors may opt out of the facility at any time by submitting a written request at least seven (7) days prior to the Record Date for the IDCW in the Source Scheme. Any IDCW declared in the Source Scheme during the interim period will be transferred to the Target Scheme. In case a unitholder opts out of this facility, the balance units in the folio would continue under the default option specified in the SID of the Source Scheme. k) The AMC reserves the right to change/ modify the terms and conditions of the facility without prior notice or without assigning any reason thereof. If the facility is withdrawn from any Source Scheme or Target Scheme, the units of such investors who have opted for this facility will be continued under the default option specified in the SID of the Source Scheme and the unitholders will be sent suitable intimation in this regard. l) It must be distinctly understood that the actual declaration of IDCW and frequency thereof is at the sole discretion of Board of Directors of the Trustee Company. There is no assurance or guarantee to the Unit holders as to the rate of IDCW distribution nor that will the IDCW be paid regularly. Further investors are requested to note that the amounts can be distributed out of investors capital (Equalization Reserve) which is part of a sale price that represents realized gains. The AMC / Trustee reserves the right to change / modify the terms and conditions or withdraw the facility at a later date. **Systematic Investment Plan (SIP):** SIP is a facility provided to unitholders to invest specified amounts in the Scheme at regular / specified frequency and a specified period by providing a single mandate / standing instruction as per details mentioned below: <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Frequency</th><th>Details</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">SIP Transaction Dates</td><td>Monthly</td><td rowspan="2">Any date of the month or quarter, as applicable</td></tr><tr><td>Quarterly</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Minimum no. of installments and Minimum amount per installment</td><td>Monthly</td><td rowspan="2">5 installments of Rs.1000/- each and in multiples of Re.1/- thereafter</td></tr><tr><td>Quarterly</td></tr><tr><td>Mode of Payment</td><td>Monthly & Quarterly</td><td>a) Direct Debit mandate through selected banks with whom AMC has an arrangement. b) National Automated Clearing House (NACH) Facility.</td></tr></table> Investors may enroll for the SIP facility by submitting duly completed SIP Enrolment Form at any OPA. If the SIP period is not specified by the unit holder then the SIP enrolment will be deemed to be for perpetuity and processed accordingly. If any SIP installment due date falls on a non-Business day, then the respective transactions will be processed on the next Business day based on receipt of funds within the stipulated timelines in the scheme collection account. The SIP enrollment will be discontinued if (a) 4 consecutive SIP installments in case of Monthly & Quarterly frequency are not honored. (b) the Bank Account (for Standing Instruction) is closed and request for change in bank account (for Standing Instruction) is not submitted at least 21 days before the next SIP Auto Debit installment due date.
	SIP Subscription through Direct Debit: New investor enrolling for SIP via Direct Debit Facility, must fill-up the prescribed Common Application Form and SIP Auto Debit Form and submit along with a cancelled cheque leaf of the bank account for which the Direct Debit mandate is provided. For an existing Investor, to enroll for SIP Direct Debit Facility, an Investor must fill-up the SIP Application Form for SIP Direct Debit facility. Investors shall be required to submit a cancelled cheque leaf of the bank account for which the debit mandate is provided.

	SIP Subscription through of National Automated Clearing House (NACH) Platform: The unit holders can also make payment of SIP instalments through NACH facility. NACH is a centralized system, launched by National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) with an aim to consolidate multiple Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) mandates. This facility will enable the unit holders of the Fund to make SIP investments through NACH by filling up the SIP Registration cum mandate form. A Unique Mandate Reference Number (UMRN) will be allotted to every mandate registered under NACH which can be used for SIP transactions. The NACH facility shall be available subject to terms and conditions contained in the SIP registration Mandate Form and as prescribed by NPCI from time to time. Investors should note that there should be a gap of at least 30 days between submission of SIP application form and first SIP installment. Investors may choose to discontinue subscription under the SIP at any time by submitting a written request at any of the OPA/ISC. Notice of such discontinuance should be received at least 21 days prior to the due date of the next SIP installment. Units under SIP will be allotted at the Applicable NAV of the respective SIP transaction dates and time on which funds are realized in the scheme's collection account as per SIP mandate as per SIP mandate. In case the SIP date falls on a non-Business Day or falls during a Book Closure period, the immediate next Business Day will be considered for this purpose.
	An extension of an existing SIP mandate will be treated as a fresh mandate on the date of receipt of such application, and all the above conditions need to be met with. The Load structure prevailing at the time of submission of the SIP application (whether fresh or extension) will apply for all the SIP installments indicated in SIP enrolment form. Please refer to the SIP Enrolment form for terms and conditions before enrolment. The AMC reserves the right to modify the provisions of the SIP as deemed appropriate from time to time. **<u>Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) Top-up facility:</u>** This facility will enable the investors to increase their contribution in an SIP at pre-determine intervals by a fixed amount during the tenure of SIP (except under Micro-SIP). Terms and conditions for availing Top up facility: 1. Top up option must be specified by the investors at the time of SIP registration. Existing SIPs cannot be converted into this facility; 2. Minimum SIP Top up amount is Rs. 100/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- in case of Monthly SIP /Quarterly SIP; 3. Investors shall clearly mention the maximum SIP Top up amount or date upto which SIP Top up will continue and after which SIP will continue at the last processed SIP Top up amount till the expiry of SIP period mentioned in the application form. 4. The Top up facility shall be available for SIP Investments only through Direct Debit Facility/Standing Instruction; 5. Frequency for Top up: a. Half Yearly Top up: Under this option, the amount of investment through SIP instalment shall be increased by an amount chosen by the Investor post every 6th (sixth) SIP instalment in case of Monthly SIP and post every 2nd (second) SIP instalment in case of Quarterly SIP. b. Yearly Top up: Under this option, the amount of investment through SIP instalment shall be increased by an amount chosen by the Investor post every 12th (twelfth) SIP instalment in case of Monthly SIP and post every 4th (fourth) SIP instalment in case of Quarterly SIP. c. Default frequency will be Half Yearly Top up. 6. The Top up details cannot be modified once enrolled. In order to make any changes, the investor must cancel the existing SIP and enroll for a fresh SIP with the revision in Top up details; 7. All other Terms & Conditions applicable for regular SIP will be applicable to this facility; and 8. Registration under this facility is subject to Investor's Bankers accepting the mandate for SIP Top- up. The AMC / Trustee reserves the right to change / modify the terms and conditions or withdraw the facility at a later date.

Systematic Investment Plan ('SIP') Pause Facility:

This facility is available for investors who wish to temporarily pause their SIP in the schemes of the Mutual Fund.

The terms and conditions of the Facility are as follows:

1) The Facility will be available for a maximum of 3 months.
2) This Facility is available only for SIPs with Monthly and Quarterly frequencies.
3) The maximum number of instalments that can be paused using this Facility are 3 (three) consecutive instalments for SIPs registered with Monthly frequency and 1 (one) for SIPs registered with Quarterly frequency. Thereafter, automatically the balance SIP instalments (as originally registered) will resume.
4) This Facility can be availed only once during the tenure of the SIP.
5) This Facility is applicable for AMC initiated debit instructions i.e. NACH/ Direct Debit and SIPs registered through Stock Exchange Platforms, Mutual Fund Utility ('MFU'), other online platforms.
6) The SIP pause request should be submitted at least 15 days prior to the next SIP date.
7) This Facility will also be available for Top-up SIPs
8) The SIP pause request can be submitted via a physical application or via email sent across from the registered email id of the investor to the email id transact@pgimindia.co.in
9) The Facility once registered cannot be cancelled.

The AMC/Trustee reserves the right to change/modify the terms and conditions or withdraw the Facility at a later date. The AMC/Trustee may at its sole discretion suspend the Facility in whole or in part at any time without prior notice.

Systematic Transfer Plan (STP):

STP is an investment plan enabling Unitholders to transfer specified amounts from one scheme of the Mutual Fund ('Source scheme') to another ('Target scheme') on a recurrent basis for a specified period at specified frequency as per the table below, by providing a single mandate / standing instruction. On the specified STP transaction dates, Units under the Source scheme will be redeemed at the applicable redemption price, and admissible units will be allotted under the Target scheme as per the investor's STP mandate.

- Source Scheme:- All open ended schemes of the Mutual Fund (except PGIM India ELSS Tax Saver Fund)

- Target Scheme:- All open ended schemes of Mutual Fund

Particulars	**Frequency**	**Details**
STP Transaction Dates	Daily	All business days in the month
	Weekly	Monday to Friday (Any 1 day)
	Monthly & Quarterly	Any date
	If any STP transaction due date falls on a non-Business day, then the respective transactions will be processed on the immediately succeeding Business Day for both the schemes.	
Minimum no. of installments and Minimum amount per installment	Daily, Weekly, Monthly & Quarterly	5 (five) installments of Rs. 1,000/- each and in multiples of Rs.1/- thereafter.

Investors may register for STP using a prescribed transaction form. If the STP period or no. of installments is not specified in the transaction Form, the STP transactions will be processed until the balance of units in the unit holder's folio in the Source scheme becomes zero.

The STP mandate may be discontinued by a Unit holder by giving a written notice of 7 days. STP mandate will terminate automatically if all Units held by the unitholder in the Source scheme are redeemed or upon the Mutual Fund receiving a written intimation of death of the sole / 1st Unit holder.

	The default frequency shall be Monthly. In case if the start date is not provided by the unit holder, then the first STP would be the 7th working day from the date of submission of the form (excluding Submission date). For Physical STP registration requests, the first instalment would get triggered on the 3rd working day from the date of submission of the form (excluding Submission date) For online STP registration requests, the first instalment would get triggered on the 2nd working day from the date of submission of the request (excluding Submission date) In case of Daily frequency, if the instalment date falls on a non-business day, STP will not get triggered for that date. In case of any other specified frequency, if the instalment date is a non-business day, STP will get triggered on the next business day .Load Structure of the Source Scheme & Target Schemes as on the date of enrolment of STP shall be applicable. The provision of 'Minimum redemption amount' specified in the SID of Source Scheme and 'Minimum application amount' specified in the SID of the Target Schemes will not be applicable for Daily STP .The AMC reserves the right to introduce STP facility at any other frequencies or on any other dates as the AMC may feel appropriate from time to time. Please refer to the STP Enrolment form for terms and conditions before enrolment. The AMC reserves the right to modify the provisions of the STP as deemed appropriate from time to time. The AMC / Trustee reserves the right to change / modify the terms and conditions or withdraw the facility at a later date.
	Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP): SWP is a facility that enables Unitholders to withdraw specified amounts from the Scheme on a recurrent basis for a specified period at specified frequency by providing a single mandate/ standing instruction.

Particulars	Frequency	Details
SWP Transaction Dates	Monthly	Any date
	Quarterly	
	Annual	
Minimum no. of installments and Minimum amount per installment	Monthly	5 installments of Rs. 1,000/- each and in multiples of Re.1/- thereafter.
	Quarterly	
	Annual	
Mode of Payment	Monthly	as chosen by the unitholder
	Quarterly	
	Annual	

Investors may register for SWP using the prescribed transaction form. If the SWP period or no. of installments is not specified in the transaction Form, the SWP transactions will be processed until the balance of units in the unit holder's folio in the Source scheme becomes zero. In case the date of SWP transaction falls on a non-Business Day, the transaction shall be effected on the immediate next Business day.

The SWP mandate may be discontinued by a Unit holder by giving a written notice of at least 7 days prior to the next SWP transaction date. The SWP mandate given by the investor will discontinue

	automatically, if all Units under the folio are redeemed or upon the Mutual Fund receiving a written intimation of death of the sole / 1st Unit holder. For Physical SWP registration requests, the first instalment would get triggered on the 3rd working day from the date of submission of the form (excluding Submission date) For online SWP registration requests, the first instalment would get triggered on the 2nd working day from the date of submission of the request (excluding Submission date) In case of any other specified frequency, if the instalment date is a non-business day, SWP will get triggered on the next business day . Please refer to the SWP Enrolment form for terms and conditions before enrolment. The AMC reserves the right to modify the provisions of the SWP as deemed appropriate from time to time. **Switching Options** **(a) Inter - Scheme Switching option** Under Switch Option, Unit holders may 'Switch-Out' (transfer) their investments in the Scheme, either partially or fully to any other scheme(s) offered by the Mutual Fund from time to time. The investors may also 'Switch-In' their investments from any other scheme(s) offered by the Mutual Fund to this Scheme. This Switch option is useful to investors who wish to alter the allocation of their investment among the scheme(s) of the Mutual Fund in order to meet their changed investment needs. Switch transaction will be effected by way of a Redemption of Units from the Source Scheme (Switch-Out) at applicable NAV and investment of the Redemption proceeds into the Target (Switch-In) scheme opted by the investor at applicable NAV and accordingly, Switch transaction must comply with the Redemption rules of 'Switch Out scheme' and the Subscription rules of the 'Switch In scheme'.
	(b) Intra- Scheme Switching option Unit holders under the Scheme have the option to Switch their Unit holdings from Growth Option to IDCW Option and vice versa. The Switches would be done at the Applicable NAV based prices and the difference between the NAVs of the two Options will be reflected in the number of Units allotted. Aforesaid Switching option (a) and (b) shall be subject to the applicable "Cut off time, Applicable NAV" and minimum purchase / redemption criteria of respective scheme stated elsewhere in the Scheme Information Document. **Facility to Purchase/Redeem Units of the Scheme(s) through Stock Exchange(s)** Investors can purchase/redeem units of the Scheme on Mutual Fund Services System (MFSS) of the National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE) and BSE StAR MF platform (BSE StAR MF) of the BSE Limited (BSE). Switching of units will not be permitted under MFSS. However, unitholders can switch the units of Scheme on BSE StAR MF platform. Investors can avail Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) facility for purchasing units of the Scheme on MFSS and BSE StAR MF platform. Further, in accordance with Paragraph 16.2.12 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023 read in line with SEBI Circular SEBI/HO/MRD1/DSAP/CIR/P/2020/29 dated February 26, 2020, investors can also directly access infrastructure of the recognised stock exchanges to purchase and redeem mutual fund units directly from Mutual Fund/ Asset Management Companies. The following are the salient features of the above mentioned facility: 1. The MFSS / BSE StAR MF is the electronic platforms provided by NSE/BSE to facilitate purchase/redemption of units of mutual fund scheme(s). 2. The facility for purchase/redemption of units on MFSS/BSE StAR MF will be available on all business days between 9.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m. or such other time as may be decided from time to time. 3. Eligible Participants All the trading members of NSE/BSE who are registered with AMFI as mutual fund advisors and who are registered with NSE/BSE as Participants will be eligible to offer MFSS/BSE StAR MF ('Participants'). In addition to this, the Participants will be required to comply with the requirements which may be specified by SEBI/NSE/BSE from time to time. In addition to the above, clearing members of the National Stock Exchange/BSE shall be eligible to offer purchase and redemption of units of specified schemes of PGIM India Mutual Fund on MFSS/BSE StAR MF.

	Depository participants of registered Depositories shall be eligible to process only redemption request of units held in demat form. DPs do not process any redemption requests and only accept delivery instructions. All such Participants/clearing members/depository participants will be considered as Official Points of Acceptance (OPA) of PGIM India Mutual Fund in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 16.2.4.8(a) of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023.
	4. Eligible investors The facility for purchase/redemption of units of the schemes of PGIM India Mutual Fund will be available to existing as well as new investors. Switching of units will not be permitted under MFSS. However, unitholders can switch the units of eligible scheme on BSE StAR MF platform. Investors have an option to hold units in either physical mode or dematerialized (electronic) mode. 5. Cut off timing for purchase/redemption of units Time stamping as evidenced by confirmation slip given by stock exchange mechanism will be considered for the purpose of determining applicable NAV and cut off timing for the transactions. The applicability of NAV will be subject to guidelines issued by SEBI on uniform cut-off time for applicability of NAV. 6. The procedure for purchase/redemption of units through MFSS System/BSE StAR MF is as follows: **A Physical mode:** **Purchase of Units:** i) The investor is required to submit purchase application form (subject to limits prescribed by NSE/BSE from time to time) along with all necessary documents to the Participant. ii) Investor will be required to transfer the funds to Participant. iii) The Participant shall verify the application for mandatory details and KYC compliance. iv) After completion of the verification, the Participant will enter the purchase order in the Stock Exchange system and issue system generated order confirmation slip to the investor. Such confirmation slip will be the proof of transaction till the investor receives allotment details from Participant. v) The Participant will provide allotment details to the investor. vi) The Registrar will send Statement of Account showing number of units allotted to the investor.
	Redemption of Units: i) The investor is required to submit redemption request (subject to limits prescribed by NSE/BSE from time to time) along with all necessary documents to Participant. ii) After completion of verification, the Participant will enter redemption order in the Stock Exchange system and issue system generated confirmation slip to the investor. The confirmation slip will be proof of transaction till the redemption proceeds are received from the Registrar. iii) The redemption proceeds will be directly sent by the Registrar through appropriate payment mode such as direct credit, NEFT or cheque/demand draft as decided by AMC from time to time, as per the bank account details available in the records of Registrar. **B Depository mode:** **Purchase of Units:** i) The investor intending to purchase units in Depository mode is required to have Depository Account (beneficiary account) with the depository participant of National Securities Depository Ltd. and/or Central Depository Services (India) Ltd. ii) The investor is required to place an order for purchase of units (subject to limits prescribed by NSE/BSE from time to time) with the Participant. iii) The investor should provide his Depository Account details along with PAN details to the Participant. Where investor intends to hold units in dematerialised mode, KYC performed by

	Depository Participant will be considered compliance with applicable requirements specified in this regard in terms of SEBI circular ISD/AML/CIR-1/2008 dated December 19, 2008 read in line with paragraph 16.2.4.4 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023. iv) The Participant will enter the purchase order in the Stock Exchange system and issue system generated order confirmation slip to the investor. Such confirmation slip will be the proof of transaction till the investor receives allotment details from Participant. v) The investor will transfer the funds to the Participant. vi) The Participant will provide allotment details to the investor. vii) Registrar will credit units to the depository account of the investor directly through credit corporate action process. This will be processed through AMC Pool Account to trading/clearing member's account and from there to Investors. viii) Depository Participant will issue demat statement to the investor showing credit of units. **Redemption of Units:** i) Investors who intend to redeem units through dematerialised mode must either hold units in depository (electronic) mode or convert his existing units from statement of account mode to depository mode prior to placing of redemption order. ii) The investor is required to place an order for redemption (subject to limits prescribed by NSE/BSE from time to time) with the Participant. The investor should provide their Depository Participant on same day with Depository Instruction Slip with relevant units to be credited to Clearing Corporation pool account. iii) The redemption order will be entered in the system and an order confirmation slip will be issued to investor. The confirmation slip will be proof of transaction till the redemption proceeds are received from the Registrar. 7. Investors having demat account and purchasing and redeeming mutual fund units in demat mode through trading/clearing members, shall receive redemption proceeds (if units are redeemed) and units (if units are purchased) through trading/clearing member's pool account. PGIM India MF/AMC will pay redemption proceeds to the trading/clearing member (in case of redemption) and trading/clearing member in turn will pay redemption proceeds to the respective investor. Similarly, units shall be credited by PGIM India MF/AMC/Registrar into trading/clearing member's pool account (in case of purchase) and trading/clearing member in turn will credit the units to the respective investor's demat account. 8. Payment of redemption proceeds to the trading I clearing members by PGIM India MF/AMC/shall discharge PGIM India MF/AMC of its obligation of payment of redemption proceeds to Individual Investor. Similarly, In case of purchase of units, crediting units into trading/clearing member pool account shall discharge PGIM India MF/PGIM India AMC of its obligation to allot units to individual investor. 9. An account statement will be issued by PGIM India Mutual Fund to investors who purchase/redeem units under this facility in physical mode. In case of investor who purchase/redeem units through this facility in dematerialized mode, his depository participant will issue demat statement showing credit/debit of units to the investor's accounts. Such demat statement given by the Depository Participant will be deemed to be adequate compliance with the requirements for dispatch of statement of account prescribed by SEBI. 10. Investors should note that electronic platform provided by NSE/BSE is only to facilitate purchase/redemption of units in the Schemes of mutual fund. In case of non-commercial transaction like change of bank mandate, nomination etc. the Unit holders should submit such request to the Investor Services Centre of PGIM India Mutual Fund in case of units held in physical mode. Further in case of units held in dematerialized mode, requests for change of address, bank details, nomination should be submitted to his Depository Participant. 11. Investors will be required to comply with Know Your Customer (KYC) norms as prescribed by NSE/NSDL/CDSL and PGIM India Mutual Fund to purchase/redeem units through stock exchange infrastructure. 12. Investors should note that the terms & conditions and operating guidelines issued by NSE/BSE shall be applicable for purchase/redemption of units through stock exchange infrastructure. 13. Investors should get in touch with the Investor Service Centres of PGIM India Mutual Fund for further details. **Facility to transact in the Scheme through MF Utility Portal:**

	The AMC has entered into an arrangement with MF Utilities India Private Limited ("MFUI"), a SEBI registered Category II Registrar to an Issue, for usage of MF Utility Portal ("MFUP"), which acts as a transaction aggregation portal for transacting in multiple schemes of various mutual funds with a single form and a single payment instrument. Investors/ prospective investors can submit their financial and non-financial transactions pertaining to the Scheme through MFUP either electronically on the online transaction portal of MFUI (www.mfuonline.com) or physically (in prescribed application form) at any of the authorised Point of Service locations ("MFU POS") designated by MFUI from time to time. Online transaction portal of MFUI (www.mfuonline.com) will be an Official Points of Acceptance of Transactions ("OPA") for Scheme in addition to all the authorised MFUI POS designated by MFUI from time to time as the OPA for schemes of the Fund in respect of the transactions in the Scheme routed through MFUP by the investors / distributors. The uniform cut-off time as prescribed by SEBI and as mentioned in the SID / KIM of the Scheme shall be applicable for transactions received by MFUI. Investors are requested to note that, MFUI will allot a Common Account Number ("CAN"), a single reference number for all investments in the Mutual Fund industry, for transacting in multiple schemes of various mutual funds through MFUP and to map existing folios, if any. Investors can create a CAN by submitting the CAN Registration Form and other necessary documents at any of the MFUI POS. For facilitating transactions through MFUP, the AMC/ the Fund/ its Registrar and Transfer Agent ("R&T") will be required to furnish and disclose certain information / details about the investor(s), which may include certain personal information including financial information, with MFUI and / or its authorised service providers. Investors transacting through MFUP shall be deemed to have consented and authorised the AMC/ the Fund/R&T to furnish and disclose all such information to MFUI and/or its authorised service providers as may be required by MFUI from time to time. The transactions routed through MFUP shall be subject to the terms & conditions as may be stipulated by MFUI / the AMC/ the Fund from time to time. Further, investments in the schemes of the Fund routed through MFUP shall continue to be governed by the terms and conditions stated in the SID of the respective scheme(s). To know more about MFUP and the list of authorised MFUI POS, please visit the MFUI website (www.mfuindia.com). For any queries or clarifications related to MFUP, please contact the Customer Care of MFUI on 1800-266-1415 (during the business hours on all days except Sunday and Public Holidays) or send an email to clientservices@mfuindia.com. For any escalations and post-transaction queries pertaining to the schemes of the Fund, the investors should contact the AMC /R&T.
	APPLICATION / REQUEST THROUGH FAX / ONLINE TRANSACTIONS: **Transaction by Fax** In order to facilitate quick processing of transaction and/ or instruction of investment of investor, the AMC/ Trustee may (at its sole discretion and without being obliged in any manner to do so and without being responsible and/ or liable in any manner whatsoever) accept and process any application, supporting documents and/ or instructions submitted by an investor/ Unit holder by facsimile (Fax transmission) who has signed the Fax indemnity with the AMC. The AMC/ Trustee/ Mutual Fund shall have no obligation to check or verify the authenticity or accuracy of Fax Submission purporting to have been sent by the investor and may act thereon as if same has been duly given by the investor and the investor/ Unit holder voluntarily and with full knowledge takes and assumes any and all risk associated therewith. In all such cases the investor will have to immediately submit the original documents/ instruction to AMC / Mutual Fund / official points of acceptance by clearly mentioning the words "For Records Only". **Transactions by E-fax and E-mail** Investors may submit their application for financial/ non-financial transactions via electronic fax ('E-fax') and electronic mail ('E-mail') to the AMC'/ Registrar and Transfer Agent ('R&T') subject to the condition that the investor has signed up the email/e-fax indemnity with the AMC. The AMC/ Trustee may (at its sole discretion and without being obliged in any manner to do so and without being responsible and/ or liable in any manner whatsoever) accept and process any application, supporting documents and/ or instructions submitted by investors via E-Fax/E-mail. The AMC/ Registrar shall not be liable for any loss/ damage/ claim arising out of incorrect processing of transaction received through fax, on account of incorrect data entered due to illegible fax, delay in receipt of fax due to

	technical reasons, etc. In all such cases the investor will have to immediately submit the original documents/ instruction to AMC / R&T/ Mutual Fund by clearly mentioning the words "For Records Only". The current designated fax number for accepting application via E-fax is 1800 266 3121 and the current designated email id for accepting application via E-mail is transact@pgimindia.co.in. The AMC reserves the right to add or remove designated fax number / email id to/from the above list. The designated fax number and designated email id will be Official Points of Acceptance of Transactions ("OPA") for Schemes of the Fund in respect of the transactions routed through these designated fax number / designated email id. The uniform cut-off time as prescribed by SEBI and as mentioned in the SIDs/ KIMs of the Schemes shall be applicable for transactions received through the above modes. Further, the AMC reserves the right to not seek corresponding original document(s) in respect of a transaction received through Fax/E-fax/E-mail and accordingly processed. All other terms and conditions mentioned in this document w.r.t fax/web/electronic transactions shall be applicable to above facility. The AMC reserves the right to modify/discontinue above facility at any point of time **Online Transactions through the Mutual Fund's website** The Mutual Fund offers the facility of transacting through the online mode on the Mutual Fund's website, subject to the Investor/Unitholder fulfilling the terms and conditions as may be specified by the AMC. The acceptance of the fax / web /electronic transactions will be solely at the risk of the transmitter of the fax / web / electronic transactions and the Mutual Fund/AMC (Recipient) shall not in any way be liable or responsible for any loss, damage caused to the transmitter directly or indirectly, as a result of the transmitter sending or purporting to send such transactions including where a fax / web /electronic transactions sent / purported to be sent is not processed on account of the fact that it was not received by the Recipient. The transmitter acknowledges that fax/web/electronic transactions is not a secure means of giving instructions / transactions requests and that the transmitter is aware of the risks involved including those arising out of such transmission being inaccurate, imperfect, ineffective, illegible, having a lack of quality or clarity, garbled, altered, distorted, not timely etc. The transmitter's request to the Recipient to act on any fax / web / electronic transmission is for the transmitter's convenience and the Recipient is not obliged or bound to act on the same. The transmitter authorizes the Recipient to accept and act on any fax / web / electronic transmission which the Recipient believes in good faith to be given by the transmitter and the Recipient shall be entitled to treat any such fax / web / electronic transaction as if the same was given to the Recipient under the transmitter's original handwritten signature. The transmitter agrees that security procedures adopted by the Recipient may include signature verification, telephone call backs or a combination of the same, which may be recorded by tape recording device and the transmitter consents to such recording and agrees to co-operate with the Recipient to enable confirmation of such fax/web/ electronic transaction requests. The transmitter accepts that the fax / web / electronic transactions shall not be considered until time stamped as a valid transaction request in the Scheme(s) in line with SEBI (MF) regulations. In consideration of the Recipient from time to time accepting and at its sole discretion (including but not limited to the AMC extending / discontinuing such facilities from time to time) acting on any fax / web / electronic transaction request received / purporting to be received from the transmitter, the transmitter agrees to indemnify and keep indemnified the AMC, Directors, employees, agents, representatives of the AMC, Mutual Fund and Trustees from and against all actions, claims, demands, liabilities, obligations, losses, damages, costs and expenses of whatever nature (whether actual or contingent) directly or indirectly suffered or incurred, sustained by or threatened against the indemnified parties whatsoever arising from or in connection with or any way relating to the indemnified parties in good faith accepting and acting on fax / web / electronic transaction requests including relying upon such fax / electronic transaction requests purporting to come from the Transmitter even though it may not come from the Transmitter. The AMC reserves the right to modify the terms and conditions or to discontinue the abovementioned facility at any point of time. **Applications via electronic mode (through Channel Partners)** Subject to the Investor fulfilling certain terms and conditions stipulated by the AMC, PGIM India Mutual Fund may accept transactions through the AMC's distributors / channel partners electronically.

Accounts Statements	• An applicant in a scheme whose application has been accepted shall have the option either to receive the statement of accounts or to hold the units in dematerialised form and the asset management company shall issue to such applicant, a statement of accounts specifying the number of units allotted to the applicant or issue units in the dematerialized form as soon as possible but not later than five working days from the date of closure of the initial subscription list or from the date of receipt of the application. • The unit holders whose valid application for subscription has been accepted by the Fund, a communication specifying the number of units allotted, in the form of an email and/or SMS at the registered email address and/or mobile number.. • Thereafter, a Common Account Statement ('CAS') shall be issued which shall enable a single consolidated view of all the investments of an investor in mutual funds and securities held in demat form with the Depositories. CAS shall contain details relating to all the transactions carried out by the investors across all schemes of all mutual funds during the month and holding at the end of the month. • The asset management company shall issue units in dematerialized form to a unitholder within two working days of the receipt of request from the unitholder. • The following shall be applicable with respect to CAS, for unit holders having a Demat Account:- i. Investors having mutual funds investments and holding securities in Demat account shall receive a CAS from the Depository; ii. CAS shall be issued on the basis of PAN. In case of multiple holding, it shall be PAN of the first holder and pattern of holding. The CAS shall be generated on a monthly basis. iii. If there is any transaction in any of the Demat accounts or in any of the mutual fund folios of the investor, depositories shall send the CAS on or before fifteenth day of the succeeding month . In case there is no transaction in any of the mutual fund folios and demat accounts then CAS with holding details shall be sent to the investor on half yearly basis on or before twenty first day of the succeeding month. iv. Investors will have an option not to receive CAS through the Depository. Investors who do not wish to receive CAS through the Depository can indicate their negative consent to the Depository and such Investors will receive CAS from AMC / the Fund. • Unit holders who do not have Demat account shall be issued the CAS for each calendar month on or before twenty first day of the succeeding month. in whose folio(s) transaction(s) has/have taken place during the month by physical form or email (wherever the investors have provided the email address). For the purpose of sending CAS, common investors across mutual funds shall be identified by their PAN. • As the CAS will be issued on the basis of PAN, the Unit holders who have not provided their PAN will not receive CAS. • Further, the CAS detailing holding across all schemes of all mutual funds at the end of every six months ended September 30 or March 31, shall be sent in physical form/email on or before twenty first day of succeeding month to all such unit holders in whose folios transactions have not taken place during that period. The half-yearly CAS will be sent by email to the Unitholders whose email is available, unless a specific request is made to receive in physical. • In case of a specific request received from the Unitholders, the AMC will provide the account statement to the Unitholder within 5 Business Days from the receipt of such request. Pursuant to paragraph 14.3.3.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Fund dated May 19, 2023 – a. Each CAS issued to the investors shall also provide the total purchase value / cost of investment in each scheme. b. Further, CAS issued for the half-year (ended September/ March) shall also provide: i. The amount of actual commission paid by AMCs/Mutual Funds (MFs) to the distributor in absolute terms during the half-year period against the concerned investor's total investments in each MF scheme. The commission paid to Distributors is the gross commission and does not exclude costs incurred by distributors such as GST (wherever applicable, as per existing rates), operating expenses, etc. The term commission refers to all direct monetary payments and other payments made in the form of gifts / rewards, trips, event sponsorships etc. by AMCs/MFs to distributors.

	ii. The scheme's average Total Expense Ratio (in percentage terms) for the half-year period for each schemes applicable plan (regular or direct or both) where the concerned investor has actually invested in.
Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal / IDCW	Under the IDCW Option, IDCW will be declared as per the frequency indicated above or as may be decided as per the discretion of the Trustee, subject to availability of distributable surplus calculated in accordance with SEBI (MF) Regulations. Further investors are requested to note that the amounts can be distributed out of investors capital (Equalization Reserve) which is part of a sale price that represents realized gains. It must be clearly understood that there is neither any assurance that the IDCW will be declared regularly nor any assurance as to the rate of IDCW. In accordance with chapter 11 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023, the procedure for IDCW declaration / distribution for schemes having frequency of IDCW distribution other than daily up to monthly frequency would be as under : 1. Quantum of IDCW and the record date will be fixed by the Trustee. IDCW so decided shall be paid, subject to availability of distributable surplus. 2. Within one calendar day of decision by the Trustee, the AMC shall issue notice to the public communicating the decision about the IDCW including the record date, 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. 3. Record date shall be the date, which will be considered for the purpose of determining the eligibility of investors whose names appear on the register of Unit holders for receiving IDCW. The Record Date will be 2 business days from the date of issue of notice.
	3. The Record Date shall be the date, which will be considered for the purpose of determining the eligibility of investors whose names appear on the register of Unit holders for receiving IDCW. The Record Date will be 5 calendar days from the date of publication in at least one English newspaper or in a newspaper published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the mutual fund is situated, whichever is issued earlier. If the Record Date for IDCW distribution falls on a Non-Business Day, the Record Date shall be immediately following Business Day. **Procedure for IDCW Reinvestment :** Under the IDCW - Reinvestment, the IDCW amount will be re-invested (at the applicable ex-IDCW NAV) in the IDCW Option of the Scheme or in the Target scheme. The amount of IDCW re-invested will be net of statutory levy, if any. The additional Units created by way of reinvestment of IDCW would be added to the units already held by the Unitholder. The IDCW so re-invested shall constitute a constructive payment of IDCW to the Unitholders and a constructive receipt of the same amount from each Unitholder. There shall be no load on the IDCW so reinvested transferred.
	Procedure for IDCW Payout : The IDCW proceeds may be paid by way of cheque, or remitted electronically by way of / Direct credits / National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) / Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) or any other electronic manner, if sufficient bank account details of the unitholder are available with the Mutual Fund to the Unitholder's bank account as recorded in the Registrar's records, within 7 workings days of the date of declaration of the IDCW. In case of specific request for IDCW payment through the physical mode or unavailability of sufficient bank details with the Mutual Fund, the IDCW will be paid by cheque / demand draft and payment will be made in favor of the sole / 1st Unit holder with bank account details furnished to the Mutual Fund. The AMC, at its discretion at a later date, may choose to alter or add other modes of payment. **Effect of IDCW:** Upon payment of IDCW (including reinvestment of IDCW), the NAV attributable to Units in the respective IDCW Option will stand reduced by the IDCW amount, and statutory levy, if any. The NAV of the Growth Option will remain unaffected by the payment of IDCW.

	Although the Scheme will have a common portfolio for both Growth and IDCW Options, the NAVs of the two Options will be distinctly different after declaration of the first IDCW to the extent of income distributed, distribution tax and statutory levy thereon. Please refer to Section 6. B. 12 of the SAI for details on Unclaimed Redemptions and IDCW.
Redemption	The redemption proceeds shall be dispatched to the unitholders within 3 business days from the date of receipt of redemption application, complete / in good order in all respects. In case of exceptional circumstances prescribed by AMFI vide it's letter no. AMFI/35P/MEM-COR/74/2022-23 dated January 16, 2023, redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be transferred / dispatched to Unitholders within the time frame prescribed for such exceptional circumstances. A Transaction Slip may be used by the Unit Holder to request for Redemption. The requisite details should be entered in the Transaction Slip and submitted at any ISC / OPA.. Transaction Slips are available at all the ISCs / OPAs/ the website of the Mutual Fund. For Investors convenience, the Mutual Fund also provides Online Transaction facility on its Website for transacting in units of the Mutual Fund's schemes. It is mandatory for the investors to provide their Bank account details as per SEBI guidelines. **Procedure for payment of redemption proceeds** **1. Resident Investors** Redemption proceeds will be paid to the investor through RTGS, NEFT, Direct Credit, Cheque or Demand Draft. a) If investor has provided IFSC code in the application form, by default redemption proceeds shall be credited to Investor's bank account through RTGS / NEFT. b) If the Investor has not provided IFSC code but has a bank account with a bank with whom the Fund has an arrangement for Direct Credit, the proceeds will be paid through direct credit. c) If the Investor's bank account does not fall under a) and b) above the Redemption proceeds will be paid by cheque or demand draft, marked "Account Payee only" and drawn in the name of the sole holder / first-named holder (as determined by the records of the Registrar). The bank name and bank account number of the sole / first holder as specified in the Registrar's records will be mentioned in the cheque / demand draft. The cheque / demand draft will be payable at the city, as per the bank mandate of the investor. Please refer SAI for details. The redemption proceeds will be sent by courier or (if the addressee city is not serviced by the courier) by registered post / UCP/speed post to the registered address of the sole / first holder as per the records of the Registrars. For the purpose of delivery of the redemption instrument, the dispatch through the courier / Postal Department, as the case may be, shall be treated as delivery to the investor. The AMC / Registrar are not responsible for any delayed delivery or non-delivery or any consequences thereof, if the dispatch has been made correctly as stated above.
	The AMC reserves the right to change the sequence of payment from (a) to (c) without any prior notice. **2. Non-Resident Investors** For NRIs, Redemption proceeds will be remitted depending upon the source of investment as follows: **(i) Repatriation basis:** Where Units have been purchased through direct remittance from abroad or by cheque/ draft issued from proceeds of the Unit Holder's FCNR deposit or from funds held in the Unit Holder's Non Resident (External) account maintained in India the proceeds will be remitted to the Unitholder's bankers in India for crediting his/her NRE/FCNR bank account. **(ii) Non-Repatriation basis:** When Units have been purchased from funds held in the Unit Holder's non-resident (Ordinary) account, the proceeds will be sent to the Unit Holder's Indian address / bankers for crediting to the Unit Holder's non-resident (Ordinary) account. For FPIs, the designated branch of the authorized dealer may allow remittance of net sale / maturity proceeds (after payment of taxes) or credit the amount to the Foreign Currency account or Non-resident Rupee account of the FPI maintained in accordance with the approval granted to it by the RBI.

	The Fund will not be liable for any delays or for any loss on account of any exchange fluctuations, while converting the rupee amount in foreign exchange in the case of transactions with NRIs/ FPIs. The Fund may make other arrangements for effecting payment of Redemption proceeds in future. **Effect of Redemptions** The number of Units held by the Unit Holder in his/ her/ its folio will stand reduced by the number of Units Redeemed. Units once redeemed will be extinguished and will not be re- issued. The normal processing time may not be applicable in situations where such details are not provided by investors/ Unit holders. The AMC will not be responsible for any loss arising out of fraudulent encashment of cheques and/or any delay/ loss in transit. Where Units under a Scheme are held under both Regular and Direct Plans and the redemption / Switch request pertains to the Direct Plan, the same must clearly be mentioned on the request (along with the folio number), failing which the request would be processed from the Regular Plan. However, where Units under the requested Option are held only under one Plan, the request would be processed under such Plan.
Delay in payment of redemption / repurchase proceeds	The redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be remitted/dispatched to the unitholders within 3 Business days from the date of redemption or repurchase. The AMC shall be liable to pay interest to the Unit holders @ 15% p.a along with proceeds of redemption or repurchase as the case may be. or such other rate as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time, in case the Redemption / Repurchase payment is not made within 3 Business days from the date of receipt of the valid Redemption / Repurchase application, complete in all respect. The unitholders shall also be informed about the rate and amount of interest paid to them. Note: The AMC will not be liable to pay any interest or compensation in case of any delay in processing the redemption application beyond 3 Business Days in case of any deficiency in the redemption application or if the AMC / RTA is required to obtain from the Investor / Unit holders any additional details for verification of identity or bank details etc. under applicable regulations. In case of exceptional circumstances prescribed by AMFI vide it's letter no. AMFI/35P/MEM-COR/74/2022-23 dated January 16, 2023, redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be transferred / dispatched to Unitholders within the time frame prescribed for such exceptional circumstances.
Bank Mandate	It is mandatory for the every sole / first applicant / Unitholder to provide the name of the bank, branch, address, account number and account type as per requirements SEBI guidelines and any other requirements stated in the Application Form. Further, in case the cheque for purchase of units is issued from a bank account which is different from the Bank Mandate mentioned in the application form or if the payment is made through a bank draft, the investor needs to provide a cancelled cheque leaf, for the purpose of verification along with the application form. Without these details, the application will be treated as incomplete and is liable to be rejected by the Registrar/AMC.
	Multiple Bank Mandate Registration for non-demat holders. Investors (holding units in physical account statement) may register multiple Bank Mandates in a single folio using a prescribed Multiple Bank Mandate Registration form which is available at all ISCs/OPAs and also on the Mutual Fund's website. The said form needs to be accompanied with cancelled cheque leaves for all the bank mandates which the investor seeks to register under a folio. For details, please refer to SAI. Note: For Units held in demat mode, the bank mandate shall be as per bank details registered with the DP.
Transaction Charges	Please refer to highlights of the scheme for details.
Option to hold units in dematerialized (Demat) form	The investors shall have an option to hold the Units in demat mode. However, for SIP transactions, while the units in will be allotted based on the applicable NAV as per the respective SIDs, the same will be credited to unitholder's Demat account on a weekly basis, upon realization of funds/ credit confirmation. For example, for fund realization/ credit confirmation received from the bankers from Monday to Friday of a week, the Units will be credited to unitholder's Demat account with the DP in the following week on Monday.

	To hold the Units in demat mode, the investor will be required to have a beneficiary account with a Depository Participant (DP) of the NSDL/CDSL and will be required to mention in the application form, DP's Name, DP ID and Beneficiary Account No. with the DP at the time of subscribing to the Units. The AMC will credit the Units to the Beneficiary Account of Unit holder within five working days from the date of clearance of the investor's cheque. If a Unit holder desires to opt for dematerialization of units held under physical account statement at a later date, he will be required to make an application to AMC/ RTA/DP in Conversion Request Form (available on the website of the Mutual Fund or with the DPs) along with Statement of Account, a copy of Client Master Report (CMR) or Transaction Statement (only the page of Transaction Statement reflecting the name and pattern of holding) issued by its Depository Participant. Application for issue of Units in demat mode may be submitted to any of the OPAs / ISCs or DPs. The AMC will credit the Units to the Beneficiary Account of Unit holder within two working days from the investor's cheque or receipt of demat request . In case the unit holders do not provide their Demat Account details, or the demat details provided in the application form are incomplete / incorrect or do not match with the details with the Depository records, the Units will be allotted in physical account statement mode provided the application is otherwise complete in all respect and accordingly, an Account Statement shall be sent to them.
Rematerialisation of units held in Demat form:	Units of the Scheme held in demat may be converted into physical account statement mode via rematerialisation process. Rematerialization of Units ('remat') will be in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories & Participants) Regulations, 2018. The investor will need to submit a remat request to his/her DP for rematerialisation of holdings in his/her account. If there is sufficient balance in the investor's account, the DP will generate a Rematerialisation Request Number (RRN) and the same is entered in the space provided for the purpose in the rematerialisation request form. The DP will then dispatch the request form to the AMC/ RTA. The AMC/ RTA accepts the request for rematerialisation prints and dispatch the account statement to the investor and send electronic confirmation to the DP. DP shall inform the investor about the changes in the investor account following the acceptance of the remat request.
Listing & Transfer	Being open-ended Scheme under which the Subscription and Redemption of Units will be made on a continuous basis, the Units of the Schemes are not proposed to be listed on any stock exchange. However, the AMC in consultation with the Trustee may list the Units on one or more Stock Exchanges at a later date. In such an event, the AMC will make suitable public announcement to that effect. Units held in Demat form are transferable in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations,2018 through off market deals or in accordance with the stock exchange rules, upon the Scheme being listed. Transfers should be only in favor of transferees who are eligible for holding Units under the Scheme. Units of the Scheme are freely transferable in demat and non demat mode. (subject to lien, if any marked on the units) If a person becomes a holder of the Units consequent to operation of law, or upon enforcement of a pledge, the Mutual Fund will, subject to production of satisfactory evidence, effect the transfer, if the transferee is otherwise eligible to hold the Units. Similarly, in cases of transmission of Units consequent on the death of a unitholder, the transferee's name will be recorded by the AMC / Registrar subject to production of satisfactory evidence and completing the requisite procedure / documentation (as explained in SAI).
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.	The Scheme does not propose to reissue Redeemed Units.
Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose of units being offered.	Units of the Scheme are freely transferable. Units of the Scheme are presently not proposed to be listed on any stock exchange. The Units of the Scheme held in dematerialized form are transferable through off-market deals, in accordance with the provisions of SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018, as may be amended from time to time, as mentioned above under section "Listing & Transfer". **Pledge of Units:** **a. Units held in demat mode:**

	The Units held in demat mode can be pledged as per the provisions of Depositories Act and Rules and Regulations framed by Depositories. **b. Units held in physical mode:** The Units held in physical mode under the Scheme may be offered as security by way of a pledge / charge in favor of scheduled banks, financial institutions, non-banking finance companies (NBFCs), or any other body as decided by the AMC. A standard form for this purpose is available on request at all ISCs. The AMC / Registrar will note and record such Pledge of Units. The AMC shall mark a lien only upon receiving the duly completed form and documents as may be prescribed. Disbursement of such loans will be entirely at the discretion of the bank / financial institution / NBFC concerned (hereinafter referred to as the "Pledgee") and the Mutual Fund/AMC assumes no responsibility thereof. The Pledgor will not be able to redeem Units that are pledged, until the Pledgee to whom the Units are pledged provides written authorisation to the Mutual Fund that the pledge / lien charge may be revoked. Further, the Pledgee will have complete authority to redeem such Units so long as the Units remain under pledge. IDCW declared on Units under lien will be paid / re-invested to the credit of the Unit Holder and not the lien holder unless specified otherwise in the lien letter. For units of the Scheme held in electronic (Demat) form, the rules of Depository applicable for pledge will be applicable for Pledge/Assignment of units of the Scheme. Pledgor and Pledgee must have a beneficial account with the Depository. These accounts can be with the same DP or with different DPs.
	Right to limit Redemption: The AMC may, under the below mentioned circumstances, impose restriction on redemption (including switch-outs) for a period not exceeding 10 working days in any 90 days period. Such restriction may be imposed when there are circumstances leading to a systemic crisis or event that severely constricts market liquidity or the efficient functioning of markets such as: — Liquidity issues - When market at large becomes illiquid affecting almost all securities rather than any issuer specific security; — Market failures, exchange closures - When markets are affected by unexpected events which impact the functioning of exchanges or the regular course of transactions. Such unexpected events could also be related to political, economic, military, monetary or other emergencies; — Operational issues - When exceptional circumstances are caused by force majeure, unpredictable operational problems and technical failures (e.g. a black out). However, such restriction would not be applicable to the redemption (including switch-outs) requests received for up to INR 2 Lakhs. In case of redemption (including switch-outs) requests above INR 2 Lakhs, the AMC shall redeem the first INR 2 Lakhs without such restriction and remaining part over and above INR 2 Lakhs shall be subject to such restriction. Any imposition of restriction on redemption (including switch-outs) of units of the Scheme shall be made applicable only after specific approval of Board of AMC and Trustee and the same shall also be informed to SEBI immediately.
Investment in the name of minor through guardian	Payment for investment by any mode shall be accepted from the bank account of the minor, parent or legal guardian of the minor, or from a joint account of the minor with parent or legal guardian. For existing folios, the AMCs shall insist upon a Change of Pay-out Bank mandate before redemption is processed. Irrespective of the source of payment for subscription, all redemption proceeds shall be credited only in the verified bank account of the minor, i.e. the account the minor may hold with the parent/ legal guardian after completing all KYC formalities. Upon the minor attaining the status of major, the minor in whose name the investment was made, shall be required to provide all the KYC details, updated bank account details including cancelled

	original cheque leaf of the new account and his/her specimen signature duly authenticated by banker/guardian. Investors shall additionally note that, upon the minor attaining the status of major, the account shall be frozen for operation by the guardian on the day the minor attains the age of majority and no further transactions including standing instructions like SIP / STP / SWP shall be allowed till the documents for changing the status are received.
Unclaimed Redemption and Dividend amount	The unclaimed redemption and IDCW amounts may be deployed by the Mutual Fund in call money market or money market instruments or a separate plan of only Overnight scheme / Liquid scheme / Money Market Mutual Fund scheme floated by Mutual Fund specifically for deployment of the unclaimed amounts. Provided that such schemes where the unclaimed redemption and dividend amounts are deployed shall be only those Overnight scheme/ Liquid scheme / Money Market Mutual Fund schemes which are placed in A-1 cell (Relatively Low Interest Rate Risk and Relatively Low Credit Risk) of Potential Risk Class matrix as per paragraph 17.5 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023. AMCs shall not be permitted to charge any exit load in this plan and TER (Total Expense Ratio) of such plan shall be capped as per the TER of direct plan of such scheme or at 50bps whichever is lower. Investors who claim these amounts during a period of three years from the due date shall be paid at the prevailing Net Asset Value. After a period of three years, this amount will be transferred to a pool account and the investors can claim the amount at prevailing NAV at the end of the third year. The income earned on such funds will be used for the purpose of investor education. The AMC will make a continuous effort to remind the investors through letters to take their unclaimed amounts. The Fund shall not be liable to pay any interest or compensation on unclaimed amount. For more details on how to claim the unclaimed redemption/IDCW amount, please refer to the website of the Fund viz. www.pgimindiamf.com.

C. PERIODIC DISCLOSURES

Net Asset Value This is the value per unit of the scheme on a particular day. You can ascertain the value of your investments by multiplying the NAV with your unit balance.	The NAV of the Scheme will be calculated and disclosed on all Business Days . The AMC shall update the NAVs on the website of the AMC (www.pgimindiamf.com) and of the Association of Mutual Funds in India-AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) before 11 :00 p.m. on every Business Day. In case of any delay, the reasons for such delay would be explained to AMFI by the next Business Day. If the NAVs are not available before the commencement of Business Hours on the following Business day due to any reason, the Mutual Fund shall issue a press release giving reasons and explaining when the Mutual Fund would be able to publish the NAV. Investor may write to AMC for availing facility of receiving the latest NAVs through SMS. In case NAV of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF') units is not available by 9:30 p.m. of same Business Day, NAV declaration timing for Mutual Fund Schemes holding units of CDMDF shall be 10 a.m. on next business day instead of 11 p.m. on same Business Day.
Monthly/Half -yearly Disclosures Portfolio: This is a list of securities where the corpus of the scheme is currently invested. The market value of these investments is also stated in portfolio disclosures.	The Mutual Fund / AMC shall disclose portfolio (along with ISIN) of the Scheme on fortnightly basis (as on 15th & last day of each month) within 5 days of every fortnight and half yearly basis within 10 days of each half year (i.e. 31st March & 30th September) on website of Mutual Fund (www.pgimindiamf.com) and on the website of AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) in a user-friendly and downloadable spreadsheet format. In case of Unitholders whose e-mail addresses are registered, the Mutual Fund / AMC shall send via e-mail fortnightly and half yearly statement of Scheme portfolio within 5 days from each fortnight and within 10 days from the close of each half-year, respectively. The AMC shall publish an advertisement every half-year, in the all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi, disclosing the hosting of the half yearly statement of the schemes portfolio on the AMC's website www.pgimindiamf.com. and on the website of AMFI (www.amfiindia.com). The AMC shall provide physical copy of the statement of scheme portfolio without any cost, on specific request received from a unitholder.
Half Yearly Results	The Mutual Fund shall within one month of the close of each half year i.e., 31st March and 30th September, upload the soft copy of its unaudited financial results containing the details specified in Regulation 59 on its website and shall publish an advertisement disclosing uploading of such financial results on its website, in one English newspaper having nationwide circulation and in one regional newspaper circulating in the region where the head office of the Mutual Fund is situated. This shall also be displayed on the website of AMFI.
Risk-o-meter	Mutual Fund/AMCs shall disclose risk-o-meter of the scheme and benchmark while disclosing the performance of scheme vis-à-vis benchmark and shall send the details of the scheme portfolio while communicating the fortnightly, monthly and half-yearly statement of scheme portfolio via email. Any change in risk-o-meter shall be communicated by way of Notice cum Addendum and by way of an email or SMS to unitholders of that particular scheme. Risk-o-meter shall be evaluated on a monthly basis and Mutual Funds/AMCs shall disclose the Risk-o-meter along with portfolio disclosure for all their schemes on the website of the Mutual Fund (www.pgimindiamf.com) and that of AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) within 10 days from the close of each month.
Annual Report	The Scheme wise annual report or an abridged summary thereof shall be provided to all Unit holders not later than four months (or such other period as may be specified by SEBI from time to time) from the date of closure of the relevant accounting year (i.e., 31st March each year). Scheme wise annual report shall be displayed on the website of the AMC (www.pgimindiamf.com) and Association of Mutual Funds in India (www.amfiindia.com). In case of unitholders whose email addresses are available with the Mutual Fund, the scheme annual reports or abridged summary would be sent only by email. Unitholders whose email addresses are not available with the Mutual Fund will have an option of receiving a physical copy of scheme annual reports or abridged summary by post/courier. The AMC shall provide a physical copy of scheme annual report or abridged summary without charging any cost, upon receipt of a specific request from the unitholders, irrespective of registration of their email addresses. Physical copies of annual report will also be available to unitholders at the registered office at all times. The full annual report shall be available for inspection at the Head Office of the Mutual Fund and a copy shall be made available to the Unit holders on request on payment of nominal fees, if any. The AMC shall publish an advertisement every year, in the all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi, disclosing the hosting of the scheme wise annual report on the AMC website (www.pgimindiamf.com) and on the website of AMFI (www.amfiindia.com)

Associate Transactions	Please refer to Statement of Additional Information.
Investor services	Investors may make any service request or complaints or enquiries by calling the AMC's Investor Helpline "1800 266 7446 " (toll-free) or send an e-mail to care@pgimindia.co.in The customer service representatives may require personal information of the customer for verification of the customer's identity in order to protect confidentiality of information. The AMC will at all times endeavor to handle transactions efficiently and to resolve any grievances promptly. For any queries / complaints / feedbacks investors may contact: **Mr. Ratan Ghosh.** Investor Relations Officer PGIM India Mutual Fund 4th Floor, C Wing, Laxmi Towers, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400051 Tel: 91 22 6159 3000 Fax: 91 22 6159 3100

Taxation

The rates mentioned herein are as per the Finance Act, 2023.

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 schemes.

Tax rates under the Income-tax Act, 1961 (Act)			**TDS Rates under the Act**		
Residents	**Non-resident Individual (NRI) and other Non-resident other than Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPI)**	**FPIs**	**Residents**	**NRI and other Non-resident other than FPI**	**FPIs**
Short-Term Capital Gains					
Taxable at normal rates of tax applicable to the assessee	In respect of non-resident non-corporate - Taxable at normal rates of tax applicable to the assessee. In respect of non-resident corporate- 40% (plus applicable surcharge and cess)	30% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) under section 115AD of the Act	Nil	30% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) for non-residents non-corporates 40% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) for non-resident corpora	Nil

					te	
	Long-Term Capital Gains - in case of other than specified mutual funds (Refer note 2)					
	20% plus applicable surcharge and cess) with indexation under section 112 of the Act	In case of listed units - 20% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) with indexation under section 112 of the Act In case of unlisted units - 10% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) without foreign currency and indexation under section 112 of the Act	10% (plus applicabl e surcharg e and cess) under section 115AD of the Act	Nil	20%/ 10% (plus applica ble surchar ge and cess), as applica ble	Nil
	Long-Term Capital Gains - in case of specified mutual funds) (Refer note 8)					
	Taxable at normal rates of tax applicable to the assessee	In respect of non-resident non-corporate - Taxable at normal rates of tax applicable to the assessee. In respect of non-resident corporate- 40% (plus applicable surcharge and cess)	30% (plus applicabl e surcharg e and cess) under section 115AD of the Act	Nil	30% (plus applica ble surchar ge and cess) for non-resident s non-corpora tes 40% (plus applica	Nil

				ble surcharge and cess) for non-resident corporate	
Income Distribution other than Capital Gains					
Taxed in the hands of unitholders at applicable rate under the Act.	Taxed in the hands of unitholders at the rate of 20% under section 115A of the Act. (plus applicable surcharge and cess)		10% where income exceeds Rs 5,000.	20% (plus applicable surcharge and cess)	20% (plus applicable surcharge and cess)

Notes:

1) An equity-oriented fund has been defined as:

   (a) In case where the fund invests a minimum of 90% of the total proceeds in units of another fund, which is traded on recognized stock exchange, and such other fund also invests a minimum of 90% of its total proceeds in the equity shares of domestic companies listed on a recognized stock exchange; and

   (b) In any other case, a minimum of 65 per cent of the total proceeds of such fund is invested in the equity shares of domestic companies listed on a recognized stock exchange.

   The percentage of equity shareholding of the fund shall be computed with reference to the annual average of the monthly averages of the opening and closing figures.

2) Since Liquid Fund/ Debt Fund does not qualify as an equity oriented mutual fund, no Securities Transaction Tax is payable by the Unit Holders on redemption/ repurchase of Units by the Mutual Fund.

3) Units of a mutual fund (other than an equity-oriented fund/ specified mutual fund) shall be considered as a short-term capital asset where the same are held for a period of 36 months or less immediately preceding their date of transfer. Long-term capital asset means an asset which is not a short-term capital asset.

	4) Gains arising on transfer, redemption or maturity of specified mutual funds acquired on or after 1 April 2023 will deemed to be 'short-term capital gains' (regardless of the period of holding). In this regard, specified mutual fund means a mutual fund by whatever name called, where not more than 35% of its total proceeds is invested in the equity shares of domestic companies. The percentage of equity shareholding held in respect of the specified mutual fund shall be computed with reference to the annual average of the daily closing figures. 5) The tax rate would be increased by a surcharge of: a) 10 per cent - in case of Individuals/ Hindu Undivided Family (HUFs)/ Association of People (AOP)/ Body of Individuals (BOI), where the total income exceeds Rs 5,000,000 but does not exceed Rs 10,000,000. b) 15 per cent - in case of Individuals/ HUFs/ AOP/ BOI, where the total income exceeds Rs 10,000,000 but does not exceed Rs 20,000,000. c) 25 per cent - in case of Individuals/ HUFs/ AOP/ BOI, where the total income [excluding dividend income (dividend received from domestic companies only) and capital gain income under section 111A, 112, 112A and 115AD(1)(b) of the Act] exceeds Rs 20,000,000 but does not exceed Rs 50,000,000. d) 37 per cent - in case of Individuals/ HUFs/ AOP/ BOI, where the total income [excluding dividend income (dividend received from domestic companies only) and capital gain income under section 111A, 112, 112A and 115AD(1)(b) of the Act] exceeds Rs 50,000,000. e) 15 per cent - in case of Individuals/ HUFs/ AOP/ BOI, where the total income [including the dividend income (dividend received from domestic companies only) and capital gain income under section 111A, 112, 112A and 115AD(1)(b) of the Act)] exceeds Rs 20,000,000 but is not covered in clauses (c) and (d). f) 12 per cent - in case of firms/ local authority where the total income exceeds Rs 10,000,000. g) 7 per cent - in case of co-operative society where the total income exceeds Rs 1,00,00,000 but does not exceed Rs 10,00,00,000. h) 12 per cent - in case of co-operative society where the total income exceeds Rs 10,00,00,000. i) 10 per cent - in case of resident co-operative society availing benefit under section 115BAD or 115BAE of the Act irrespective of total income.7 per cent - in case of domestic corporate Unit holders, where the total income exceeds Rs 10,000,000 but does not exceed Rs 100,000,000. j) 12 per cent - in case of domestic corporate Unit holders, where the total income exceeds Rs 100,000,000. k) 10 per cent – in case of domestic corporate Unit holders availing benefit under section 115BAA and 115BAB of the Act irrespective of total income.

	l) 2 per cent - in case of foreign corporate Unit holders, where the total income exceeds Rs 10,000,000 but does not exceed Rs 100,000,000. m) 5 per cent - in case of foreign corporate Unit holders, where the total incomhe exceeds Rs 100,000,000. Surcharge rate shall not exceed 25% in case of individual and HUF opting for new tax regime under section 115BAC of the Act. Health and education cess of 4 per cent would be charged on amount of tax inclusive of surcharge for all Unit Holders. Further, tax rebate up to Rs 12,500 per annum would be available for resident individuals having total income up to Rs 500,000. However, where individual has opted for new tax regime under section 115BAC of the Act, a rebate upto Rs 25,000 per annum would be available with total income upto Rs 7,00,000. Further, marginal relief is available to the extent incremental income tax liability exceeds incremental income in excess of Rs 7,00,000 if the resident individual has opted for new tax-regime. In case of resident individuals and HUFs, where the total income as reduced by the capital gains, is below the maximum amount which is not chargeable to income-tax, then, such capital gains will be reduced to the extent of the shortfall and only the balance capital gains will be subjected to tax. Assuming that the total income in case of individuals, HUF/ AOP/ BOI exceeds the basic exemption limit [Rs 500,000 in case of resident individual of an age of 80 years or more, Rs 300,000 in case of resident individual of an age of 60 years or more but less than 80 years and Rs 250,000 in case of resident in India below 60 years of age (including HUF, AOP/ BOI)]. 6) In case where the total income includes any income chargeable under sections 111A, 112 and 112A of the Act, the rate of surcharge on the amount of tax deducted in respect of that part of income shall not exceed 15 per cent. 7) Rates for NRIs are as per normal provisions of the Act and not as per section 115E of the Act. 8) Gains arising on transfer, redemption or maturity of specified mutual funds which were acquired before 1 April 2023 and are held for a period of more than 36 months shall be taxable at the following rates.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>

Particulars	Taxability in the hands of Individuals / Non-corporates / Corporates	
	Resident	**Non-Resident**
-Listed funds	20% with indexation benefit in respect of cost of acquisition (plus applicable surcharge and health and education cess)	20% with indexation benefit in respect of cost of acquisition (plus applicable surcharge and health and education cess)
-Unlisted funds	20% with indexation benefit in respect of cost of acquisition (plus applicable surcharge and health and education cess)	10% without foreign currency and indexation benefit in respect of cost of acquisition (plus applicable surcharge and health and education cess)

9) All the above non-resident investors may also claim the tax treaty benefits available, if any.

Stamp Duty

Pursuant to Notification No. S.O. 4419(E) dated December 10, 2019 issued by Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, read with Part I of Chapter IV of Notification dated February 21, 2019 and Notification dated March 30, 2020 issued by Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India on the Finance Act, 2019, a stamp duty @ 0.005% of the transaction value would be levied on mutual fund transactions with effect from July 1, 2020. Accordingly, pursuant to levy of stamp duty, the number of units allotted on purchase, switch-ins, SIP/STP installments (including IDCW -reinvestment) to the unitholders would be reduced to that extent.

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

The above is intended as a general guide only and does not necessarily describe the tax consequences for all types of investors in the Fund and no reliance, therefore, should be placed upon them. Each investor is advised to consult his or her own tax consultant with respect to the specific tax implications.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Scheme Summary Document</td><td>The AMC has provided on its website a standalone scheme document for all the Schemes which contains all the details of the Scheme including but not limited to Scheme features, Fund Manager details, investment details, investment objective, expense ratios, portfolio details, etc. Scheme summary document is uploaded on the websites of AMC, AMFI and stock exchanges in 3 data formats i.e. PDF, Spreadsheet and a machine readable format (either JSON or XML).</td></tr>
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D. COMPUTATION OF NAV

NAV of Units under the Scheme will be calculated by the following method:

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

Note:

- The NAV is rounded off upto 4 decimal places.
- Separate NAV will be calculated and disclosed for each Plan/Option.
- The AMC will calculate and disclose the NAV of the Schemes on all the Business Days.

- The valuation of the Scheme's assets and computation 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.

The numerical illustration of the above method id provided below

Market or Fair Value of Scheme's investment (Rs.) = 1,15,12,05,600.00
Current Assets (Rs.) = 60,00,000.00
Current Liabilities (Rs.) = 40,00,000.00
No of units Outstanding under the scheme = 10,00,00,000

$$\text{NAV Per Unit (Rs.)} = \frac{115{,}12{,}05{,}600 + 60{,}00{,}000 - 40{,}00{,}000}{10{,}00{,}00{,}000} = 11.5321$$

The aforesaid provision pertaining to " Calculation of NAV" shall apply in respect of each individual scheme and / or plan as the case may be. The NAV per unit above is rounded off to four decimals

The NAV will be calculated as of the close of every Business Day.

Foreign Exchange conversion

On the valuation day, all assets and liabilities in foreign currency will be valued in India n Rupees at the RBI reference rate as at the close of banking hours on that day in India. The Trustees reserve the right to change the source for determining the exchange rate at a future date after recording the reason for such change.

E. TRANSACTION CHARGES:

In accordance with paragraph 10.5 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023, the AMC/ Fund may deduct a Transaction Charge on per purchase / subscription of Rs. 10,000/- and above, as may be received from new investors (an investor who invests for the first time in any mutual fund schemes) and existing investors.

Investors are requested to note that w.e.f. January 1, 2023, PGIM India has stopped deducting transaction charges for investments in Regular Plans, and consequently no transaction charges shall be deducted from the investment amount for transactions / applications received from the distributor (i.e. in Regular Plan) and full subscription amount will be invested in the Scheme.

F. MANDATORY INFORMATION

As per the directives issued by SEBI, it is mandatory for applicants to mention their bank account details in their applications for purchase of units, without which, the application will be treated as incomplete and is liable to be rejected by the Registrar/AMC. In case the Investment cheque attached with the application form is different from the Bank Mandate mentioned therein then the Investor needs to provide a cancelled cheque of the Bank account mentioned in the application form. For the convenience of the investors, the AMC offers multiple bank accounts registration facility. The investors may register multiple Bank Mandates in a single folio using a prescribed form, namely, "Multiple Bank Accounts Registration form", available on the Mutual Fund's website and also at the ISCs. An investor may register up to 5 bank accounts in case the investor is an individual/ HUF and upto 10 bank accounts in case the investor is a non-individual. For more details on multiple bank accounts registration, please refer SAI.

It is mandatory for all investors (including joint holders, NRIs, POA holders and guardians in the case of minors) to comply with the Know Your Customers (KYC) requirements under the AML Laws. Applications from investors who have not complied with such KYC requirement will be rejected. For more details on KYC requirements, please refer SAI.

It is mandatory for all investors (including guardians, joint holders, NRIs and power of attorney holders) to provide their Income Tax Permanent Account Number (PAN) and also submit a photo copy of the PAN card issued to them by the Income Tax Department at the time of purchase of Units in the Scheme. For more details on the PAN requirements and exceptions available from such requirements, please refer SAI.

Implementation of the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Second Amendment Rules, 2017 and Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Amendment Rules, 2019 with respect to seeding of Aadhaar number, Investors are requested to note that submitting proof of possession of Aadhaar number is voluntary and not mandatory. These guidelines will be subject to change as per the directives issued by the concerned regulatory/ government authority from time to time.

Updation of Permanent Account Number (PAN) :

Investors are requested to note that PAN is mandatory for all financial transactions (including redemptions) in schemes of the Fund, with respect to all unitholders in the folio. Accordingly, any financial transactions received without PAN, in respect of non-PAN-exempt folios, shall be rejected in case the copy of the PAN card is not submitted earlier to the Fund or along with the transaction. The AMC reserves the right to keep on hold the transaction till the PAN is validated by the AMC / Registrar.

The investors who have not provided the copy of PAN card to the AMC or not completed the KYC process at the time of investing in any of the schemes of the Fund, are advised to provide a copy of self-attested PAN card by submitting 'KYC Change Request Form' which is available on our website ww.pgimindiamf.com

All investments in PGIM India Mutual Fund need to comply with the PAN and KYC requirements as stated above, failing which the applications are liable to be rejected. It is clarified that all categories of investors seeking exemption from PAN still need to complete the KYC requirements stipulated from time to time, irrespective the amount of investment.

G. CREATION OF SEGREGATED PORTFOLIO

The AMC may create a segregated portfolio of debt and money market instruments in The Scheme in case of a credit event and to deal with liquidity risk.

In this regard, the term 'segregated portfolio' shall mean a portfolio comprising of debt or money market instrument affected by a credit event, that has been segregated in a mutual fund scheme and the term 'main portfolio' shall mean the scheme portfolio excluding the segregated portfolio. The term 'total portfolio' shall mean the scheme portfolio including the securities affected by the credit event.

A segregated portfolio may be created in the scheme in case of a credit event at issuer level i.e. downgrade in credit rating by a SEBI registered Credit Rating Agency (CRA), as under:

a. Downgrade of a debt or money market instrument to 'below investment grade', or

b. Subsequent downgrades of the said instruments from 'below investment grade', or

c. Similar such downgrades of a loan rating.

In case of difference in rating by multiple CRAs, the most conservative rating shall be considered. Creation of segregated portfolio shall be based on issuer level credit events as detailed above and implemented at the ISIN level

In case of an unrated debt or money market instruments, Segregated portfolio may be created only in case of actual default of either the interest or principal amount. In such case AMCs shall inform AMFI immediately about the actual default by the issuer. Upon being informed about the default, AMFI shall immediately inform the same to all AMCs. Pursuant to dissemination of information by AMFI about actual default by the issuer, AMCs may segregate the portfolio of debt or money market instruments of the said issuer in terms of paragraph 4.4 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Fund dated May 19, 2023.

A process for creation of segregation of portfolios is as follow;

1. The AMC shall decide on creation of segregated portfolio on the day of credit event, as per the process laid down below:
    i. The AMC shall seek approval of Trustees, prior to creation of the segregated portfolio.
    ii. The AMC shall immediately issue a press release disclosing its intention to segregate such debt and money market instrument and its impact on the investors. It shall also be disclosed that the segregation shall be subject to trustee approval. Additionally, the said press release shall be prominently disclosed on thewebsite of the AMC.
    iii. The AMC shall ensure that till the time the Trustee approval is received, the subscription and redemption in the scheme shall be suspended for processing with respect to creation of units and payment on redemptions.

2. Upon receipt of approval from Trustees:
    i. The segregated portfolio shall be effective from the day of credit event.
    ii. The AMC shall issue a press release immediately with all relevant information pertaining to the segregated portfolio. The said information shall also be submitted to SEBI.
    iii. An e-mail or SMS should be sent to all unit holders of the concerned scheme.
    iv. The NAV of both segregated and main portfolio shall be disclosed from the day of the credit event.
    v. All existing investors in the scheme as on the day of the credit event shall be allotted equal number of units in the segregated portfolio as held in the main portfolio.
    vi. No redemption and subscription shall be allowed in the segregated portfolio. However, in order to facilitateexit to unit holders in segregated portfolio, AMC shall enable listing of units of segregated portfolio on therecognized stock exchange within 10 working days of creation of segregated portfolio and also enabletransfer of such units on receipt of transfer requests.

3. If the trustees do not approve the proposal to segregate portfolio, the AMC shall issue a press release immediately informing investors of the same.

4. Notwithstanding the decision to segregate the debt and money market instrument, the valuation shall take into account the credit event and the portfolio shall be valued based on the principles of fair valuation (i.e. realizable value of the assets) in terms of the relevant provisions of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and Circular(s) issued thereunder.

5. All subscription and redemption requests for which NAV of the day of credit event or subsequent day isapplicable will be processed as per the existing circular on applicability of NAV as under:
    a. Upon trustees' approval to create a segregated portfolio:

i. Investors redeeming their units will get redemption proceeds based on the NAV of main portfolio andwill continue to hold the units of segregated portfolio.
ii. Investors subscribing to the scheme will be allotted units only in the main portfolio based on its NAV.

b. In case trustees do not approve the proposal of segregated portfolio, subscription and redemptionapplications will be processed based on the NAV of total portfolio.

6. In order to enable the existing as well as the prospective investors to take informed decision, the following shall be adhered to:
   a. A statement of holding indicating the units held by the investors in the segregated portfolio along with theNAV of both segregated portfolio and main portfolio as on the day of the credit event shall be communicatedto the investors within 5 working days of creation of the segregated portfolio.
   b. Adequate disclosure of the segregated portfolio shall appear in all scheme related documents, in monthly and half-yearly portfolio disclosures and in the annual report of the mutual fund and the scheme.
   c. The Net Asset Value (NAV) of the segregated portfolio shall be declared on daily basis.
   d. The information regarding number of segregated portfolios created in a scheme shall appear prominently under the name of the scheme at all relevant places such as SID, KIM-cum-Application Form, advertisement, AMC and AMFI websites, etc.
   e. The scheme performance required to be disclosed at various places shall include the impact of creation of segregated portfolio. The scheme performance should clearly reflect the fall in NAV to the extent of theportfolio segregated due to the credit event and the said fall in NAV along with recovery(ies), if any, shall be disclosed as a footnote to the scheme performance.
   f. The disclosures at paragraph (d) and (e) above regarding the segregated portfolio shall be carried out for a period of at least 3 years after the investments in segregated portfolio are fully recovered/written-off.
   g. The investors of the segregated portfolio shall be duly informed of the recovery proceedings of theinvestments of the segregated portfolio. Status update may be provided to the investors at the time ofrecovery and also at the time of writing-off of the segregated securities.

7. In order to ensure timely recovery of investments of the segregated portfolio, the Trustees to the fund would continuously monitor the progress and take suitable action as may be required.

8. TER for the Segregated Portfolio:
   a. AMC shall not charge investment and advisory fees on the segregated portfolio. However, TER (excluding the investment and advisory fees) can be charged, on a pro-rata basis only upon recovery of the investments in segregated portfolio.
   b. The TER so levied shall not exceed the simple average of such expenses (excluding the investment and advisory fees) charged on daily basis on the main portfolio (in % terms) during the period for which thesegregated portfolio was in existence.
   c. The legal charges related to recovery of the investments of the segregated portfolio may be charged to the segregated portfolio in proportion to the amount of recovery. However, the same shall be within themaximum TER limit as applicable to the main portfolio. The legal charges in excess of the TER limits, if any, shall be borne by the AMC.
   d. The costs related to segregated portfolio shall in no case be charged to the main portfolio.

9. Monitoring by Trustees

The trustees shall monitor the compliance of provisions of creation of segregated portfolio pursuant to paragraph 4.4 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023, and disclose in the half-yearly trustee reports filed with SEBI, the compliance in respect of every segregated portfolio created.

In case it is established that there has been a misuse of the provision for creation of segregated portfolio or that necessary due diligence has not been done for the security, the Trustees may in consultation with the Board of Directors of the AMC consider reduction in the performance incentive of the Fund Managers, Chief Investment Officer (CIO) and Credit Analyst(s) who are involved in the investment process of securities, which could even include claw back of the incentives.

Illustration of Segregated Portfolio
Portfolio Date: 31Mar 2023
Downgrade Event Date: 31-Mar-2023
Downgrade Security: 7.65% Z Ltd from AA+ to B
Valuation Marked Down: 25%
Mr. X is holding 1000 Units of the Scheme, amounting to (1000*15.0573) Rs.15,057.35

Portfolio Before Downgrade Event:

Security	Rating	Type of the Security	Quantity	Price Per Unit (Rs)	Market Value (Rs. in Lacs)
7.80% X FINANCE LTD	CRISIL AAA	NCD	32,00,000	102.81	3,289.98
7.70 % Y LTD	CRISIL AAA	NCD	32,30,000	98.51	3,182.00
7.65% Z Ltd	**CRISIL B***	**NCD**	**32,00,000**	**73.843**	**2,362.97**
A Ltd (15/Feb/2020)	ICRA A1+	CP	32,00,000	98.3641	3,147.65
7.65 % AB LTD	CRISIL AA	NCD	30,00,000	98.6757	2,960.27
Cash / Cash Equivalents					114.47
		Net Assets			**15057.34**

		Unit Capital (no. of units)	**1000.00**
		NAV (Rs)	**15.0573**

* Marked down by 25% on the date of credit event. Before Marked down the security was valued at Rs.98.4570 per unit on the date of credit event i.e. on 31st March 2023, NCD of Z Ltd (7.65%) will be segregated as separate portfolio.

Main Portfolio as on 31st March 2023

Security	Rating	Type of the Security	Quantity	Price Per Unit (Rs)	Market Value (Rs. in Lacs)
7.80% X FINANCE LTD	CRISIL AAA	NCD	32,00,000	102.812	3,289.98
7.70 % Y LTD	CRISIL AAA	NCD	32,30,000	98.5139	3,182.00
A Ltd (15/Feb/2020)	ICRA A1+	CP	32,00,000	98.3641	3,147.65
7.65 % AB LTD	CRISIL AA	NCD	30,00,000	98.6757	2,960.27
Cash / Cash Equivalents					114.47
		Net Assets			**12694.37**
		Unit Capital (no of units)			**1000**
		NAV (Rs)			**12.6944**

Segregated Portfolio as on 31st March 2023

Security	Rating	Type of the Security	Quantity	Price Per Unit (Rs)	Market Value (Rs. in Lacs)
7.65% Z Ltd	CRISIL B*	NCD	32,00,000	73.843	2,362.97
		Unit Capital (no of units)			**1000**
		NAV (Rs)			**2.3630**

Value of Holding of Mr. X after Creation of Segregated Portfolio

	Segregated Portfolio (7.65 % Z Ltd)	Main Portfolio	Total Value (Rs.)
No. of units	1000	1000	
NAV(Rs.)	2.3630	12.6944	
Total Value (Rs.)	2362.97	12694.33	15057.300

Please note that the process followed by the AMC/Trust regarding creation of segregated portfolios shall be in accordance with the provisions laid down by SEBI from time to time.

H. SWING PRICING FRAMEWORK

SEBI vide paragraph 4.10 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated May 19, 2023 has introduced swing pricing framework for open ended debt mutual fund schemes (except overnight funds, Gilt funds and Gilt with 10-year maturity funds) w.e.f May 01, 2022. SEBI has prescribed swing pricing for scenarios related to net outflows from the schemes. Accordingly, a mandatory full swing during market dislocation times for high-risk open ended debt schemes is being introduced in all open-ended debt schemes of PGIM India Mutual Fund (except PGIM India Overnight Fund and PGIM India Gilt Fund) as per the provisions given below :

Provision for Swing pricing during Market Dislocation

a) Swing Pricing: Swing pricing refers to a process for adjusting a scheme's Net Asset Value (NAV) to effectively pass on transaction costs stemming from significant net capital activity (i.e., flows into or out of the fund) to the investors associated with that activity. Swing pricing is an anti-dilution adjustment that seeks to protect investors in a scheme from performance dilution as a result of significant outflows from the scheme, particularly during market dislocation.

b) Market Dislocation Period: Market dislocation would be declared and notified by SEBI either suo moto or based on recommendations made by Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI). Swing pricing will be applicable for a specified period as notified by SEBI.

c) Swing Pricing Framework: Subsequent to the announcement of market dislocation, the swing pricing framework shall be mandated only for the Eligible open ended debt schemes of the Mutual Fund (except PGIM India Overnight Fund and PGIM India Gilt Fund) which fulfill both the following conditions
   i. have High or Very High risk on the risk-o-meter (as of the most recent period at the time of declaration of market dislocation) ; and
   ii. classify themselves, on the date of declaration, in the cells A-III, B-II, B-III, C-I, C-II and C-III of Potential Risk Class (PRC) Matrix in terms of paragraph 17. 5 of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated May 19, 2023.

d) Swing Factor: The minimum swing factor as given below will be applicable. This shall be made applicable to the schemes mentioned above and the NAV will be adjusted downward for swing factor.

Minimum swing factor for open ended debt schemes			
Maximum Credit Risk of scheme → Maximum Interest Rate Risk of scheme ↓	Class A (CRV*>=12)	Class B (CRV>=10)	Class C (CRV<10)
Class I: (MD<=1 year)	NIL	NIL	1.50%
Class II: (MD<=3 years)	NIL	1.25%	1.75%
Class III: Any Macaulay duration	1.00%	1.50%	2.00%
*CRV: Credit Risk Value			

e) Applicability of Swing Pricing:

i. Mandatory full swing pricing as stated above, when notified by SEBI, shall be applicable to schemes that fulfil the criterion indicated in points c(i) and c(ii) above as on the date of declaration of the market dislocation.

ii. When swing pricing mechanism is triggered and swing factor is made applicable during market dislocation, both the entering and exiting investors shall get NAV adjusted for swing pricing.

iii. Swing pricing shall be made applicable to all unitholders at PAN level, with an exemption for redemptions up to Rs. 2 lacs for each mutual fund scheme for market dislocation

iv. As mandated by SEBI, to begin with, Swing pricing shall be applicable to scenarios related to net outflows from the schemes.

f) Illustration on the swing pricing effect on the NAV for incoming and outgoing investors.
Consider a scheme having NAV of Rs 100 and Swing Factor of 1%, the NAV shall be adjusted as below on issue of notification of market dislocation by SEBI:

Swing NAV = Unswung NAV * (1 – Swing Factor)

= Rs. 100 * (1-0.01)

= Rs. 100 * (0.99)

= Rs. 99

If there is any exit load applicable as per scheme provisions, the same will be applied on swung NAV.

g) Computation of NAV for purpose of scheme performance: The scheme performance shall be computed based on unswung NAV.

h) Disclosures pertaining to NAV adjusted for swing factor: Disclosures pertaining to NAV adjusted for swing factor along with the performance impact (in the following format as prescribed by SEBI) shall be made in the SIDs of respective Eligible schemes and in scheme wise Annual Reports and Abridged summary and the same shall be disclosed on the website prominently only if swing pricing framework has been made applicable for the said mutual fund scheme.

IV. Fees and Expenses

This section outlines the expenses that will be charged to the scheme.

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 marketing and advertising, Registrar expenses, printing and stationary, bank charges etc. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 8.6, 10.4 and chapter 13 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023, the NFO expenses of the 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 the Investment Management and Advisory Fee charged by the AMC, Registrar and Transfer Agents' Fee, marketing and selling costs etc. as given below:

a. The total expense ratio of the Scheme, excluding issue or redemption expenses whether initially borne by the mutual fund or by the AMC, but including the investment management and advisory fee shall be as follows:

Assets under management Slab	Total expense ratio limits (p.a.)
on the first Rs.500 crores of the daily net assets	2.00%
on the next Rs.250 crores of the daily net assets	1,75%
on the next Rs.1,250 crores of the daily net assets	1.50%
on the next Rs.3,000 crores of the daily net assets	1.35%
on the next Rs.5,000 crores of the daily net assets	1.25%
On the next Rs.40,000 crores of the daily net assets	Total expense ratio reduction of 0.05% for every increase of Rs.5,000 crores of daily net assets or part thereof
On balance of the assets	0.80%

b. In addition to the annual recurring expenses stated in (a) above, the following costs or expenses may be charged to the Scheme:-

i. Brokerage and transaction cost incurred for the purpose of execution shall be charged to the schemes as provided under Regulation 52 (6A) (a) upto 12 per cent and 5 per cent for cash market transactions and derivatives transactions respectively. Any payment towards brokerage & transaction costs, over and above the said 12 per cent and 5 per cent 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 (Mutual Finds) Regulations, 1996

ii. Expenses not exceeding of 0.30 per cent of daily net assets, if the new inflows from retail investor beyond top 30 cities (as per SEBI Regulations /Circulars/ AMFI data) are at least (i) 30 per cent of gross new inflows in the scheme, or (ii) 15 per cent of the average assets under management (year to date) of the scheme, whichever is higher.

Provided that if inflows from such cities is less than the higher of sub-clause (i) or sub- clause (ii), such expenses on daily net assets of the scheme shall be charged on proportionate basis. The expenses charged under this clause shall be utilised for distribution expenses incurred for bringing inflows from such cities. Provided further that 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.

Provided further that, additional TER can be charged based on inflows only from retail investors in terms of paragraph 10.1.3 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023. For this purpose inflows of amount upto Rs 2,00,000/- per transaction, by individual investors shall be considered as inflows from "retail investor".

iii. Additional expenses not exceeding 0.05 per cent of daily net assets of the scheme, towards the investment and advisory fees or various other permissible expenses. It may be noted that these expenses will not be charged in case the scheme does not charge an exit load.

iv. Goods and Services Tax on investment and advisory fees.

Within such total recurring expenses charged to the Scheme as above, the investment management and advisory fee (charged as a percentage of daily net assets) would be as decided by the AMC from time to time, provided that the investment management and advisory fee shall not exceed the aggregate of expenses charged under clause (a) and (b) (iii) above.

Goods and Services Tax on other than investment and advisory fees, if any, and the Goods and Services Tax on brokerage and transaction cost paid for execution of trade shall be borne by the scheme within the maximum limit of annual recurring expenses stated in (a) above.

Further, the Goods and Services Tax on exit load, if any, shall be paid out of the exit load proceeds and the exit load net of Goods and Services Tax, if any, shall be credited back to the scheme.

In terms of paragraph 10.1.16 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023, the AMC shall annually set apart at least 0.02% on daily net assets within the maximum limit of recurring expenses as per Regulation 52 for investor education and awareness initiatives.

The maximum annual recurring expenses of the Scheme including the investment management and advisory fee (together with additional management fee wherever applicable) shall not exceed the limit stated in Regulation 52 read with paragraph 10.1 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023.

All fees and expenses charged in the Direct Plan (in percentage terms) under various heads including the investment and advisory fee shall not exceed the fees and expenses charged under the Regular Plan.

The Direct Plan under the Scheme shall have a lower expense ratio as compared to the Regular Plan, excluding the distribution expenses, commission, etc. related to distributors. The Direct Plan shall also have separate NAV.

The AMC has estimated the following total expenses for the first Rs. 500 Crores of the daily net assets of the Scheme. For the actual current expenses being charged, the investor may refer to the website of the Mutual Fund (www.pgimindiamf.com). Further, the disclosure of Total Expense Ratio (TER) on a daily basis shall also be made on the website of AMFI (www.amfiindia.com). The Mutual Fund would update the current expense ratios on the website at least three working days prior to the effective date of the change. Additionally, the AMC shall provide the exact weblink of the heads under which TER is disclosed on the website

Expense Head	**% of daily Net Assets**
Investment Management and Advisory Fees	Upto 2.00%
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 IDCW 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 for cash market trades and 5 bps for derivatives transactions	
Goods and Services Tax on expenses other than investment and advisory fees	
Goods and Services Tax on brokerage and transaction cost	
Other Expenses*	
Maximum total expense ratio (TER) permissible under Regulation 52 (6) (c)	Upto 2.00%
Additional expenses under regulation 52 (6A) (c)	Upto 0.05% **
Additional expenses for gross new inflows from beyond top 30 cities	Upto 0.30%

*Any other expenses which are directly attributable to the Scheme, except those expenses which are specifically prohibited, may be charged with the approval of the Trustee within the overall limits specified in the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations.

** It may be noted that these expenses will not be charged in case the scheme does not charge an exit load.

The purpose of the above table is to assist the investor in understanding the various costs & expenses that an investor in the Scheme will bear directly or indirectly. The above estimates have been made in good faith as per the information available to the AMC, and are subject to change inter-se, or in total, on account of any change in SEBI Regulations or otherwise. The actual expenses incurred may be lower than the estimated rates mentioned above. The AMC will strive to reduce the level of these expenses so as to keep them well within the maximum limit allowed by SEBI,. All types of expenses charged to the Scheme shall be in accordance with the SEBI (MF) Regulations.

The entire exit load (net of Goods and Services Tax), charged, if any, shall be credited to the Scheme.

Illustration of impact of expense ratio on scheme's returns

Particulars	Regular Plan	Direct Plan
Amount Invested at the beginning of the year (in Rs.)	10,000.00	10,000.00
Returns before Expenses (in Rs.)	1,000.00	1,000.00
Returns before Expenses (%)	10.00%	10.00%
Expenses other than Distribution Expenses (in Rs.)	99.00	99.00
Distribution Expenses (in Rs.)	148.50	0.00
Returns after Expenses at the end of the Year (in Rs.)	752.50	901.00

The present illustration is calculated pursuant to the requirements of paragraph 5.8.2.2 of SEBI Master Circular dated May 19, 2023. The purpose of an illustration is to purely explain the impact of expense ratio charged to the Scheme and should not be construed as providing any kind of investment advice or guarantee of returns on investments. Actual returns on your investment may be more, or less. The expenses of the Direct Plan under the Scheme will be lower to the extent of distribution expenses/commission. The NAVs published by the AMC are net of scheme expenses and they reflects return on investment to investors, provided investment is not subject to exit load. Any tax impact has not been considered in the above example, in view of the individual nature of the tax implications. Each investor is advised to consult his or her own financial advisor.

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.

The load structure of the Scheme is as follows:

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

Exit Load for switches within the Scheme:-

a) Where the investments were routed through a distributor (i.e. made with distributor code), any Switch of Units from the Regular Plan to Direct Plan of a Scheme shall be subject to applicable exit load, if any. However, any subsequent switch - out or redemption of such investments from the Direct Plan will not be subject to any exit load;

(b) Where investments were made directly i.e. without any distributor code, exit load will not be levied on switch of Units from Regular Plan to Direct Plan of that Scheme. However, any subsequent switch-out or redemption will be subject to exit load applicable from the original date of investment;

(c) No exit load shall be levied in case of switch of Units from Direct Plan to Regular Plan of a Scheme. However, any subsequent switch-out or redemption of such investment from the Regular Plan shall be subject to exit load based on the original date of investment in the Direct Plan.

The AMC / Trustee reserves the right to change / modify the Load structure of the Scheme, if deemed necessary in the interest of smooth and efficient functioning of the Mutual Fund, depending upon the circumstances prevailing at that time, subject to maximum limits as prescribed under the Regulations. However, the Redemption Price will not be lower than 95% of the NAV or as permitted / prescribed under the SEBI Regulations from time to time..

Load exemptions:

- AMC shall not charge any load on units allotted on reinvestment of IDCW for existing as well as prospective investors.
- No Exit Load will be charged on Intra-Scheme switches i.e., switches between Growth and IDCW Options.

Any change in the load structure shall be applicable on prospective investments only. For any change in load structure, the AMC will issue an addendum and display it on its Website (www.pgimindiamf.com) and Investor Service Centres. The addendum will also be circulated to all the distributors / brokers, so that the same can be attached to all SIDs and Key Information Memoranda in stock till the same is updated and reprinted. The AMC would make arrangements to display the addendum to the SID in the form of a notice at all the Investor Service Centres. The change in the Exit Load and would be disclosed in the statement of accounts issued after the introduction of such Load. Any other measures which the Mutual Fund may feel necessary would be undertaken.

The investors are requested to check the prevailing load structure of the Scheme before investing.
For the current applicable exit load structure, please refer to the website of the AMC (www.pgimindiamf.com) or may call at 1800 266 7446 (toll free no.) or your distributor.

D. WAIVER OF LOAD FOR DIRECT APPLICATIONS

In terms of paragraph 10.4.1(a) of SEBI Circular for Mutual Funds dated May 19, 2023 there shall be no Entry Load for all mutual fund schemes.

Exit load is as specified under section IV C above, titled ‘Load Structure’.

V. RIGHTS OF UNITHOLDERS

Please refer to SAI for details.

VI. PENALTIES, PENDING LITIGATION OR PROCEEDINGS BY ANY REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Details of 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 are as follows:

1. Penalties and action(s) taken against foreign Sponsor during the last three years in the jurisdiction of the country where the principal activities (in terms of income / revenue) of the Sponsor are carried out or where the headquarters of the Sponsor is situated:- None

2. Monetary penalties imposed and/ or action taken against Indian Sponsor(s) (if any) 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 shareholders or debenture holders and depositors, or for economic offences, or for violation of securities law including details of settlement, if any, arrived at with the aforesaid authorities during the last three years: None

3. Details of violations and 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 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: -

    - *SEBI vide it's Final Order dated February 11, 2022, levied a penalty of R. 6 lakhs on Dr. V.R. Narasimhan for an alleged violation of Securities Contracts (Regulations) (Stock Exchanges and Clearing Corporations) Regulations, 2012 relating to the period when he was Chief Regulatory Officer and Compliance Officer at NSE during 2016. Dr. Narasimhan has appealed the Final Order.*

    - *SEBI conducted a thematic inspection of PGIM India Mutual Fund for the period from August 1, 2018 to February 28, 2019. SEBI had issued a Show Cause Notice on April 13, 2022 to PGIM India Asset Management Private Limited and certain officials and ex-officials with allegations relating to Inter Scheme Transfers and Valuation of Downgraded Securities. The AMC and other noticees replied to the Show Cause Notice and availed of a personal hearing, after which, SEBI has issued an Order dated June 30, 2022 imposing a penalty of Rs. 25,00,000/- on the AMC; Rs. 5,00,000/- on the Chief Executive Officer; and Rs. 2,00,000/- each on the Head of Fixed Income and two ex-officials. The AMC has filed an appeal before the Securities Appellate Tribunal against the SEBI order dated June 30, 2022 to the extent of the findings and penalty imposed by the Board. The SAT bench had passed a stay order on the impugned order, subject to deposit of 50% of the penalty imposed upon the Appellants. Accordingly, the Appellants have paid an amount of INR 18 lakhs on September 13, 2022.*

4. Any pending material civil or criminal litigation incidental to the business of the Mutual Fund to which the Sponsor 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:- None

5. Any deficiency in the systems and operations of the Sponsor and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees/Trustee Company requiring disclosure here by SEBI has specifically advised to be disclosed in the SID, or which has been notified by any other regulatory agency:- None

The above information has been disclosed in good faith as per the information available to the AMC.

The Scheme was approved by the Trustees. The Trustees have ensured that the Scheme approved is new products offered by PGIM India Mutual Fund and is not a minor modification of its existing schemes.

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.

For and on behalf of PGIM India Asset Management Private Limited

Sd/-
Ajit Menon

Chief Executive Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date : January 05, 2024