


PGIM India Mutual Fund

SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT (SID)

PGIM India Equity Savings Fund

(An Open Ended Scheme investing in equity, arbitrage and debt)

Product labeling for the scheme is as follow:

<p>This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital appreciation and Income distribution over the medium term • Investment primarily in equity and equity related securities and a small allocation to debt securities • Degree of risk – MODERATELY HIGH 	 <p>Investors understand that their principal will be at moderately high risk</p>
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* Investors should consult their financial advisers if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them.

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 (erstwhile known as DHFL Pramerica Asset Managers Private Limited)
Name of the Trustees	PGIM India Trustees Private Limited (erstwhile known as DHFL Pramerica Trustees Private Limited)
Address of the entities	4th Floor, C Wing, Laxmi Towers, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051.
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 supersedes all the earlier SIDs of the Scheme.

This Scheme Information Document is dated May 27, 2021.

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HIGHLIGHTS / SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME

Scheme Name	PGIM India Equity Savings Fund
Investment objective	The investment objective of the scheme is to provide capital appreciation and income distribution to the investors by using equity and equity related instruments, arbitrage opportunities and investments in debt and money market instruments. However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realized or that income will be generated and the scheme does not assure or guarantee any returns.
Liquidity	The Scheme offers Units for Subscription and Redemption at NAV based prices on all Business Days on an ongoing basis. Under normal circumstances the AMC shall dispatch the redemption proceeds within 10 business days from date of receipt of redemption request from the Unit holder. Currently the Units of the Scheme are not proposed to be listed on any stock exchange.
Benchmark	70% of the NIFTY 50 Arbitrage Index and 30% of the NIFTY 50 TR Index
Transparency / NAV Disclosure	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.
Loads	<p>Entry Load: Not Applicable (Note:- The upfront commission on investment made by the investor, if any, shall be paid to the distributor (AMFI registered distributor/ARN Holder) directly by the investor, based on the investor's assessment of various factors including service rendered by the distributor.)</p> <p>Exit Load:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% of the units allotted may be redeemed/switched-out to debt schemes/PGIM India Arbitrage Fund without any exit load within 90 days from the date of allotment of units; • Any redemptions/switch-outs in excess of the abovementioned limit would be subject to an exit load of 0.50%, if the units are redeemed/switched-out to debt schemes/ PGIM India Arbitrage Fund within 90 days from the date of allotment of units; • Nil - If the units are redeemed/switched-out after 90 days from the date of allotment of units. <p>The entire exit load (net of Goods and Service Tax), charged, if any, shall be credited to the Scheme.</p> <p>No exit load will be charged for switches and STP between any open ended equity schemes, hybrid schemes (except for PGIM India Arbitrage Fund) and fund of funds schemes.</p>
Plans & Options	<p>The Scheme shall offer two plans viz Regular Plan and Direct Plan.</p> <p>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 Para D of SEBI Circular no. CIR/IMD/DF/21/2012 dated September 13, 2012.</p> <p>Each Plan has two Options, viz., Growth Option and Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Option (IDCW). IDCW Option has the following two facilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Payout of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal option (IDCW- Payout); Reinvestment of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal option (IDCW- Reinvestment); <p>IDCW Payout Frequency –: Monthly & Annual</p> <p>IDCW Reinvestment Frequency –: Monthly & Annual</p> <p>If distributor code is mentioned in application form but 'Direct plan' is mentioned in the scheme name, the</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>Default Option: Growth Option (if the investor has not indicated choice between ‘Growth’ or ‘IDCW’ Options).</p> <p>Default Frequency under IDCW Option: Monthly</p> <p>Default Sub-option Under IDCW Option: IDCW Reinvestment</p> <p>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 option is Rs. 100/- or less, then the IDCW would be compulsorily reinvested in the same option of the Scheme. 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.</p> <p>All plans/options under the Scheme shall have common portfolio.</p>
Minimum Amount for Purchase / Additional Purchase / Redemption	<p>Initial Purchase – Minimum of Rs. 5000/- and in multiples of Re.1/- thereafter.</p> <p>Additional Purchase – Minimum of Rs. 1000/- and in multiples of Re.1/- thereafter</p> <p>Repurchase / Redemption Amount – Minimum of Rs. 1000/- and in multiples of Re.1/- thereafter or account balance whichever is lower.</p>

Transaction Charges:

In accordance with SEBI Circular No. IMD/ DF/13/ 2011 dated August 22, 2011 read with circular no. CIR/ IMD/ DF/ 21/ 2012 dated September 13, 2012, the AMC/ Fund shall 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. Such deduction shall be as under (provided the distributor has opted in to receive the transaction charges):-

- For the new investor a transaction charge of Rs 150/- shall be levied for per purchase / subscription of Rs 10,000/- and above; and
- For the existing investor a transaction charge of Rs 100/- shall be levied for per purchase / subscription of Rs 10,000/- and above.

The transaction charge shall be deducted from the subscription amount and paid to the distributor and the balance amount (net of transaction charges) shall be invested. The transaction charges and the net investment amount and the number of units allotted will be clearly mentioned in the Account Statement issued by the Mutual Fund. Distributors may choose to either option to opt-in or opt out of charging the transaction charge.

In case of investments through Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) the transaction charges shall be deducted only if the total commitment through SIP (i.e. amount per SIP installment x No. of installments) amounts to Rs. 10,000/- and above. In such cases, the transaction charges shall be deducted in 3-4 installments.

However, the Transaction charges shall not be deducted if:

- a) The amount per purchases /subscriptions is less than Rs. 10,000/-;
- b) The transaction pertains to other than purchases/ subscriptions relating to new inflows such as Switch/STP, etc.

- c) Purchases/Subscriptions made directly with the Fund through any mode (i.e. not through any distributor/agent).
- d) The Distributor has opted out for levy of transaction charges.

Upfront commission to distributors shall continue to be paid by the investor directly to the distributor by a separate cheque based on his assessment of various factors including the service rendered by the distributor.

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 its 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.100,000/- made by it towards setting up the Fund;
- The present Scheme is not guaranteed or assured return scheme.

ii) Scheme Specific Risk Factors

Some of the Scheme specific risk factors include, but not limited, to the following:-

1. Risks associated with investments in Equities

- Equity and equity related securities may be volatile and hence are prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The liquidity of investments made in the Scheme may be restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods. Settlement 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. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme portfolio would result at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme portfolio. Also, the value of the Scheme investments may be affected by interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in law / policies of the government, taxation laws and political, economic or other developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors.
- Investments in equity and equity related securities involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest in the equity Schemes unless they can afford to take the risk of losing their investment.

2. Risk associated with investing in Fixed Income Securities

- 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.
- 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.
- All fixed income securities are also affected by changes in interest rates (interest rate risk). The prices of debt securities generally increase as interest rates decline and generally decrease as interest rates rise. Prices of long-term securities generally fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes than the short-term securities. The Debt markets can be volatile leading to the possibility of up or down movements in prices of fixed income securities and thus the possible movements in the NAV. The Scheme(s) may use various hedging products from time to time, as are available and permitted by SEBI, to attempt to reduce the impact of undue market volatility on the Scheme's portfolio.
- 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).

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 Schemes may not obtain any return on its investment.
- The Schemes 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 Schemes will realise its investments in unlisted securities at a fair market value, if sold in the secondary market.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Investments in money market instruments and debt instruments involve credit risk commensurate with short term rating of the issuers.
- The Scheme at times may receive large number of redemption requests, leading to an asset-liability mismatch and therefore, requiring the investment manager to make a distress sale of the securities leading to realignment of the portfolio and consequently resulting in investment in lower yield instruments.
- **Risks envisaged and Mitigation measures for repo transactions : -**
 - (i) 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.
 - (ii) 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.

(iii) 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.

- The Scheme at times may receive large number of redemption requests, leading to an asset-liability mismatch and therefore, requiring the investment manager to make a distress sale of the securities leading to realignment of the portfolio and consequently resulting in investment in lower yield instruments.

- **Risks associated with unrated instruments:** - Investments in unrated instruments are subject to the risk associated with investments in any other fixed income securities, as referred above. However, investments in unrated instruments are considered to be subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than rated instruments.

3. Risk associated with investments in Derivatives

- Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investors. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities as well as to manage risks arising thereby. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the Scheme involve uncertainty and investment decisions may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies. Derivative investments carry certain risks and issues arising out of such dealings. The risks associated with the use of derivatives - either for hedging or for portfolio balancing – are different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Certain other risks, one or more, that may arise consequent to use of derivatives are: risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives, credit risk arising out of counterparty failing to honor its commitment, liquidity risk where the derivatives cannot be sold at prices that reflect the underlying assets, rates and indices, and price risk where the market price may move in adverse fashion. Derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to manage the risks as a result of the possible failure of the counterparty to comply with the terms of the derivative contract.

- To the extent that Derivatives are utilised to seek to achieve the investment objectives of the Scheme, and for purposes other than hedging, the overall risk of loss to the Scheme may be increased. To the extent that Derivatives are utilised for hedging purposes, the risk of loss to the Scheme may be increased where the value of the Derivative instrument and the value of the Security or position which it is hedging are insufficiently correlated.

- Futures and Call Options: The Scheme may invest in Derivatives such as futures and call options. The option buyer's risk is limited to the premium paid, while the risk of an option writer is unlimited. However the gains of an option writer are limited to the premiums earned. The writer of a call option bears a risk of loss if the value of the underlying asset increases above the exercise price. The loss can be unlimited as the underlying asset can increase to any level. The writer of a put option bears the risk of loss if the value of the underlying asset declines below the exercise price and the loss is limited to the strike price. The relevant stock exchange, if any, may impose restrictions on the exercise of options and may also restrict the exercise of options at certain times in specified circumstances.

- **Covered call options for equity shares**

A. Benefits of using Covered Call strategy in Mutual Funds:

The covered call strategy can be followed by the Fund Manager in order to hedge risk thereby resulting in better risk adjusted returns of the Scheme. The strategy offers the following benefits:

- Hedge against market risk - Since the fund manager sells a call option on a stock already owned by the mutual fund scheme, the downside from fall in the stock price would be lower to the extent of the premium earned from the call option.
- Generating additional returns in the form of option premium in a range bound market.

Thus, a covered call strategy involves gains for unit holders in case the strategy plays out in the right direction

B. Risks for writing covered call options for equity shares:

- Writing call options are highly specialized activities and entail higher than ordinary investment risks. In such investment strategy, the profits from call option writing is capped at the option premium, however the downside depends upon the increase in value of the underlying equity shares. This downside risk is reduced by writing covered call options.
- The Scheme may write covered call option only in case it has adequate number of underlying equity shares as per regulatory requirement.

This would lead to setting aside a portion of investment in underlying equity shares. If covered call options are sold to the maximum extent allowed by regulatory authority, the scheme may not be able to sell the underlying equity shares immediately if

the view changes to sell and exit the stock. The covered call options need to be unwound before the stock positions can be liquidated. This may lead to a loss of opportunity, or can cause exit issues if the strike price at which the call option contracts have been written become illiquid. Hence, the scheme may not be able to sell the underlying equity shares, which can lead to temporary illiquidity of the underlying equity shares and result in loss of opportunity.

- c) The writing of covered call option would lead to loss of opportunity due to appreciation in value of the underlying equity shares. Hence, when the appreciation in equity share price is more than the option premium received the scheme would be at a loss.
- d) The total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received must not exceed the regulatory limits of the net assets of the scheme.

This may restrict the ability of Scheme to buy any options.

- Investments in index futures face the same risk as investments in a portfolio of shares representing an index. The extent of loss is the same as in the underlying Securities.
- The risk of loss in trading futures contracts can be substantial, because of the low margin deposits required, the extremely high degree of leverage involved in futures pricing and the potential high volatility of the futures markets.

4. 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.

5. Risk associated with investments in REITs and InvITS:

- **Market Risk:** REITs and InvITs are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to market movements. Investors may note that AMC/Fund Manager's investment decisions may not always be profitable, as actual market movements may be at variance with the anticipated trends. The NAV of the Scheme is vulnerable to movements in the prices of securities invested by the scheme, due to various market related factors like changes in the general market conditions, factors and forces affecting capital market, level of interest rates, trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures.
- **Price-Risk or Interest-Rate Risk:** REITs & InvITs run price-risk or interest-rate risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of existing securities fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase. The extent of fall or rise in the prices is a function of the existing coupon, days to maturity and the increase or decrease in the level of interest rates.
- **Liquidity Risk:** This refers to the ease with which securities can be sold. There is no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or be maintained. Hence there would be time when trading in the units could be infrequent. The subsequent valuation of illiquid units may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.
- **Reinvestment Risk:** Investments in REITs & InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or IDCW pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

The above are some of the common risks associated with investments in REITs & InvITs. There can be no assurance that a Scheme's investment objectives will be achieved, or that there will be no loss of capital. Investment results may vary substantially on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.

6. Risk factors applicable to Arbitrage position, unwinding the arbitrage position, Roll over the futures, and a multi Options arbitrage strategy

- Lack of opportunity to invest in arbitrage portions in the equity market.
- The risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.
- While future market are typically more liquid than underlying cash market, there can be no assurance that ready liquidity would exists at all point in time for the scheme to purchase and close out a specific futures contract.
- In case of arbitrage, if futures are allowed to expire with corresponding buy/sell in cash market, there is a risk that price at which futures expires, may/may not match with the actual cost at which it is bought/ sold in the cash market in last half an hour of the expiry day (Weighted average price for buy or sell).

7. Risks associated with investment in Securitised Instruments:

Generally available Asset Classes for Securitisation in India are:

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

Underlying Risk: Each asset class has a different underlying risk, however, residential mortgages are supposed to be having lower default rates. On the other hand, repossession and subsequent recovery of commercial vehicles and other auto assets is fairly easier and better compared to mortgages. Some of the asset classes such as personal loans, credit card receivables etc., being unsecured credits in nature, may witness higher default rates. As regards corporate loans/receivables, depending upon the nature of the underlying security for the loan or the nature of the receivable the risks would correspondingly fluctuate. However, the credit enhancement stipulated by rating agencies for such asset class pools is typically much higher and hence their overall risks are comparable to other AAA rated asset classes.

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

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.

Risk Factors specific to investments in Securitised and Structured Instruments:

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 changes in tenor and yield.

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.

8. Risks associated with segregated portfolio

- Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not be 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.

9. 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 honour 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).

Risk Mitigation Measures by AMC:

Nature of Risk	Risk Mitigation Measures by AMC
For making investment in equity schemes	
<p>Liquidity Risk: Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of underlying investments.</p>	<p>All trades are executed on the two leading exchanges, the NSE and BSE. The internal investment process incorporates the days required to sell as an important criteria for investment decisions. Further, the days required to liquidate an investment is actively monitored by our internal systems. This ensures that the liquidity risk in the portfolio is minimized.</p>
<p>Settlement Risk: Different segments of Indian financial markets have different settlement periods and such periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Schemes to make intended securities' purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Schemes to miss certain investment opportunities.</p>	<p>The portfolio invests only in stocks listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange and/or the National Stock Exchange. Both these exchanges are regulated by SEBI. The counterparty risk and settlement risk for all trades on the NSE is guaranteed by the National Securities Clearing Corporation Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of the NSE); and by the Trade Guarantee Fund of BSE. Fixed income investments for equity schemes are limited to highly liquid money market instruments and used only as a cash management tool. Therefore, this minimizes the settlement risk in the portfolio.</p>
<p>Volatility Risk: Equity securities and equity related securities are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis.</p>	<p>The schemes has a diversified portfolio to counter the volatility in the prices of individual stocks. Diversification in the portfolio reduces the impact of high fluctuations in daily individual stock prices on the portfolio.</p>
For making investment in fixed income and money markets	
<p>Credit Risk: Debt securities are subject to the risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligations.</p>	<p>The fund has a rigorous credit research process. The credit team analyses and approves each issuer before investment by the schemes. There is a regulatory and internal cap on exposure to each issuer. This ensures a diversified portfolio and reduced credit risk in the portfolio.</p>
<p>Liquidity Risk: The corporate debt market is relatively illiquid vis-à-vis the government securities market. Even though the government securities market is more liquid compared to that of other debt instruments, on occasions, there could be difficulties in transacting in the market due to extreme volatility or unusual constriction in market volumes or on occasions when an unusually large transaction has to be put through.</p>	<p>The schemes are 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.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>The schemes have 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 schemes. Further there is a regulatory and internal cap on exposure to unrated issuers, limiting exposure to unrated securities.</p>
<p>Investing in unlisted securities: The Schemes 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 Schemes will realise its investments in unlisted securities at a fair</p>	<p>The schemes will predominantly invest in listed securities and in some instances, invest in securities which are expected to be listed. Further, listing of debt securities typically has no significant impact on the liquidity, trading volatility and price discovery.</p>

value.	
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 a strong operations team and 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.

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 (‘SID’) and Statement of Additional Information (‘SAI’) carefully in its entirety and should not construe the contents hereof as advice 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 SID or SAI nor the Mutual Fund has been registered in any jurisdiction outside India. The distribution of this SID in certain jurisdictions may be restricted or totally prohibited and accordingly, persons who come into possession of this SID 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 may have 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 may also be obligated to withhold US tax under US tax laws, if the AMC makes any payment / distributions to US clients who do not have or who have not provided their US taxpayer ID, and also report all such payments to US clients in 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 may 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 may 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 SID or the SAI 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 SID or SAI 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 or violating any provisions of the OFAC laws and regulations, 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 Prudential Financial Inc or its affiliates for reporting under OFAC laws and regulations and/or to freeze the Units under folios of the investor(s), reject any application(s) / allotment of Units.
- ‘Hold’ on units: On an ongoing basis, when existing and new investors make Subscriptions, pending clearance of the payment instrument, a temporary hold (lien) will be created on the Units allotted and such Units shall not be available for redemption/ switch out until the payment proceeds are realised by the Fund. In case a Unit holder redeems Units immediately after making subscription for purchase of units, the redemption cheque will be dispatched only after the cheque or draft for purchase of the said Units has been cleared.

In case the cheque / draft is dishonored during clearing process by the bank, the transaction will be reversed and the Units allotted thereagainst shall be cancelled under an intimation to the applicant.

In respect of NRIs, the AMC/ RTA shall mark a temporary hold (lien) on the Units, in case the requisite documents (such as FIRC / Account debit letter) have not been submitted along with the application form and before the submission of the redemption request.

The AMC reserves the right to change the operational guidelines for temporary lien on Units from time to time.

- 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 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 advice 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.

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 (erstwhile known as DHFL Pramerica Asset Managers 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.
Book Closure	The period during which the Asset Management Company would temporarily suspend sale, redemption and switching of Units.
Business Day	<p>A day other than:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p>
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.
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 for the scheme.
Depository	Depository as defined in the SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018.
Derivative	<p>Means:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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.
Equity related instruments	Equity related instruments include convertible debentures, convertible preference shares, warrants carrying the right to obtain equity shares, equity derivatives and such other instrument as may be specified by the Board from time to time.
First Time Mutual Fund	An investor who invests for the first time ever in any mutual fund either by way of Subscription or via Systematic

Investor	Investment Plan.
Foreign Portfolio Investor or 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
Gifts 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 up to 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 Pvt Ltd, 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 Equity Savings Fund
Scheme Information Document or SID	This document issued by PGIM India Mutual Fund, offering for subscription of units of PGIM India Equity Savings 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 (erstwhile known as DHFL Pramerica 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.

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 27, 2021

Signature : Sd/-

Name : Sandeep Kamath

Designation : Head – Compliance & Legal

II. Information about the Scheme

A. NAME AND TYPE OF THE SCHEME

PGIM India Equity Savings Fund (An open ended scheme investing in equity, arbitrage and debt)

B. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the scheme is to provide capital appreciation and income distribution to the investors by using equity and equity related instruments, arbitrage opportunities and investments in debt and money market instruments.

However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realized or that income will be generated and the scheme does not assure or guarantee 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	
A. Equity and Equity related instruments	65%	90%	High
A1. Of which Net Long Equity*	5%	40%	High
A2. Of which Equity and Equity derivatives** (Only Arbitrage opportunities)	25%	85%	High
B. Debt Securities and Money Market Instruments (including investments in securitized debt)	10%	35%	Low to Medium
C. Units issued by InVITs and REITs	0%	10%	Medium to High

* In the scheme, un-hedged equity exposure shall be limited to 40% of the portfolio value. Un-hedged equity exposure means exposure to equity shares alone without a corresponding equity derivative exposure.

** Equity exposure would be completely hedged with corresponding equity derivatives; the exposure to derivatives shown in the above asset allocation tables is exposure taken against the underlying equity investments and should not be considered for calculating the gross asset allocation and / or investment restrictions on the issuer. The margin money requirement for the purposes of derivative exposure may be held in the form of Term Deposits.

Investment in securitised debt may be made to the extent of 35% of the net assets of the Scheme.

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

In the absence of suitable arbitrage opportunities, the investment manager may choose to have a lower equity exposure. In such defensive circumstances the asset allocation will be as per the below table:

Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)		Risk Profile
	Minimum	Maximum	
A. Equity and Equity related instruments	5%	65%	High
A1. Of which Net Long Equity*	0%	20%	High
A2. Of which Equity and Equity derivatives** (Only Arbitrage opportunities) [§]	5%	45%	High
B. Debt Securities and Money Market Instruments (including investments in securitized debt) with a residual maturity of less than 12 months.	35%	100%	Low to Medium

* In the scheme, unhedged equity exposure shall be limited to 20% of the portfolio value. Unhedged equity exposure means exposure to equity shares alone without a corresponding equity derivative exposure.

** Equity exposure would be completely hedged with corresponding equity derivatives.; the exposure to derivatives shown in the above asset allocation tables is exposure taken against the underlying equity investments and should not be considered for calculating the gross asset allocation and / or investment restrictions on the issuer. The margin money requirement for the purposes of derivative exposure may be held in the form of Term Deposits.

\$ Includes investments in derivatives (gross exposure shall not exceed 50% of the asset allocation stipulated above for the relevant instrument category).

Investment in securitised debt may be made to the extent of 50% of net assets of the Scheme.

Common disclosure under both circumstances:

The Scheme may invest in repo of corporate debt securities in accordance with SEBI circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/19/2011 dated November 11, 2011 and SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/23/2012 dated November 15, 2012. The Scheme may invest in Credit Default Swaps (CDS) in accordance with SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/23/2012 dated November 15, 2012.

The cumulative gross exposure through debt, money market instruments and derivative positions (including fixed income derivatives), repo transactions and credit default swaps in corporate debt securities, Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs), 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.

All derivatives positions shall be fully hedged.

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 issued by SEBI vide its circular dated April 16, 2007, as amended from time to time.

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

The Scheme will not invest in scrip lending. The Scheme will not invest in equity linked debentures. The scheme will not engage in short selling of securities. In the event of the asset allocation falling outside the range as indicated above, rebalancing will be called for by the Investment Manager within 30 calendar days.

Any alteration in the Investment Pattern will be for a short term on defensive considerations; the intention being at all times to protect the interests of the Unit Holders. The scheme may also hold cash from time to time.

Where the portfolio is not rebalanced within 30 calendar 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 shall then decide on the course of action. However, at all times, the portfolio will adhere to the overall investment objective of the Scheme.

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 Unit holders.

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) Indian Equity and equity related securities including convertible bonds and debentures and warrants carrying the right to obtain equity shares.
- 2) 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)
- 3) Securities guaranteed by the Central and State Governments (including but not limited to coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills)
- 4) Debt securities issued by domestic Government agencies and statutory bodies, which may or may not carry a Central/State Government guarantee.
- 5) Corporate debt securities (of both public and private sector undertakings)
- 6) Securities issued by banks (both public and private sector) as permitted by SEBI from time to time and development financial institutions
- 7) Money market instruments permitted by SEBI, having maturities of up to one year, or in alternative investment for the call money market.
- 8) Certificate of Deposits (CDs)
- 9) Commercial Paper (CPs)
- 10) Tri – Party Repo (TREPs)

- 11) The non-convertible part of convertible securities
- 12) 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.
- 13) Derivative instruments like Interest Rate Swaps, Forward Rate Agreements, Stock / Index Futures, Stock / Index Options and such other derivative instruments permitted by SEBI.
- 14) Deposits with banks and other bodies corporate as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time.
- 15) ADRs / GDRs of Indian companies listed abroad.
- 16) Any overseas debt instrument, as permitted by regulations.
- 17) 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.
- 18) 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.
- 19) Investment in units of Real Estate Investment Trust ('REIT') & Infrastructure Investment Trust ('InvIT').
- 20) Any other instruments, as may be permitted by RBI / SEBI / such other Regulatory Authority, from time to time, subject to Regulatory approvals.

Overseas Investments by the Scheme

According to SEBI circular no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 7/104753/07 dated September 26, 2007 mutual funds can invest in ADRs/GDRs/other specified foreign securities.

As per SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF3/CIR/P/2020/225 dated November 5, 2020, 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\$ 600 million for overseas investments. The Scheme may, with the approval of SEBI/ RBI invest in ADRs/ GDRs/ other 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 \$ 200 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 600 Million per Mutual Fund.

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.

E. WHAT IS THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY?

The scheme will seek to achieve its investment objective primarily by employing various strategies which seek to exploit available arbitrage opportunities in equity markets combined with investments in unhedged equity positions as well as debt and money market instruments.

Arbitrage Strategies

The arbitrage strategies that the Fund may adopt could be as under. The list is not exhaustive and the Fund could use similar strategies and any other strategies as available in the markets.

1. Cash Futures Arbitrage Strategy

The fund would look for market opportunities between the spot and the futures market. The cash futures arbitrage strategy can be employed when the price of the futures exceeds the price of the underlying stock. The fund would simultaneously buy the stocks in cash market and sell in the futures market to lock the spread. Buying the stock in cash market and selling the futures results in a hedge where the fund portfolio has locked in a spread and is not affected by the price movements in the spot and futures markets. The arbitrage position can be continued till expiry of the futures contracts or the positions may be rolled over to the next month. The futures contracts are settled based on the last half an hour's weighted average trade of the cash market. There is a convergence between the cash market and the futures market on expiry and this convergence results in the portfolio being able to generate the arbitrage return locked in earlier. However, the position may even be closed earlier in the event of the price differential being realized before expiry or better opportunities being available in other stocks/indexes. The strategy is attractive if this price differential (postall costs) is higher than the investor's cost-of capital.

2. Corporate Action / Event Driven Strategies

A. IDCW Arbitrage

At the time of declaration of IDCW, the stock futures/ options market can provide a profitable opportunity. Generally, the stock prices decline by the IDCW amount when the stock becomes ex-IDCW.

B. Buy-Back / Open Offer Arbitrage

When the Company announces the buy-back or open offer of its own shares, there could be opportunities due to price differential in buyback price and traded price.

C. Merger

When the Company announces any merger, amalgamation, hive off, de- merger, etc, there could be opportunities due to price differential in the cash and the derivative market.

D. Initial Public Offer

There are potential opportunities available during the Initial Public Offers (IPO) of companies when they list for trading on the stock exchanges.

Equity strategy:

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

Fixed Income:

The Fund Management team endeavors to meet the investment objective whilst maintaining a balance between safety and return on investments. The Scheme shall be actively managed and the Fund Management team may endeavor to generate returns whilst moderating credit and interest rate risk.

The Fund Manager shall formulate a view of the interest rate movement based on various parameters of the Indian economy, as well as developments in global markets. The Investment Manager may try to leverage its international resource base to understand the global economic and interest rate environment.

Research inputs along with discussions with colleagues across the globe on the global economic environment provide the fund management team with a global perspective. Investment views / decisions inter alia may be taken on the basis of the following parameters:

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

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

Securitisation - Concept

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

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

Features of securitisation transactions include:

- Absolute true sale of assets to an SPV (with defined purposes and activities) in trust for the investors;

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

Generally available Asset Classes for securitisation in India

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

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

Disclosure requirements for securitized debt

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

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

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

- (a) Track record - This is a key parameter that we consider at the time of analyzing the transaction. Originators with long track record of operation lend a greater degree of comfort, as they have a longer operating credit history which can be assessed. The track-record would vary depending on the obligor/originator. Further the track record of having undertaken such transactions are also evaluated. Most of the entities which undertake such transactions in the Indian market have both a long track-record of operations and a history of having undertaken securitization transactions.
- (b) Willingness to pay, through credit enhancement facilities etc. - In this case the stand alone credit assessment of the obligor is carried out to indicate the overall financial health. In the case of retail pool securitization transactions, credit enhancement levels offered at the start and the overall utilization levels during the tenor of the transaction is analyzed to reflect the credit comfort and cushion available.
- (c) Ability to pay- this is the outcome of the stand-alone credit assessment of the issuer which is arrived after analyzing the income statement and balance sheet of the obligor. This aspect is key in the case of single loan sell down transactions, since the final repayment is to be made by the obligor and is directly dependent on its overall financial health. This aspect is also usually reflected in the stand-alone credit rating of the company which primarily captures the credit risk i.e. the ability to 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/alterd at the start of the transaction.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) Size and reach of the originator - different originators have varying levels of reach and access. Besides different originators operate in different geographies and consumer segments. Also the asset classes that they originate could be different depending on their target profitability, risk tolerance levels and support infrastructure for disbursing loans and making recoveries and collections. We usually look for originators possessing fair degree of diversification in their operation (metros/semi urban and rural markets), asset classes (collateralized assets are preferred such as cars, commercial vehicles, construction equipment etc.) and with a fairly robust collection infrastructure. Most of the regular names that we invest comply with these requirements.
- (b) Collection process, infrastructure and follow-up mechanism - we usually prefer originators who possess in-house capabilities and infrastructure as regards disbursements, collections and recoveries since it has been historically proven that such entities usually exhibit better asset quality in the long run. Most of the originators in our universe fall in this category.
- (c) Quality of MIS - data quality and timely availability is critical in the asset financing business. We stress on this aspect and look for entities which have robust MIS and have networked branches so that MIS generation is faster, efficient and senior management is in a position to take timely decisions.
- (d) Credit enhancement for different type of originator - this varies between originators and is usually determined and specified by the originator. The rating agency usually established the base case losses for the originator and for the specific asset category and then applies a stress 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 (mths)	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.

DERIVATIVE STRATEGY

The Scheme may invest in various derivative instruments which are permissible under the applicable regulations. Such investments shall be subject to the investment objective and strategy of the Scheme and the internal limits if any, as laid down from time to time. These include but are not limited to futures (both stock and index) and options (stock and index). Derivatives are financial contracts of pre-determined fixed duration, whose values are derived from the value of an underlying primary financial instrument such as interest rates, exchange rates, commodities and equities. There are several advantages in using derivatives in the portfolio. The use of derivatives provides flexibility to the Scheme to hedge whole or part of the portfolio.

The risks associated with derivatives are similar to those associated with underlying investments. The additional risks of using derivative strategies could be on account of:

- Illiquidity;
- Potential mispricing of the Futures/Options;
- Lack of opportunity;
- Inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with the underlying (Indices, Assets, Exchange Rates);
- Cost of hedge can be higher than adverse impact of market movements;
- An exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirements can lead to losses;

- An exposure to derivatives can also limit the profits from a genuine investment transaction.
- The prices which are seen on the screen need not be the same at which execution will take place.

For detailed risks associated with use of derivatives, please refer paragraph “Scheme Specific Risk Factors”

The following section describes the concepts and examples of derivatives that may be used by the fund manager:-

Futures:-

A futures contract is a standardized contract between two parties where one of the parties commits to sell, and the other to buy, a stipulated quantity of a security at an agreed price on or before a given date in the future. Currently, futures contracts have a maximum expiration cycle of 3-months. Three contracts are available for trading, with 1 month, 2 months and 3 months expiry respectively. A new contract is introduced on the next trading day following the expiry of the relevant monthly contract. Futures contracts typically expire on the last Thursday of the month.

Basic Structure of an Index Future:- The Index futures are instruments designed to give exposure to the equity markets indices. The BSE Limited ('BSE') and the National Stock Exchange of India Limited ('NSE') have trading in index futures of 1, 2 and 3 month maturities. The pricing of an index future is the function of the underlying index and short term interest rates. Index futures are cash settled; there is no delivery of the underlying stocks.

Example using hypothetical figures:

1 month S & P CNX NIFTY Future

Say, the Mutual Fund buys 1,000 futures contracts; each contract value is 100 times futures index price

Spot Index : 4200.00

Future Price on day 1 : 4210.00

Say, Margin : 10%

On the date of Settlement:

Future Price = Closing Spot Price = 4225

Profits for the Fund = $(4225-4210) \times 1000 \times 100 = \text{Rs. } 1,500,000$

Please note that the above example is given for illustration purposes only. Some assumptions have been made for the sake of simplicity. The net impact for the Scheme will be in terms of the difference of the closing price of the index and cost price. Thus, it is clear from the example that the profit or loss for the Scheme will be the difference of the closing price (which can be higher or lower than the purchase price) and the purchase price. The risks associated with index futures are similar to those associated with equity investments. Additional risks could be on account of illiquidity and potential mispricing of the futures.

Basic Structure of a Stock Future:- A futures contract on a stock gives its owner the right and obligation to buy or sell the stocks. The single stock futures traded on NSE are cash settled; there is no delivery of the underlying stocks on the expiration date. A purchase or sale of futures on a security gives the trader essentially the same price exposure as a purchase or sale of the security itself. In this regard, trading in stock futures is no different from trading the security itself.

Example using hypothetical figures:

The Mutual Fund holds shares of XYZ Ltd., the current price of which is Rs. 500 per share. The Mutual Fund sells one month futures on the shares of XYZ Ltd. at the rate of Rs. 540. If the price of the stock falls, the Mutual Fund will suffer losses on the stock position held. However, in such a scenario, there will be a profit on the short futures position.

At the end of the period, the price of the stock falls to Rs. 450 and this fall in the price of the stock results in a fall in the price of futures to Rs. 470. There will be a loss of Rs. 50 per share (Rs. 500– Rs. 450) on the holding of the stock, which will be offset by the profits of Rs. 70 (Rs. 540 – Rs. 470) made on the short futures position.

Please note that the above example is given for illustration purposes only. Some assumptions have been made for the sake of simplicity. Certain factors like margins and other related costs have been ignored. The risks associated with stock futures are similar to those associated with equity investments. Additional risks could be on account of illiquidity and potential mispricing of the futures.

Option Contracts (Stock and Index)

In the global financial markets, particularly securities markets, options have been, for quite many years, a means of conveying rights from one party to another at a specified price on or before a specific date, at a cost, which is called Premium. The underlying instrument can be an individual stock or a stock index such as the BSE Sensex (such options being referred to as index options). Options are used widely the world over to manage risk and generate income. Options may be preferred over futures as they provide asymmetric pay offs.

There are broadly two kinds of Options trade viz. Long & Short. A Long Call is buying a Call option to purchase the stock at a later date at a fixed price called the strike price. A Long Put on the other hand is buying Put option i.e. an option to sell the stock at a later date at the strike price. Similarly A Short Call is selling a Call option which is also called writing a Call option by which the option writer has an obligation to sell the stock to the call buyer at the strike price. A Short Put is to sell or write a Put option i.e. an obligation to buy the stock from the Put buyer at the strike price. The specified price at which the shares are contracted to be purchased or sold is called the strike price. Options that can be exercised on or before the expiration date are called American Options, while those that can be exercised only on the expiration date are called European Options. Option contracts are designated by the type of option, name of the underlying, expiry month and the strike price.

Example for Options

Buying a Call Option: Let us assume that the Scheme buys a call option of ABC Ltd. with strike price of Rs. 3500, at a premium of Rs. 100. If the market price of ABC Ltd on the expiration date is more than Rs. 3500, the option will be exercised. The Scheme will earn profits once the share price crosses Rs. 3600 (Strike Price + Premium i.e. 3500+100). Suppose the price of the stock is Rs. 3800, the option will be exercised and the Scheme will buy 1 share of ABC Ltd. from the seller of the option at Rs 3500 and sell it in the market at Rs. 3800, making a profit of Rs. 200. In another scenario, if on the expiration date the stock price falls below Rs. 3500, say it touches Rs. 3000, the Scheme will choose not to exercise the option. In this case the Scheme loses the premium (Rs. 100), which will be the profit earned by the seller of the call option.

Buying a Put Option: Let us assume that the Scheme owns shares of ABC Ltd., which are trading at Rs. 3500. The fund manager expects the price to rise to Rs. 3800 but at the same time wants to protect the downside. So, he can buy a put option at Rs. 3500 by paying a premium of, say, Rs. 100. If the stock falls to say Rs 3200 by expiry, the option becomes in-the-money by Rs. 300 and the scheme loses only the initial premium paid to buy the hedge. On the contrary, if the fund manager's view turns out to be right and the stock actually rallies to Rs. 3800, the scheme gains Rs. 300 from the stock and the hedging cost paid to buy the protection is the loss. Thus, adjusted for the hedging cost, the scheme gains Rs. 200 from the trade.

Writing a Covered Call Option:

The Scheme owns 5000 shares of A with a current market price of Rs 180. The view of the fund

manager is that the price could decline by Rs 15 – Rs 20 over a one-month period. The fund manager does, however, wish to hold the shares due to the positive long-term outlook. The fund manager can cover the expected near-term decline by writing a call or buying a put.

A call option may be sold for a contract size of 5000 at a strike price of Rs 180 with an expiry date that is one month going forward. The Scheme receives a premium of Rs 10 (for example) for writing this call option in favour of the buyer. The buyer has the choice to buy the shares at Rs 180 on expiry date (usually the 1st Thursday of a month). The following are examples based on price trends after one month:

- if the stock price declines to Rs 170, the buyer of the call option will not exercise the right to buy as the stock can be purchased at a lower price in the spot market. The fund manager has ensured that the Rs 180 prevailing at the time of selling the option is protected through a combination of market price of Rs 170 and earned premium of Rs 10;

- If the stock price dips below Rs 170, the buyer will not exercise the option. The loss for the fund manager is limited to the extent to which price dips below Rs 170, as the decline from Rs 180 to Rs 170 is covered by the earned premium;

- If the stock price rises to Rs 190, the buyer of the option will exercise the right to buy the shares he can buy them at the strike price of Rs 180 and if he chooses to sell at the spot of Rs 190 to make a profit of Rs 10 per share. This price trend is, however, contrary to the expectations of the fund manager. There is no loss for the fund manager as he has already received Rs 10 as premium. This will ensure that his effective price in meeting the commitment to the holder of the call option is Rs 180 and

- If the stock price rises to more than Rs 190, the buyer will exercise the option. The loss to the fund manager will be limited to the extent to which the price is higher than Rs 190, as the premium of Rs 10 will cover partially the higher cost of the shares that have to be purchased to meet the commitment under the option.

The above example is hypothetical in nature and all figures are assumed for the purpose of illustrating the use of call options in individual stocks. Similarly, analogies can be drawn to illustrate the use of put options in individual stocks, and call and put options in index.

Note on Risk: The risk (loss) for an option buyer is limited to the premium paid, while the risk (loss) of an option writer is unlimited, the latter's gain being limited to the premiums earned. However, in the case of the Fund, all option positions will have underlying assets and therefore all losses due to

price-movement beyond the strike price will actually be an opportunity loss. The writer of a put option bears a risk of loss if the value of the underlying asset declines below the strike price. The writer of a call option bears a risk of loss if the value of the underlying asset increases above the strike price.

The Scheme will use options only for the purpose of hedging and portfolio balancing or for any purpose as permitted by Regulations from time to time. Internal controls / limits for managing risks associated with options have been set up / laid down.

Besides, the purchase and sale of Index and Single stock equity derivatives, the Fund Manager may also use some of the below-mentioned strategies for the purpose of efficient portfolio management:

(a) Reverse Arbitrage:

This strategy will be adopted if the cash price of a stock (say "ABC") is reasonably greater than single stock futures of ABC, then the Investment Manager may sell cash position in ABC and buy single stock futures of ABC. In this case the Investment Manager will still be having a long-term view on the stock ABC but is able to minimize the cost of holding of ABC.

(b) Arbitrage:

This strategy will be adopted if the single stock future of ABC is reasonably greater than the cash price of ABC, then the Investment Manager will buy the shares of ABC in the cash market and sell equivalent numbers of single stock futures of ABC. In this case the Investment Manager may not have an investment view of the stock ABC but would like to enhance the portfolio value.

(c) Portfolio Hedging:

Portfolio Hedging will be adopted –

- (i) If in an already invested portfolio of a Scheme, the Investment Manager is expecting a market correction, the Investment Manager may sell Index Futures to insulate the portfolio from the market related risks.
- (ii) If there are significant inflows to the Scheme and the market expectations are bullish, the Investment Manager may buy Index Futures to continue participation in the equity markets.

Execution of these strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify and execute based on such opportunities. These involve significant uncertainties 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.

Investment in Fixed Income Derivative Instruments:

SEBI has vide its circular no. MFD/CIR/011/061/2000 dated February 1, 2000 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, DNP/Cir-30/2006 dated January 20, 2006, SEBI Circular/IMD/DF/11/2010 dated August 18, 2010 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, 2020 to December 1, 2020. 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, 2020 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, 2020 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, 2020, 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, 2020, 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 31, 2020. If the interest rates are likely to remain stable or decline after July 31, 2020, 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, 2020:

He can receive 1 x 2 FRA on June 30, 2020 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, 2020 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 2020

- The benchmark 10 year paper 6.88% 2012 is trading at INR 98.00 at a yield of 7.19%.
- December 2020 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 2020 interest rate futures contract.

25th November 2020

- 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 2020 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 2020 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.

Overview of Debt Market in India

The Indian bond market comprises mainly of Government securities, bonds issued by Public Sector Undertakings (PSU), Development Financial Institutions (DFI) and infrastructure related agencies, debentures and money market instruments issued by the corporate sectors and banks.

The Indian bond market has witnessed increased issuance of bonds from government sponsored institutions, DFIs, and infrastructure related agencies since 1995. These bonds are rated by credit rating agencies like CRISIL, ICRA, CARE and FITCH. They constitute reasonable amount of the trading volume on the Wholesale Debt Market platform of National Stock Exchange and are widely held by market participants because of their liquidity and reduced risk perception due to the government stake in some of them.

The Indian corporate sector has also been frequently raising capital through issuance of non-convertible debentures and commercial papers. Most of the money is raised through the "Private Placement" route. These privately debentures are mostly rated by rating agencies. While some of them trade very actively, most of them are not very liquid, due to which they normally trade at a marginally higher yield than bonds issued by PSU and other government sponsored agencies.

The securitised debt market in India has grown substantially since the first recorded transaction in 1990. In the last few years, prominent banking and non-banking financial institutions have chosen the securitisation route. Although asset classes chosen have concentrated mostly on auto and hire purchase receivables, the 'Mortgage Backed Securities' are also being issued in the last few years. The mutual funds have shown good interest and appetite for such asset backed securities.

The Government of India routinely issues government securities and Treasury bills for liquidity and fiscal management. While the government issues Treasury bills for 91 days, 182 days and 364 days in a discounted form, the coupon-bearing government securities are issued for maturity ranging from 1 year to as high as 30 years. Both the Treasury bills and coupon-bearing securities are auctioned by the RBI on behalf of the Government of India.

Indian private sector banks routinely issue Certificate of Deposits to investors at attractive rates. They are less liquid when compared to Treasury Bills and Commercial Papers (CPs). CPs are compulsorily rated by rating agencies such as CRISIL, ICRA, CARE and FITCH and are issued for a tenor ranging from 15 days to 364 days. They are mostly issued in dematerialised form. CPs are relatively liquid instruments.

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.

For its investments into Equity instruments, the Scheme(s) will invest across a range of market capitalisations with a preference for medium and large companies. A top down and bottom up approach will be used to invest in equity and equity related instruments. Investments will be pursued in select sectors based on the Investment Team's analysis of business cycles, regulatory reforms, competitive advantage etc. Selective stock picking will be done from these sectors. The fund manager in selecting scrips will focus on the fundamentals of the business, the industry structure, the quality of management, sensitivity to economic factors, the financial strength of the company and the key earnings drivers. The Scheme(s) may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted. ceilings of expenses.

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.

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, in terms of Regulation 18 (15A) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations:

(i) Type of a Scheme :

- An open ended scheme investing in equity, arbitrage and debt

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

G. HOW WILL THE SCHEME BENCHMARK ITS PERFORMANCE?

70% of the NIFTY 50 Arbitrage Index and 30% of the NIFTY 50 TR Index is the Benchmark for the Scheme.

The NIFTY50 Arbitrage Index comprises of NIFTY50 Index Futures Arbitrage (65% weight), 1 Month MIBOR (30% weight) and Cash (5% weight). The Composite Index comprising of the NIFTY Arbitrage Index (70% weight) and the NIFTY50 Index (30% weight). Therefore, the Composite Index would effectively comprise of the NIFTY50 Index (30% weight), NIFTY50 Index Futures Arbitrage (45.50%) and Debt (MIBOR + Cash: 24.50%). The weightage of the constituents of the Composite Index provides for a suitable benchmark for the performance of PGIM India Equity Savings Fund. The Total Return (TR) Version of the Indices will be used for performance comparison.

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. Alok Agarwal is involved in management of the equity component of the Scheme and Mr. Kumaresh Ramakrishnan is involved in management of the debt component of the Scheme.

Name & Designation	Age / Educational Qualifications	Brief Experience	Name of other Schemes under his management
Mr. Alok Agarwal Fund Manager – Equity Tenure in managing scheme: Managing the scheme for more than 4.5 years.	Age: 42 years Qualification: CA, CFA, MS (Finance), M.Com	Over 14 years of experience in the equity markets. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 14, 2016 onwards - Fund Manager - Equity – PGIM India Asset Management Private Limited; • March 8, 2016 till June 13, 2016 - Portfolio Manager – Equity –PGIM India Asset Management Private Limited; • June 2014 to March 7, 2016 - Portfolio Manager – Equity - Deutsche Asset Management (India) Private Limited; • November 2010 to June 2014 - Portfolio Manager – Equity - Deutsche Bank AG; • March 2008 to November 2010 - PMS - Head, Portfolio Manager – Equity - K. R. Choksey Shares & Securities; • August 2007 to March 2008 - Manager - Equity Research - E-nxt Financials Ltd (a TATA Enterprise); • June 2002 to August 2007 - Author, Head Faculty - Pinnacle Academy). 	PGIM India Large Cap Fund, PGIM India Global Equity Opportunities Fund, PGIM India Dual Advantage Fund - Series 1 (Equity Portion). PGIM India Hybrid Equity Fund (Equity Portion).

<p>Mr. Kumaresh Ramakrishnan</p> <p>Head – Fixed Income</p> <p>Tenure in managing the scheme: Managing the scheme for more than 3 years.</p>	<p>Age: 50 years</p> <p>Qualification: B.E. (Mumbai University), MBA (MMS)</p>	<p>Over 22 years of work experience in the Indian Fixed Income markets as under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From March 08, 2016 - PGIM India Asset Management Private Limited - Head - Fixed Income; October 2005 - March 7, 2016 - Deutsche Asset Management (India) Private Limited – (last position held) - Head - Fixed Income; 2000 - 2005 – Societe Generale (SG) - Senior Credit analyst; 1996 - 2000 - Credit Analysis & Research Ltd. (CARE) - Senior Rating analyst. 	<p>PGIM India Balanced Advantage Fund, (PGIM India Equity Savings Fund, PGIM India Hybrid Equity Fund, PGIM India Arbitrage Fund (Debt portion)</p> <p>PGIM India Overnight Fund, PGIM India Money Market Fund, PGIM India Insta Cash Fund (jointly with Mr. Kunal Jain)</p> <p>PGIM India Short Maturity Fund (jointly with Mr. Puneet Pal), PGIM India Low Duration Fund, PGIM India Credit Risk Fund – Segregated Portfolio 1, PGIM India Dual Advantage Series – 1, PGIM India Fixed Duration Fund - Series- AY, AZ, BA, BB, BC and BE.</p>
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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 NAV in the equity shares or equity related instruments of any company;
- All investments by the Scheme in equity shares and equity related instruments shall only be made provided such securities are listed or to be listed;
- The Mutual Fund under all its Schemes shall not own more than 10% of any company's paid up capital carrying voting rights; Provided, investment in the asset management company or the trustee company of a mutual fund shall be governed by clause(a), of sub-regulation (1), of regulation 7B;
- 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.
- The Scheme shall not invest in unlisted debt instruments including commercial papers, except Government Securities and other money market instruments and derivative products such as Interest Rate Swaps, Interest Rate Futures, etc. which are used by mutual fund for hedging: Provided that Mutual Fund Schemes 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 mutual fund 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 mutual fund schemes in unrated debt instruments shall be specified by SEBI from time to time.

Note:

- SEBI vide circular dt. 1st October 2019 has issued following guidelines wrt investment in unlisted debt & money market instruments
- 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.
- All fresh investments by mutual fund schemes 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
- 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 mutual fund schemes 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 mutual fund schemes 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 B(3)(b) of SEBI Circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2016/35 dated February 15, 2016.
 - 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.
- 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); and
 - b) the Securities so transferred shall be in conformity with the investment objective of the Scheme to which such transfer has been made.
- 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.
- Participation of scheme in repo of corporate debt securities:

In accordance with SEBI circular no. CIR/IMD/DF/19/2011 dated November 11, 2011 and CIR/IMD/DF/23/2012 dated November 15, 2012, 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 equity, debt, units of REITs & INVITs and derivatives shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the concerned scheme.
- c. Mutual Funds shall participate in repo transactions only in 'AA and above' rated corporate debt securities.

- d. In terms of Regulation 44(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 Private Limited (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:

- **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
- **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.
- **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.

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.

Risks envisaged and Mitigation measures for repo transactions:

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.

- The Scheme will comply with the following restrictions for trading in exchange traded derivatives, as specified by SEBI vide its circular DNP/Cir-29/2005 dated September 14, 2005, Circular DNP/Cir-30/2006 dated January 20, 2006 and Circular DNP/Cir-31/2006 dated September 22, 2006:
 - i. Position limit for the Mutual Fund in equity index options contracts:
 - a. The Mutual Fund position limit in all equity index options contracts on a particular underlying index shall be Rs. 500 Crores or 15% of the total open interest of the market in equity index option contracts, whichever is higher, per Stock Exchange.
 - b. This limit would be applicable on open positions in all options contracts on a particular underlying index.

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

- iii. Additional position limit for hedging:

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

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

- iv. Position limit for the Mutual Fund for stock based derivative contracts:

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

- The combined futures and options position limit shall be 20% of the applicable Market Wide Position Limit (MWPL).

- v. Position limit for the Scheme:

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

- a. For stock option and stock futures contracts, the gross open position across all derivative contracts on a particular underlying stock of a scheme of the Mutual Fund shall not exceed the higher of:

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

Or

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

- b. This position limit shall be applicable on the combined position in all derivative contracts on an underlying stock at a Stock Exchange
- c. For index based contracts, the Mutual Fund shall disclose the total open interest held by the Scheme or all schemes put together in a particular underlying index, if such open interest equals to or exceeds 15% of the open interest of all derivative contracts on that underlying index.

Further, SEBI, vide its circular no. Cir/IMD/DF/11/2010 dated August 18, 2010 read with SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2019/17 dated January 16, 2019 has prescribed the following investment restrictions with respect to investment in derivatives:

- a) The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme. Cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days may be treated as not creating any exposure.
- b) The total exposure related to option premium paid must not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme.
- c) Exposure due to hedging positions may not be included in the above mentioned limits subject to the following:-
 - (i) Hedging positions are the derivative positions that reduce possible losses on an existing position in securities and till the existing position remains;
 - (ii) Hedging positions cannot be taken for existing derivative positions. Exposure due to such positions shall have to be added and treated under limits mentioned in Point (a) above.
 - (iii) Any derivative instrument used to hedge has the same underlying security as the existing position being hedged.
 - (iv) The quantity of underlying associated with the derivative position taken for hedging purposes does not exceed the quantity of the existing position against which hedge has been taken.
- d) Mutual Fund may enter into plain vanilla interest rate swaps for hedging purposes. The counter party in such transactions has to be an entity recognized as a market maker by RBI. Further, the value of the notional principal in such cases must not exceed the value of respective

existing assets being hedged by the scheme. Exposure to a single counterparty in such transactions should not exceed 10% of the net assets of the scheme.

- e) Exposure due to derivative positions taken for hedging purposes in excess of the underlying position against which the hedging position has been taken, shall be treated under the limits mentioned in Point (a) above.
- f) Investment Restrictions for Covered Call strategy- The scheme may write Call options under a covered strategy for constituent stocks of NIFTY 50 and BSE SENSEX subject to the following:
- (i) The total notional value (taking into account strike price as well as premium value) of call options written by a scheme shall not exceed 15% of the total market value of equity shares held in that scheme.
 - (ii) The total number of shares underlying the call options written shall not exceed 30% of the unencumbered shares of a particular company held in the scheme. The unencumbered shares in a scheme shall mean shares that are not part of Securities Lending and Borrowing Mechanism (SLBM), margin or any other kind of encumbrances.
 - (iii) At all points of time the Mutual Fund scheme shall comply with the provisions at points (i) and (ii) above. In case of any passive breach of the requirement at paragraph (i) above, the respective scheme shall have 7 trading days to rebalance the portfolio. During the rebalancing period, no additional call options can be written in the said scheme.
 - (iv) In case a Mutual Fund scheme needs to sell securities on which a call option is written under a covered call strategy, it must ensure compliance with paragraphs (i) and (ii) above while selling the securities.
 - (v) In no case, a scheme shall write a call option without holding the underlying equity shares. A call option can be written only on shares which are not hedged using other derivative contracts.
 - (vi) The premium received shall be within the requirements prescribed in terms of SEBI circular dated August 18, 2010 i.e. the total gross exposure related to option premium paid and received must not exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme.
 - (vii) The exposure on account of the call option written under the covered call strategy shall not be considered as exposure in terms of paragraph 3 of SEBI Circular no. Cir/IMD/DF/11/2010, dated August 18, 2010.
 - (viii) The call option written shall be marked to market daily and the respective gains or losses factored into the daily NAV of the respective scheme(s) until the position is closed or expired.
- 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 with respect to REITs and InvITS:**
 - a) The Mutual Fund under all its schemes shall not own more than 10% of units issued by a single issuer of REIT and InvIT.
 - b) The Scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in the units of REITs and InvITs.
 - c) The Scheme shall not invest more than 5% of its NAV in the units of REITs and InvITs issued by a single issuer.

- Mutual Funds may enter into plain vanilla interest rate swaps for hedging purposes. The counter party in such transactions has to be an entity recognized as a market maker by RBI. Further, the value of the notional principal in such cases must not exceed the value of respective existing assets being hedged by the Scheme. Exposure to a single counterparty in such transactions should not exceed 10% of the net assets of the Scheme. The 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 SEBI Circular no. Cir/ IMD/ DF/ 11/ 2010 dated August 18, 2010, 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.
 - In term of SEBI Circular Date March 10, 2021, 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 of Corporate debt securities:

In accordance with SEBI circular no. CIR / IMD / DF / 19 / 2011 dated November 11, 2011 and CIR/IMD/DF/23/2012 dated November 15, 2012, 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 equity, debt, units of REITs & INVITs and derivatives shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the concerned scheme.
- c. Mutual Funds shall participate in repo transactions only in 'AA and above' rated corporate debt securities.
- d. In terms of Regulation 44 (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 March 31, 2021

Compounded Annualised Returns^^	Regular Plan Returns^ (%)	Direct Plan Returns^ (%)	Benchmark Returns# (%)
Last 1 Year	22.18	23.75	20.36
Last 3 Years	7.00	8.18	8.05
Last 5 Years	7.24	8.52	8.21
Since Inception	7.77	—	NA
	—	9.33	8.44

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

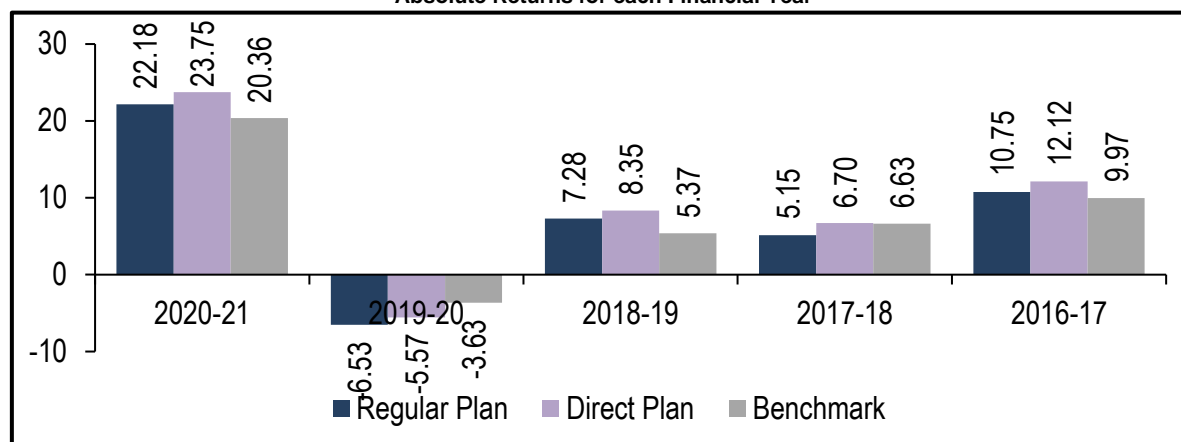
^ Returns are calculated on Growth Option NAV.

^^ 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.

75% of CRISIL Liquid Fund Index and 25% in Nifty 50 Index. The Benchmark of the scheme has been changed from 75% of CRISIL Liquid Fund Index and 25% in Nifty 50 Index to 70% of the Nifty 50 Arbitrage Index and 30% of the Nifty 50 Index, w.e.f. September 13, 2017, pursuant to change in fundamental attributes of the scheme.

Inception Date: Regular Plan: January 29, 2004, 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 (Top 10 holdings) of the Scheme as on March 31, 2021:

Issuer	% to Net Assets
Clearing Corporation of India Ltd.	12.16
IndusInd Bank Ltd.	8.71
Vedanta Ltd.	7.81

HDFC Bank Ltd.	5.68
Bharti Airtel Ltd.	4.61
State Bank of India	4.43
Tata Consultancy Services Ltd.	4.03
Reliance Industries Ltd.	2.68
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	2.17
City Union Bank Ltd.	1.7

2. Industry Classification (%) as per AMFI as on March 31, 2021:

Industry	% to Net Assets
Banks	24.09
Non - ferrous metals	8.64
Software	5.30
Pharmaceuticals	5.14
Industrial products	5.03
Telecom - services	4.61
Petroleum products	2.68
Power	1.70
Consumer non durables	1.57
Pesticides	1.54
Finance	1.52
Consumer durables	1.32
Auto	1.10
Construction project	1.00
Healthcare services	0.96
Auto ancillaries	0.80
Transportation	0.67
Chemicals	0.60
Leisure services	0.30
Retailing	0.03

Construction	0.03
Cement & Cement products	0.01

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

The above details do 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 March 31, 2021:** 1.39 (For Equity)

L. AGGREGATE INVESTMENT IN THE SCHEME AS ON MARCH 31, 2021

Investment by	Amount (Rs in Lakhs)
Directors of the AMC	—
Fund Managers of the Scheme	—
Other Key Personnel of the AMC	4.32

M. COMPARISION BETWEEN THE SCHEMES

Name & Type of the Scheme	Investment Objective	Asset Allocation	AUM (Rs. in Crs.)	No. of folios																		
			As on 30.04.2021																			
PGIM India Large Cap Fund (Large Cap Fund- An open ended equity scheme predominantly investing in large cap stocks)	The Investment objective of the Scheme is to generate long term capital growth from a diversified portfolio of equity and equity related securities of predominantly large cap companies.	<p>If the Scheme decides to invest in securitised debt, such</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Instruments</th> <th colspan="2">Indicative allocations (% of total assets)</th> <th rowspan="2">Risk Profile</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Minimum</th> <th>Maximum</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Equity and Equity related instruments of Large Cap companies</td> <td>80%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>Medium to High</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Equity and Equity related instruments of other companies</td> <td>0%</td> <td>20%</td> <td>Medium to High</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Debt Securities, Money Market Instruments</td> <td>0%</td> <td>20%</td> <td>Low to Medium</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>investments will not, exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme.</p> <p>If the Scheme decides to invest in foreign securities, such investments will not exceed 20% of the net assets of the Scheme.</p>	Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)		Risk Profile	Minimum	Maximum	Equity and Equity related instruments of Large Cap companies	80%	100%	Medium to High	Equity and Equity related instruments of other companies	0%	20%	Medium to High	Debt Securities, Money Market Instruments	0%	20%	Low to Medium	307.17	19711
				Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)		Risk Profile															
			Minimum		Maximum																	
			Equity and Equity related instruments of Large Cap companies	80%	100%	Medium to High																
Equity and Equity related instruments of other companies	0%	20%	Medium to High																			
Debt Securities, Money Market Instruments	0%	20%	Low to Medium																			

		<p>The Investment Manager may review the above pattern of investments based on views on the equity markets and asset liability management needs. However, at all times the portfolio will adhere to the overall investment objective of the Scheme. Investors may note that securities that provide higher returns typically display higher volatility. Accordingly, the investment portfolio of the Scheme would reflect moderate to high volatility in its equity and equity related investments and low to moderate volatility in its debt and money market investments.</p> <p>The Scheme will invest in derivatives only for the purpose of hedging and portfolio balancing, as permitted under the Regulations and guidelines and the exposure to derivatives shall be restricted to 50% of the net assets of the Scheme.</p> <p>The Scheme may also invest in units of debt and liquid mutual fund schemes.</p>																
Name & Type of the Scheme	Investment Objective	Asset Allocation	AUM (Rs. in Crs.)	No. of folios														
			As on 30.04.2021															
PGIM India Flexi Cap Fund (Flexi Cap Fund- An open ended dynamic equity scheme investing across large cap, mid cap, small cap stocks)	To generate income & capital appreciation by predominantly investing in an actively managed diversified portfolio of equity & equity related instruments including derivatives. However, there is no assurance that the investment objective shall be realized.	<p>The Scheme does not intend to invest in securitized debt and derivatives in fixed income instruments. Subject to the SEBI</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Instruments</th> <th colspan="2">Indicative allocations (% of total assets)</th> <th rowspan="2">Risk Profile</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Minimum</th> <th>Maximum</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Equity & Equity Related Instruments</td> <td>65%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>High</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Money Market, Debt Securities, Liquid & Debt schemes of PGIM India Mutual Fund</td> <td>0%</td> <td>35%</td> <td>Low to Medium</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(Mutual Funds) Regulations and in accordance with Securities Lending Scheme, 1997, SEBI Circular No. MFD/CIR/01/047/99 dated February 10, 1999, SEBI Circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR No.14/187175/2009 dated December 15, 2009 and framework for short selling and borrowing and lending of securities notified by SEBI vide Circular No. MRD/DoP/SE/Dep/Cir-14/2007 dated December 20, 2007, as may be amended from time to time, the Scheme may engage in short selling of securities. The Scheme may also engage in securities lending; provided however that the Scheme shall not deploy more than 20% of its net assets in securities lending.</p> <p>If the Scheme decides to invest in foreign securities, such investments will not exceed 25% of the net assets of the Scheme.</p>	Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)		Risk Profile	Minimum	Maximum	Equity & Equity Related Instruments	65%	100%	High	Money Market, Debt Securities, Liquid & Debt schemes of PGIM India Mutual Fund	0%	35%	Low to Medium	933.68	52530
Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)			Risk Profile														
	Minimum	Maximum																
Equity & Equity Related Instruments	65%	100%	High															
Money Market, Debt Securities, Liquid & Debt schemes of PGIM India Mutual Fund	0%	35%	Low to Medium															

		<p>The scheme may invest in debt instruments having structured obligations / credit enhancements which shall not exceed 10% of the debt portfolio of the scheme and group exposure in such instruments shall not exceed 5% of the debt portfolio of the scheme.</p> <p>The scheme may participate in corporate bond repo transactions and in accordance with extant SEBI/RBI guidelines and any subsequent amendments thereto specified by SEBI and/or RBI from time to time. Gross exposure of the scheme to repo transactions in corporate debt securities shall not be more than 10% of the net assets of the scheme.</p> <p>The Maximum exposure to derivatives shall not exceed 50% of net assets of the scheme. The Scheme may take derivatives position based on the opportunities available subject to the guidelines issued by SEBI from time to time and in line with the investment objective of the Scheme. These may be taken to hedge the portfolio, rebalance the same or to undertake any other strategy as permitted under SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations from time to time. However, the exposure to short positions in the scheme using stock or index derivatives shall be only for hedging purposes. In terms of SEBI Circular no Cir/ IMD/ DF/ 11/ 2010 dated August 18, 2010, the cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme.</p> <p>The Maximum exposure to Liquid & Debt schemes of PGIM India Mutual Fund shall not exceed 10% of net assets of the scheme and the AMC would not charge any investment management fees on such investments. The investment in the debt & liquid schemes of PGIM India Mutual Fund will be made only on situations where suitable investment opportunities are not available in the debt segment, given the size of the debt allocation or any other considerations. There may be situations where the debt allocation under the Scheme may be lesser than the minimum market ticket size of debt securities, in which case the Scheme may not be able to invest directly into debt securities.</p>																
Name & Type of the Scheme	Investment Objective	Asset Allocation		AUM (Rs. in Crs.)	No. of folios													
				As on 30.04.2021														
PGIM India Midcap Opportunities Fund (Mid Cap Fund- An open ended equity scheme predominantly investing in mid cap stocks)	<p>The primary objective of the Scheme is to achieve long-term capital appreciation by predominantly investing in equity & equity related instruments of mid cap companies.</p> <p>However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved. The Scheme does not guarantee/</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Instruments</th> <th colspan="2">Indicative allocations (% of total assets)</th> <th rowspan="2">Risk Profile</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Minimum</th> <th>Maximum</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Equity & Equity Related Instruments of Mid Cap Companies</td> <td>65%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>High</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Equity & Equity Related Instruments of</td> <td>0%</td> <td>35%</td> <td>High</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)		Risk Profile	Minimum	Maximum	Equity & Equity Related Instruments of Mid Cap Companies	65%	100%	High	Equity & Equity Related Instruments of	0%	35%	High	1330.91	75330
		Instruments		Indicative allocations (% of total assets)			Risk Profile											
			Minimum	Maximum														
Equity & Equity Related Instruments of Mid Cap Companies	65%	100%	High															
Equity & Equity Related Instruments of	0%	35%	High															

	indicate any returns.	<table border="1" data-bbox="561 237 1143 525"> <tr> <td data-bbox="561 237 751 317">other companies</td> <td data-bbox="751 237 886 317"></td> <td data-bbox="886 237 1027 317"></td> <td data-bbox="1027 237 1143 317"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="561 317 751 525">Cash, Money Market, Debt Securities#, Liquid & Debt schemes of Mutual Fund</td> <td data-bbox="751 317 886 525">0%</td> <td data-bbox="886 317 1027 525">35%</td> <td data-bbox="1027 317 1143 525">Low to Medium</td> </tr> </table> <p data-bbox="561 525 1170 573">#The Scheme may also invest in securitized debt up to 35% of the net assets.</p> <p data-bbox="561 600 1170 674">If the Scheme decides to invest in foreign securities, such investments will not exceed 25% of the net assets of the Scheme.</p> <p data-bbox="561 701 1170 749">The Scheme does not intend to invest in repos/ reverse repos in corporate bonds.</p> <p data-bbox="561 777 1170 871">The Maximum exposure to derivatives shall not exceed 50% of net assets of the scheme. The Maximum exposure to Liquid & Debt schemes of PGIM India Mutual Fund shall not exceed 10% of net assets of the scheme.</p>	other companies				Cash, Money Market, Debt Securities#, Liquid & Debt schemes of Mutual Fund	0%	35%	Low to Medium								
other companies																		
Cash, Money Market, Debt Securities#, Liquid & Debt schemes of Mutual Fund	0%	35%	Low to Medium															
Name & Type of the Scheme	Investment Objective	Asset Allocation	AUM (Rs. in Crs.)	No. of folios														
			As on 30.04.2021															
PGIM India Long Term Equity Fund (An Open Ended Equity Linked Savings Scheme with a statutory lock-in of 3 years and tax benefit)	<p data-bbox="349 1087 537 1549">The primary objective of the Scheme is to generate long-term capital appreciation by predominantly investing in equity & equity related instruments and to enable eligible investors to avail deduction from total income, as permitted under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as amended from time to time.</p> <p data-bbox="349 1577 537 1696">However, there is no assurance that the investment objective shall be realized.</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="561 1136 1143 1688"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="561 1136 751 1350" rowspan="2">Instruments</th> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="751 1136 1027 1268">Indicative allocations (% of total assets)</th> <th data-bbox="1027 1136 1143 1350" rowspan="2">Risk Profile</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="751 1268 886 1350">Minimum</th> <th data-bbox="886 1268 1027 1350">Maximum</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="561 1350 751 1482">Equity & Equity Related Instruments</td> <td data-bbox="751 1350 886 1482">80%</td> <td data-bbox="886 1350 1027 1482">100%</td> <td data-bbox="1027 1350 1143 1482">High</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="561 1482 751 1688">Cash, Money Market Instruments & Liquid schemes of PGIM India Mutual Fund</td> <td data-bbox="751 1482 886 1688">0%</td> <td data-bbox="886 1482 1027 1688">20%</td> <td data-bbox="1027 1482 1143 1688">Low to Medium</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="561 1715 1170 1881">The Scheme does not intend to invest in overseas/foreign securities, securitized debt instruments, repos/ reverse repos in corporate bonds, and derivatives. Further, the Scheme does not intend to engage in short selling and securities lending. The scheme will not participate in Credit Default Swap and will not invest in debentures whose coupon rates are linked to equity market.</p>	Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)		Risk Profile	Minimum	Maximum	Equity & Equity Related Instruments	80%	100%	High	Cash, Money Market Instruments & Liquid schemes of PGIM India Mutual Fund	0%	20%	Low to Medium	346.44	23704
Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)			Risk Profile														
	Minimum	Maximum																
Equity & Equity Related Instruments	80%	100%	High															
Cash, Money Market Instruments & Liquid schemes of PGIM India Mutual Fund	0%	20%	Low to Medium															

		<p>Equity related instruments include cumulative convertible preference shares and fully convertible debentures and bonds of companies. It may also include partly convertible issues of debentures and bonds including those issued on rights basis subject to the condition that, as far as possible, the nonconvertible portion of the debentures so acquired or subscribed, shall be disinvested within a period of twelve months.</p> <p>In accordance with the Equity Linked Savings Scheme (ELSS) guidelines, investments in equity and equity related instruments shall be to the extent of at least 80% of net assets of the scheme in equity and equity related instruments as specified above.</p>																				
Name & Type of the Scheme	Investment Objective	Asset Allocation	AUM (Rs. in Crs.)	No. of folios																		
			As on 30.04.2021																			
PGIM India Hybrid Equity Fund (An open ended hybrid scheme investing predominantly in equity and equity related instruments)	<p>The investment objective of the scheme is to seek to generate long term capital appreciation and income from a portfolio of equity and equity related securities as well as fixed income securities.</p> <p>However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved. The Scheme does not guarantee/indicate any returns.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Instruments</th> <th colspan="2">Indicative allocations (% of total assets)</th> <th rowspan="2">Risk Profile</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Minimum</th> <th>Maximum</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Equity and equity related instruments\$</td> <td>65%</td> <td>80%</td> <td>Medium to High</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Debt Securities and Money Market Instruments#§</td> <td>20%</td> <td>35%</td> <td>Low to Medium</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Units issued by InVITs and REITs</td> <td>0%</td> <td>10%</td> <td>Medium to High</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>#The Scheme may also invest in securitized debt up to 35% of the net assets.</p> <p>If the Scheme decides to invest in foreign securities, such investments will not exceed 25% of the net assets of the Scheme.</p> <p>\$ Includes investments in derivatives. The Maximum exposure to derivatives shall not exceed 50% of net assets of the scheme.</p> <p>The Scheme may invest in repo of corporate debt securities in accordance with SEBI circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/19/2011 dated November 11, 2011 and SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/23/2012 dated November 15, 2012. The Scheme may invest in Credit Default Swaps (CDS) in accordance with SEBI Circular No. CIR/IMD/DF/23/2012 dated November 15, 2012.</p>	Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)		Risk Profile	Minimum	Maximum	Equity and equity related instruments\$	65%	80%	Medium to High	Debt Securities and Money Market Instruments#§	20%	35%	Low to Medium	Units issued by InVITs and REITs	0%	10%	Medium to High	101.04	6583
Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)			Risk Profile																		
	Minimum	Maximum																				
Equity and equity related instruments\$	65%	80%	Medium to High																			
Debt Securities and Money Market Instruments#§	20%	35%	Low to Medium																			
Units issued by InVITs and REITs	0%	10%	Medium to High																			

		<p>The scheme shall not invest in short selling and securities lending.</p> <p>The Scheme may also invest in units of debt and liquid mutual fund schemes.</p> <p>The Scheme retains the flexibility to invest across all securities in the Debt Securities and Money Market Instruments. The portfolio may hold cash depending on the market conditions.</p>																
Name & Type of the Scheme	Investment Objective	Asset Allocation	AUM (Rs. in Crs.)	No. of folios														
			As on 30.04.2021															
PGIM India Arbitrage Fund (An open ended scheme investing in arbitrage opportunities)	<p>The investment objective is to generate income by investing in arbitrage opportunities that potentially exist between the cash and derivatives market as well as within the derivatives segment of the market. Investments may also be made in debt & money market instruments.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Instruments</th> <th colspan="2">Indicative allocations (% of total assets)</th> <th rowspan="2">Risk Profile</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Minimum</th> <th>Maximum</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Equity and Equity related instruments including Index and stock derivatives#</td> <td>65%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>High</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Debt and Money Market instruments</td> <td>0%</td> <td>35%</td> <td>Low to Medium</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In the event of adequate arbitrage opportunities not being available in the equity and derivative markets, then 100% of the portfolio will be invested in short term debt and money market instruments.</p>	Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)		Risk Profile	Minimum	Maximum	Equity and Equity related instruments including Index and stock derivatives#	65%	100%	High	Debt and Money Market instruments	0%	35%	Low to Medium	95.38	1191
		Instruments		Indicative allocations (% of total assets)			Risk Profile											
Minimum	Maximum																	
Equity and Equity related instruments including Index and stock derivatives#	65%	100%	High															
Debt and Money Market instruments	0%	35%	Low to Medium															
Name & Type of the Scheme	Investment Objective	Asset Allocation	AUM (Rs. in Crs.)	No. of folios														
			As on 30.04.2021															
PGIM India Equity Savings Fund (An open ended scheme investing in equity, arbitrage and debt)	<p>The investment objective of the scheme is to provide capital appreciation and income distribution to the investors by using equity and equity related instruments, arbitrage opportunities and investments in</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Instruments</th> <th colspan="2">Indicative allocations (% of total assets)</th> <th rowspan="2">Risk Profile</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Minimum</th> <th>Maximum</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Equity and Equity related</td> <td>65%</td> <td>90%</td> <td>High</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)		Risk Profile	Minimum	Maximum	A. Equity and Equity related	65%	90%	High	40.81	1139				
		Instruments		Indicative allocations (% of total assets)			Risk Profile											
Minimum	Maximum																	
A. Equity and Equity related	65%	90%	High															

	<p>debt and money market instruments.</p> <p>However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realized or that income will be generated and the scheme does not assure or guarantee any returns.</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="560 237 1143 978"> <tr> <td data-bbox="560 237 751 331">instruments</td> <td data-bbox="751 237 888 331"></td> <td data-bbox="888 237 1029 331"></td> <td data-bbox="1029 237 1143 331"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="560 331 751 438">A1. Of which Net Long Equity*</td> <td data-bbox="751 331 888 438">5%</td> <td data-bbox="888 331 1029 438">40%</td> <td data-bbox="1029 331 1143 438">High</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="560 438 751 617">A2. Of which Equity and Equity derivatives** (Only Arbitrage opportunities)</td> <td data-bbox="751 438 888 617">25%</td> <td data-bbox="888 438 1029 617">85%</td> <td data-bbox="1029 438 1143 617">High</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="560 617 751 846">B. Debt Securities and Money Market Instruments (including investments in securitized debt)</td> <td data-bbox="751 617 888 846">10%</td> <td data-bbox="888 617 1029 846">35%</td> <td data-bbox="1029 617 1143 846">Low to Medium</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="560 846 751 978">C. Units issued by InVITs and REITs</td> <td data-bbox="751 846 888 978">0%</td> <td data-bbox="888 846 1029 978">10%</td> <td data-bbox="1029 846 1143 978">Medium to High</td> </tr> </table> <p data-bbox="560 978 1170 1079">* In the scheme, un-hedged equity exposure shall be limited to 40% of the portfolio value. Un-hedged equity exposure means exposure to equity shares alone without a corresponding equity derivative exposure.</p> <p data-bbox="560 1104 1170 1299">** Equity exposure would be completely hedged with corresponding equity derivatives; the exposure to derivatives shown in the above asset allocation tables is exposure taken against the underlying equity investments and should not be considered for calculating the gross asset allocation and / or investment restrictions on the issuer. The margin money requirement for the purposes of derivative exposure may be held in the form of Term Deposits.</p> <p data-bbox="560 1325 1170 1373">Investment in securitised debt may be made to the extent of 35% of the net assets of the Scheme.</p> <p data-bbox="560 1398 1170 1472">If the Scheme decides to invest in foreign securities, such investments will not exceed 25% of the net assets of the Scheme.</p>	instruments				A1. Of which Net Long Equity*	5%	40%	High	A2. Of which Equity and Equity derivatives** (Only Arbitrage opportunities)	25%	85%	High	B. Debt Securities and Money Market Instruments (including investments in securitized debt)	10%	35%	Low to Medium	C. Units issued by InVITs and REITs	0%	10%	Medium to High		
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C. Units issued by InVITs and REITs	0%	10%	Medium to High																					
Name & Type of the Scheme	Investment Objective	Asset Allocation			AUM (Rs. in Crs.)	No. of folios																		
As on 30.04.2021																								

<p>PGIM India Balanced Advantage Fund (An open ended dynamic asset allocation fund)</p>	<p>To provide capital appreciation and income distribution to the investors by dynamically managing the asset allocation between equity and fixed income using equity derivatives strategies, arbitrage opportunities and pure equity investments. The scheme seeks to reduce the volatility by diversifying the assets across equity and fixed income.</p> <p>However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved. The Scheme does not guarantee/indicate any returns.</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="558 283 1141 798"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Instruments</th> <th colspan="2">Indicative allocations (% of total assets)</th> <th rowspan="2">Risk Profile</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Minimum</th> <th>Maximum</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Equity & Equity Related Instruments**</td> <td>65%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>Medium to High</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Debt and Money Market Instruments</td> <td>0%</td> <td>35%</td> <td>Low to Medium</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>** Investments in derivative instruments shall be as permitted vide SEBI Circular no. DNP/Cir 29/2005 dated September 14, 2005 and SEBI Circular No. DNP/Cir-30/ 2006 dated January 20, 2006, SEBI circular No. SEBI/DNP/Cir- 31/2006 dated September 22, 2006 and SEBI Circular No. Cir/ IMD/ DF/ 11/ 2010 dated August 18, 2010, and such other circulars as may be issued from time to time.</p> <p>The Scheme may use equity and fixed income derivatives for such purposes as maybe permitted by the Regulations, including for the purpose of hedging and portfolio balancing, based on the opportunities available and subject to guidelines issued by SEBI and RBI from time to time. The Scheme will not have a leveraged position in derivatives. Investment in stock Future will be counted as exposure unless it is a perfect hedge (i.e. have the same security). At any point of time the equity exposure of the scheme will not go down below 65%. Within this, minimum directional exposure to Equity will not go below 30% and the balance exposure will be invested in derivatives.</p> <p>The Maximum exposure to equity and debt derivatives shall not exceed 50% of net assets of the scheme.</p> <p>In terms of SEBI Circular no Cir/ IMD/ DF/ 11/ 2010 dated August 18, 2010, the cumulative gross exposure through equity, equity derivative and debt positions shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme.</p> <p>If the scheme decides to invest in foreign securities including overseas ETFs, the same shall not exceed 20% of the corpus of the fund.</p> <p>Subject to the SEBI (Mutual Fund) regulations and in accordance with Securities Lending Scheme, 1997, SEBI Circular No. MFD/CIR/01/047/99 dated February 10, 1999, SEBI circular No. SEBI/MD/CIR No. 14/187175/2009 dated December 15, 2009 and framework for short selling and borrowing and lending of securities notified by SEBI vide circular No. MRD/DoP/SE/Dep/Cir – 4/2007 dated December 20, 2007, as may be amended from time to time, the Scheme may engage in short selling of Securities. The scheme may also engage in securities lending; provided however that the Scheme shall not deploy more than 20% of its net assets in securities lending.</p>	Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)		Risk Profile	Minimum	Maximum	Equity & Equity Related Instruments**	65%	100%	Medium to High	Debt and Money Market Instruments	0%	35%	Low to Medium	668.61	17351
Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total assets)			Risk Profile														
	Minimum	Maximum																
Equity & Equity Related Instruments**	65%	100%	Medium to High															
Debt and Money Market Instruments	0%	35%	Low to Medium															

		<p>If the Scheme decides to invest in securitised debt, such investments will not, exceed 20% of the net assets of the scheme. The scheme may invest in debt instruments having structured obligations / credit enhancements which shall not exceed 10% of the debt portfolio of the scheme and group exposure in such instruments shall not exceed 5% of the debt portfolio of the scheme.</p> <p>The Scheme shall not participate in Credit Default Swaps.</p> <p>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 issued by SEBI vide its circular dated April 16,2007, August 16, 2019 and September 20, 2019 as amended from time to time. The AMC shall not charge any investment management and advisory fees for parking of funds in such short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks for the scheme.</p> <p>The scheme may invest the funds of the Scheme in the liquid & debt schemes (including overnight fund) of PGIM India 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.</p> <p>The scheme may participate in corporate bond repo transactions and in accordance with extant SEBI/RBI guidelines and any subsequent amendments thereto specified by SEBI and/or RBI from time to time. Gross exposure of the scheme to repo transactions in corporate debt securities shall not be more than 10% of the net assets of the scheme.</p>		
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III. Units and Offer

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

A. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO)

This section does not apply to the Scheme as the ongoing offer of the Scheme has commenced after the NFO, and the units are available for continuous subscription and redemption.

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)	<p>Initial investment under a folio: Rs. 5000 and in multiples of Re. 1 thereafter.</p> <p>For subsequent investments (Addl. purchase) under an existing folio: Rs. 1000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter</p> <p>The minimum amount of investment specified above is not applicable for investment made against IDCW - Reinvestment under IDCW Option.</p>
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.	<p>At applicable NAV</p> <p>Ongoing Price for subscription = Applicable NAV*(1+ Entry Load, (if any))</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>If the Applicable NAV is Rs.10, Entry Load is nil then sales price will be</p> <p>= Rs. 10* (1+0)</p> <p>= Rs. 10</p>
Options / Plans offered	<p>The Scheme offers two plans viz. Regular Plan and Direct Plan.</p> <p>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 Para D of SEBI Circular no. CIR/IMD/DF/21/2012 dated September 13, 2012. 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.</p> <p>The following shall be the treatment of applications under "Direct" / "Regular" Plans:</p>

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 Regular 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 two facilities:

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

IDCW Payout Frequency - Monthly & Annual

IDCW Reinvestment Frequency - : Monthly & Annual

All plans/options under the Scheme have common portfolio.

The AMC/ Trustee reserves the right to change the frequency of declaration of IDCW or may provide for additional frequency for declaration of IDCW, prospectively.

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.

	<p>On payment of IDCW, the NAV of the units under IDCW option will fall to the extent of the IDCW amount and Dividend Distribution Tax u/s. 115R of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and applicable statutory levies, if any. If any of the record date falls on a Non-Business Day, the record date shall be immediately following Business Day.</p> <p>a. IDCW Reinvestment</p> <p>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.</p> <p>b. IDCW Payout :</p> <p>Under this facility, IDCW declared, if any, will be paid, subject to deduction of Dividend distribution tax and statutory levy, if any.</p> <p>Compulsorily reinvestment of IDCW Amount:</p> <p>If the amount of IDCW payable under the Payout of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal option is Rs. 100/- or less, then the IDCW would be compulsorily reinvested in the option of the Scheme, even if the Unitholder has opted for Payout of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal option.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Default Option/Plan/ Frequency:</p> <p>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:</p> <p>Default Option: Growth Option</p> <p>Default Sub-option under IDCW option: Reinvestment</p> <p>Default Frequency under IDCW option: Monthly</p> <p>Any change in Option from IDCW to Growth Option while making additional investment or as per Unitholder's request, will be applicable to all the Units held by the Unitholder in the IDCW Option.</p>
<p>Who can invest</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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;

<p>purchase units of mutual funds as per their respective constitutions, charter documents, corporate/other authorisations and relevant statutory provisions.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Proprietorship in the name of the sole proprietor; 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;
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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) <p>The following persons cannot invest in the Scheme:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 FPIs or FPIs 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) 6. Non Resident Indians residing in Cuba, Iran, Myanmar, North Korea, Sudan and Syria. In case of existing investors who are residing in these Jurisdictions and if an Investor becomes a resident of any of these Prohibited Jurisdictions after purchasing Units of the Scheme, such investor will not be allowed to do any additional purchase or switch transactions of the Units of the Schemes. <p>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(s) and are authorized to invest in mutual fund units as per their respective constitutions, charter documents, corporate / other authorizations and relevant statutory provisions.</p> <p>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.</p>

Cash Investments in mutual funds	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>However, payment towards redemptions, IDCW, etc. with respect to aforementioned investments shall be paid only through banking channel.</p> <p>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.</p>
How to Apply	<p>Please refer to the SAI and Application form for the instructions.</p> <p>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 Equity Savings 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.</p>
Rejection of application:	<p>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.</p>
Allotment	<p>All applicants will receive full and firm allotment of Units, provided the applications are complete in all respects and are found to be in order. The AMC retain the sole and absolute discretion to reject any application. Allotment to NRIs/ FPIs will be subject to RBI approval, if any, required.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>All Units will rank pari passu, among Units within the same Option in the Scheme concerned as to</p>

	assets, earnings and the receipt of IDCW distributions, if any, as may be declared by the Trustee.
Refund	<p>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.</p> <p>Refund may be given by way of cheque /demand draft or remitted electronically by way of / Direct credits / ECS / National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) / Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) or IMPS or any other electronic manner. The refund will be made in favour 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.</p>
Minimum amount for redemption/switches	<p>Rs. 1000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter or account balance whichever is lower.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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.
<p>Ongoing price for redemption (sale) /switch outs (to other schemes/plans of the Mutual Fund) by investors.</p> <p>This is the price you will receive for redemptions/ switch outs.</p>	<p>At the applicable NAV, subject to prevailing exit load (if any), which will be calculated as follows:</p> <p>Redemption Price = Applicable NAV*(1- Exit Load, (if any))</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>If the Applicable NAV is Rs.10, Exit Load is 1% then redemption price will be</p> <p>= Rs. 10* (1-0.01)</p> <p>= Rs. 9.90</p> <p>Please refer to the Section IV (C) on Load Structure.</p>
Minimum balance to be maintained and consequences of non maintenance	Currently, there is no minimum balance requirement.

<p>Cut off timing for subscriptions/ Switch-In (as per Indian Standard Time)</p> <p>This is the time before which your application (complete in all respects) should reach the official points of acceptance.</p>	<p>Subscription/Purchase Including Switch-Ins:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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; 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; 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. <p>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.</p>
<p>Cut off timing for Redemption / Switch out</p>	<p>Redemptions Including Switch-Outs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. <p>All physical applications will be time stamped in accordance with the SEBI guidelines.</p> <p>Switch Transactions</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Where can the applications for purchase/redemption switches be submitted?</p>	<p>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)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Investors having demat account can avail the facility to invest through BSE StAR MF platform & NSE MFSS platform.</p>
<p>Special Products available</p>	<p>Systematic Investment Plan (SIP):</p> <p>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:</p>

Particulars	Frequency	Details
SIP Transaction Dates	Monthly	Any day except 29th, 30th and 31st day of the month or quarter, as applicable.
	Quarterly	
Minimum no. of installments and Minimum amount per installment	Monthly	5 installments of Rs.1000/- each and in multiples of Rs.1/- thereafter.
	Quarterly	
Mode of Payment	Monthly & Quarterly	a) Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) b) Direct Debit mandate through selected banks with whom AMC has an arrangement. c) Post-Dated Cheques (PDCs). d) National Automated Clearing House (NACH) Facility.

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. The SIP enrolment will be discontinued if (a) 3 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.

Subscription in SIP through post-dated cheques: The date of the first cheque shall be the same as the date of the initial investment while the remaining cheques shall be post dated uniformly as per the SIP transaction date opted. An Investor is eligible to issue only one cheque for each month in the same SIP enrolment form. All the cheques under a SIP mandate should be of the same amount and same SIP transaction date opted. Cheques should be drawn in favour of the Scheme and crossed "A/c Payee only". The Investor will be intimated on successful registration of SIP. The Post Dated cheques will be presented on the dates mentioned on the cheques.

SIP Subscription through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) / Direct Debit: New investor enrolling for SIP via ECS or 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 ECS / Direct Debit mandate is provided.

For an existing Investor, to enroll for SIP ECS Debit facility or Direct Debit Facility, an Investor must fill-up the SIP Application Form for SIP ECS / Direct Debit facility. Investors shall be required to submit a cancelled cheque leaf of the bank account for which the ECS / debit mandate is provided.

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 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.

SIP Transaction Charges : Please refer to Section III (E)

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.

The AMC / Trustee reserves the right to change / modify the terms and conditions or withdraw the facility at a later date

Top-up facility under Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) :

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. 1000/- and in multiples of Rs. 1/- in case of Monthly and 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 ECS (Debit Clearing) / 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.

PGIM India Smart SIP Facility:

PGIM India Smart SIP facility ('Smart SIP' or 'Facility') is available under certain schemes of the Mutual Fund.

Smart SIP is a complimentary feature added to the Systematic Investment Plan, available to eligible investors. A Group Life Insurance cover by a Life insurance company chosen by the AMC, shall provide the Insurance Cover to investors subject to such investor being an Eligible Investor as mentioned in Serial No 1 below) under the facility without any extra cost. The premium for providing such life insurance cover shall be borne by the AMC.

The terms and conditions of the facility are as under:

1. **Eligible Investors:** Only Resident Individual investors aged above 18 years and not more than 51 years shall be eligible for this Facility. However, the insurance cover will continue till 55 years of age, subject to terms and conditions of the Facility. The insurance cover would only be available to the first holder in the folio. Eligible investors may opt out of the facility by writing to the AMC.

2. **Minimum SIP Tenure:**3 years. If SIP tenure selected is less than 3 years, investor would not be eligible for insurance cover and SIP would be registered as regular SIP.

3.**Minimum Instalment Amount:** Rs. 1000/- and in multiples of Rs. 1/- If SIP instalment amount is less than above mentioned amounts, investor would not be eligible for insurance cover and SIP would be registered as regular SIP.

4.**Period of Coverage:** The insurance cover will be provided from the date of allotment of the first SIP instalment (date of investment), subject to the investor meeting the minimum age criterion of 18 years as on the date of allotment. The insurance cover will continue for maximum up to the completion of 55 years of age, subject to terms and conditions of the Facility.

5.Amount of Insurance Cover:

- (a) If Smart SIP continues, the investor will be eligible for the following insurance cover:
- 1stYear: 20 times of the monthly SIP installment.
 - 2nd Year: 75 times of the monthly SIP installment.
 - 3rd Year onwards: 120 times of the monthly SIP installment.
- (b) If Smart SIP discontinues, the insurance cover would be as follows:
- Smart SIP discontinues before 3 years: Insurance cover stops immediately.
 - Smart SIP discontinues after 3 years: Insurance cover will continue up to the completion of 55 years of age unless the investor redeems or switches out, fully or partly, from the Smart SIP Investment folio.
- (c) All the above-mentioned limits are subject to maximum cover of Rs. 50 Lakh per investor across all schemes/ plans and folios.

6. Cessation of Insurance Cover: The insurance cover shall cease upon occurrence of any of the following events:

- On completion of 55 years of age; or
- Discontinuation of Smart SIP instalments before completing 3 years; or
- Redemption or switch-out, fully or partly, from Smart SIP folio prior to completion of 55 years of age; or
- In case of default in payment of three consecutive SIP instalments during the first three years of SIP tenure; or
- Pursuant to any Regulatory requirement.

7. Load Structure and Other Expenses: The Load Structure prevalent at the time of enrolment of SIP shall govern the investors during the tenure of Smart SIP.

8. The Group Insurance cover provided to Eligible Investors will be governed by the terms and conditions of the Master Policy document signed by the AMC with the relevant insurance company as determined and agreed by the AMC from time to time. Further, the Group Insurance cover will be subject to the exclusions (if any) and such other terms and conditions as may be specified in the insurance certificate governing the cover.

9. Other Terms and Conditions:

- a) Only Resident Individual investors aged above 18 years and not more than 51 years shall be eligible for this Facility.
- b) Only SIPs registered with monthly frequency are eligible for this facility.
- c) Smart SIPs investments will be maintained under a separate folio. For existing investors who are eligible for insurance cover, the existing folio will be tagged under Smart SIP.
- d) The first time investment cheque received with a SIP application should be of an amount equal to the SIP amount to qualify for Smart SIP.
- e) Off market transfer of units in demat form, will be considered as redemption in normal course, and Insurance cover will cease on such transfer.
- f) SIPs registered under other facilities like Dynamic Advantage Asset Allocation, Top up or PGIM India Agelinked Investment Asset Allocation Facility, PGIM India PERKS facility, or any proposed new facility will not be eligible for Insurance cover.
- g) The investor shall furnish his / her date of birth, gender and details of the nominee in the SIP registration/application form, in absence of which, no insurance cover can be availed by the investor. However, in case the application form is received without date of birth or gender, the AMC reserves the right to process the Smart SIP application basis the KYC data, however where these details are not available from KYC as well, then the application will be registered as regular SIP and no insurance cover will be provided to the investor.
- h) The Group Life Insurance Cover will be subject to the terms and conditions of the insurance policy with the relevant Insurance Company governed by IRDA, and as determined by the AMC.
- i) No insurance claim shall be admissible in case cause of death of unitholder is due to instances specified under IRDA Regulations or insurance policy.
- j) In case of death of the applicant, the nominee may file a claim directly with the designated branch of the Insurance Company supported by all relevant documents as required by the Insurer and the payment of the claim may be made to the nominee by the Insurance Company. All insurance claims will be settled in India and shall be payable in Indian Rupees only. Settlement procedure will be as stipulated by the Insurance Company. Insurance claims will be directly settled by the Insurance Company. In case of any issues in claims processing, the nominee may approach the AMC for facilitating registration of the claim. Upon receiving such a request, the AMC shall, in the capacity of being the master policyholder, facilitate registration of the claim with the insurer. It is however, clarified, that the insurer shall be solely liable for processing and where approved, settling the claim in favor of the nominee. The AMC/Trustees/Mutual Fund will not be responsible or liable for maintaining service levels and/or any delay in processing claims arising out of this facility.
- k) Smart SIP facility is made available on the terms and conditions mentioned in the application form. Investors are requested to contact the nearest Investor Service Centre or visit AMC website viz., www.pgimindiamf.com for more details on Smart SIP facility and/or form.
- l) The AMC is offering insurance cover to the investors under this facility as a complimentary facility and is not acting as an insurance agent for marketing/sales of insurance policies.

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. ECS/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 and SIPs registered under Dynamic Advantage Asset Allocation Facility and Agelinked Investment Asset Allocation Facility.
- 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.

Particulars	Frequency	Details
STP Transaction Dates	Weekly, 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	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 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.

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.

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.

Daily Systematic Transfer Plan (Daily 'STP'):

This facility will enable the unit holders of eligible "Source scheme" to transfer a specified amount on a daily basis i.e. Business Day, from eligible "Source scheme" to eligible "Target Scheme" which is available for investment at that time.

Terms and conditions for availing Daily STP facility:

1. Eligible Schemes under Daily STP facility:
 - Source Scheme: PGIM India Insta Cash Fund, PGIM India Overnight Fund, PGIM India Money Market Fund and PGIM India Ultra Short term Fund
 - Target Scheme: PGIM India Equity Savings Fund.
2. Minimum STP amount would be Rs. 1000/- and in multiples of Rs. 1/- thereafter.
3. Minimum number of STP Instalments would be 5 instalments.
4. In case the start date is not provided by the unit holder, then the first STP would be the 7th calendar day from the date of submission of the form (excluding Submission date), provided the 7th day is a business day.
5. Daily 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 pledged or death of the sole / 1st Unit holder.
6. 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 / 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
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SWP Transaction Dates	Monthly	On the 1st, 7th, 10th, 15th, 21st, 25th or 28th of a month
	Quarterly	
Minimum no. of installments and Minimum amount per installment	Monthly	5 (five) installments of Rs. 1000/- each and in multiples of Re.1/- thereafter
	Quarterly	
Mode of Payment	Monthly	as chosen by the unitholder
	Quarterly	

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.

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.

The AMC / Trustee reserves the right to change / modify the terms and conditions or withdraw the facility at a later date.

Switching Options

(a) Inter-Scheme Switching option:

Under Switch Option, Unit holders may Switch their investments from one Scheme, either partially or fully, to any other scheme(s) offered by the Mutual Fund from time to time. This Switch option is useful to investors who wish to alter the allocation of their investment among the schemes 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, subject to Exit Load, if any, 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 between the Plans or Options subject to the following:-

- 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 shall be subject to applicable exit load, if any. In such cases, after the switch, exit load prevailing on the date of the switch shall apply for subsequent redemption / switch-out from Direct Plan;
- 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. In such cases, after the switch, exit load prevailing on the date of the switch shall apply for subsequent redemption from Direct Plan;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No exit load shall be levied in case of switch of Units from Direct Plan to Regular Plan. However, after the switch, exit load prevailing on the date of the switch shall apply for subsequent redemption / switch-out from the Regular Plan.
	<p>The Switches would be done at the Applicable NAV based prices and the difference between the NAVs of the two Plans/Options will be reflected in the number of Units allotted.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Facility to Purchase/Redeem Units of the Scheme through Stock Exchange(s)</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Further, in accordance 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.</p> <p>The following are the salient features of the above mentioned facility:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The MFSS / BSE StAR MF is the electronic platforms provided by NSE/BSE to facilitate purchase/redemption of units of mutual fund scheme(s). 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. Eligible Participants <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p>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.</p> <p>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 SEBI Circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR No.11/78450/06 dated October 11, 2006.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible investors <p>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.</p> Cut off timing for purchase/redemption of units

	<p>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.</p> <p>6. The procedure for purchase/redemption of units through MFSS System/BSE StAR MF is as follows:</p> <p>A Physical mode:</p> <p>Purchase of Units:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<p>Redemption of Units:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>B Depository mode:</p> <p>Purchase of Units:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.

	<p>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.</p> <p>viii) Depository Participant will issue demat statement to the investor showing credit of units.</p>
	<p>Redemption of Units:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 Center 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>13. Investors should get in touch with the Investor Service Centres of PGIM India Mutual Fund for further details.</p>

	<p><u>Transfer To PMS Facility:</u></p> <p>Transfer To PMS Facility (hereinafter referred to as "TTPMS facility") is a facility that enables the investors of the Scheme who are also the clients as per the client agreement signed with PGIM India Asset Management Private Limited. (the Portfolio Manager) for availing portfolio management services, to transfer specified amounts from the Scheme to portfolio management account on a recurrent basis for a specified period at specified frequency, by providing a single mandate / standing instruction. Please refer to TTPMS facility form available at www.pgimindiapms.com for terms and conditions before enrolment. The AMC reserves the right to modify the provisions of the TTPMS facility as deemed appropriate from time to time.</p> <p><u>Facility to transact in the Scheme through MF Utility Portal:</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For any escalations and post-transaction queries pertaining to the schemes of the Fund, the investors should contact the AMC /R&T.</p>
	<p>APPLICATION / REQUEST THROUGH FAX / ONLINE TRANSACTIONS:</p> <p><u>Transaction by Fax</u></p> <p>In order to facilitate quick processing of transaction and/ or instruction of investment of investor, the</p>

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). 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

Non-individual investors may submit their application for financial transactions via electronic fax ('E-fax') and electronic mail ('E-mail') to the AMC/ Registrar and Transfer Agent ('R&T'). 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 non-individual investors via E-Fax/E-mail. The AMC/Trustee/Mutual Fund/R&T shall have no obligation to check or verify the authenticity or accuracy of E-Fax/E-mail purporting to have been sent by the non-individual investor and may act thereon as if same has been duly given by the non-individual investor and non-individual investor voluntarily and with full knowledge takes and assumes any and all risk associated therewith. In all such cases the non-individual 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 18002663121 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(s)/email id(s) to/from the above list. The designated fax number(s) and designated email id(s) will be Official Points of Acceptance of Transactions ("OPA") for Scheme in respect of the transactions routed through these designated fax number(s)/ designated email id(s). 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 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 with respect to 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.

	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p><u>Applications via electronic mode (through Channel Partners)</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Anywhere Transact Facility - Transaction over telephone /mobile (Call or SMS):-</u></p> <p>All individual investors having an existing folio in the Scheme with the mode of holding as "Sole" or "Anyone or Survivor") shall be eligible to avail of the telephonic facilities (through Call or SMS) for permitted transactions subject to the following terms and conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) "Terms and Conditions" means the terms and conditions set out herewith subject to which this Facility shall be used/availed by the Investor(s) and shall include all modifications and supplements made by AMC thereto from time to time. The Investor(s) shall at all times be bound by any modifications and/or variations made to these Terms and Conditions by the AMC at their sole discretion and without notice to them. b) This Facility shall be available only to individual investors having an existing folio in the scheme with the mode of holding as "Sole" or "Anyone or Survivor". This facility is not available for folios with the mode of holding as "Joint". c) The transaction over telephone/mobile (Call or SMS) will be allowed only for financial transactions such as Lump sum Purchase/ Redemption / Switch of Units. Requests for non-financial transactions like change in bank mandate, change of nomination, change in mode of holding, change of address or such other requests as the AMC may decide from time to time shall not be permitted through this Facility. d) The existing investors shall register to avail this facility by submitting the "Anywhere Transact Registration Cum Mandate Form" for Anywhere Transact" to the AMC/ISC. This form is available on the website of the mutual fund, www.pgimindiamf.com. This facility shall be available to investors having bank accounts with designated banks with which the AMC may have an arrangement. Registration under this facility for redemption or switch transactions shall take up to 5 working days from the date of receipt of the registration form and for purchase transactions shall take up to 30 working days, since the debit mandate form shall be sent to your bank for registration. The maximum amount of investment using this facility may be restricted by the AMC from time to time in line with prudent risk management requirements and to protect the overall interest of the Investors. The maximum amount for purchases using this facility would be Rs. 5 Lakh. There is no restriction on amount for redemption and switch transactions using this facility.

	<p>e) Investor will not be permitted to avail this Facility for Redemptions transactions if there is a change in the bank mandate / mobile number / email ID of the investor within last 10 calendar days. AMC reserves the right to modify the procedure of transaction processing without any prior intimation to the Investor.</p> <p>f) The AMC/Registrar may seek additional information (Key Information) apart from the available data of the Investor(s) before allowing him access to avail the Facility. If for any reason, the AMC is not satisfied with the replies of the Investor(s), the AMC has, at its sole discretion, the right of refusing access without assigning any reasons to the Investor(s). It is clarified that the Facility is only with a view to accommodate /facilitate the Investor/s and offered at the sole discretion of the AMC. The AMC is not bound and/or obliged in any way to give access of this Facility to Investor(s). The Facility using SMS can be availed only through the registered mobile number of the investor.</p> <p>g) The AMC shall provide the investor(s) on a periodical basis with account statements, only to the registered email id, which will reflect all the transactions done by the investors during the corresponding period. The Investor(s) shall check his/her account statement carefully and promptly. If the Investor(s) believes that there has been a mistake in any transaction using the Facility, or that unauthorized transaction has been effected, the Investor/s shall notify the AMC immediately. If the Investor(s) defaults in intimating the discrepancies in the statement within a period of 15 days of receipt of the statements, he waives all his rights to raise the same in favor of the AMC, unless the discrepancy /error is apparent on the face of it. By opting for the facility the Investor(s) hereby irrevocably authorizes and instructs the AMC to act as his /her agent and to do all such acts as AMC may find necessary to provide the Facility.</p> <p>h) The Investor(s) agrees and confirms that the AMC has the right to ask the Investor(s) for an oral or written confirmation of any transaction request using the Facility and/or any additional information regarding the Account of the Investor(s).</p> <p>i) The Investor(s) agrees and confirms that the AMC may at its sole discretion suspend the Facility in whole or in part at any time without prior notice. The Investor(s) shall not assign any right or interest or delegate any obligation arising herein.</p> <p>j) The Investor(s) shall take responsibility for all the transactions conducted by using the Facility and will abide by the record of transactions generated by the AMC. Further, the Investor(s) confirms that such records generated by the AMC shall be conclusive proof and binding for all purposes and may be used as evidence in any proceedings and unconditionally waives all objections in this behalf.</p> <p>k) The investor(s) agrees that it shall be his/her sole responsibility to ensure protection and confidentiality of the Key Information and any disclosures thereof shall be entirely at the investor(s)'s risk.</p>
	<p>l) The office of Registrar of the Fund having its office at Hyderabad will be the official point of acceptance for the transactions received using this Facility. The Investor(s) agree that all calls/SMS received during a business shall comply with regulatory cut off timeline i.e. 3.00 pm, subject to completion of the necessary formalities by the AMC/Registrar on or before the uniform cut off time set for this purpose. Further, NAV would be allotted based on the realization/utilisation of funds as per the prevailing SEBI regulations/circulars issued and amended from time to time.</p> <p>m) The Investor(s) confirm that the AMC/Registrar or their delegates shall under no circumstances be liable for any damages or losses, whatsoever, whether such damages or losses are direct, indirect, incidental, consequential and whether such damages are sustained by investor(s) or any other person due to:-</p> <p>i. any transaction using this Facility carried out in good faith by the AMC on instructions of the Investor(s) or any unauthorized usage/unauthorized transactions conducted by using the Facility;</p> <p>ii. any error, defect, failure or interruption in the provision of the Facility arising from or caused by</p>

	<p>any reason whatsoever;</p> <p>iii. any negligence / mistake or misconduct by the Investor(s);</p> <p>iv. any breach or non-compliance by the Investor(s) of the rules/terms and conditions stated herein or in the Scheme Information Document or Statement of Additional Information or Key Information Memorandum;</p> <p>v. acceptance of instructions given by any one of the Investor in case of joint holding having mode of operations as “anyone or survivor”;</p> <p>vi. not verifying the identity of the person giving the telephone instructions in the Investor(s) name;</p> <p>vii. not carrying out any such instructions where the AMC has reason to believe (which decision of the AMC, the Investor(s) shall not question or dispute) that the instructions given are not genuine or are otherwise improper, unclear, vague or raise a doubt;</p> <p>viii. carrying out a transaction after such reasonable verification as the AMC may deem fit regarding the identity of the Investor(s) or any case of error in NAV communication;</p> <p>ix. accepting instructions given by any one of the Investor(s) or his / her authorized person.</p> <p>n) The Investor/s agrees that use of the Facility will be deemed acceptance of the Terms and Conditions and the Investor(s) will unequivocally be bound by these Terms and Conditions.</p>
	<p><u>PGIM India Perks:-</u></p> <p>PGIM India Perks is a managed compensation plan that enables Employers to follow a pre-determined investment plan for their employees. Availing of PGIM INDIA PERKS facility shall be subject to the following terms and conditions:-</p> <p>a) “Terms and Conditions” means the terms and conditions set out herewith subject to which this PERKS Program shall be used/ availed by the Employer/ Investor(s) and shall include all modifications and supplements made by PGIM India Asset Management Private Limited (‘AMC’) thereto from time to time. The Employer/ Investor shall at all times be bound by any modifications and/or variations made to these Terms and Conditions by the AMC at their sole discretion and without notice to them.</p> <p>b) “PERKS” is only the name of the investment facility that matures at the end of a pre-determined period called “vesting period”.</p> <p>c) The investments shall be made and held in the name of employer, i.e. the folio will be opened in the name of the employer and the investment will be made in the employer’s name in the scheme(s) chosen. The legal ownership remains with the employer until vesting and the employees will have no legal rights over the allocation made by the employer in favour of the employees. This facility is not available for units held in dematerialized form.</p> <p>d) To apply for the PERKS program, the Employer/Investor has to fill and submit the PGIM India PERKS Employer Application Form along with relevant documents as mentioned in the form.</p> <p>e) It is mandatory for every employer and the employee to be KYC compliant for the vesting to take place. If any employee is not KYC compliant as on the date of vesting, the vesting will not be carried out for the said employee and the amount shall continue to remain invested in the Employer’s folio.</p> <p>f) The redemption of units from the employer’s folio shall be subject to exit load, as applicable from time to time.</p> <p>g) It shall be the responsibility of the employer/investor to deduct and deposit any tax including income tax payable for the amount vested in the name of the particular employee and if the employer/investor informs the AMC about the tax liability of the employees (at least 5 business days prior to the vesting date), the AMC shall assist the employer/investor to do the vesting (net of taxes), as intimated. i.e. on vesting, based on the confirmation from the Employer/Investor, the AMC will redeem the employees’ allocation from the Employer/Investor’s folio and:-</p>

	<p>(i) retain the amount of taxes under the employer / investor folio or remit to the employer / investor an amount equivalent to the tax liability of the employees on account of this investment and</p> <p>(ii) reinvest the balance amount in the name of the respective employees.</p>
	<p>h) The Employer/investor and the employee(s) shall submit a prescribed “Third Party Declaration Form” confirming the relationship of the Third Party (“Employer”) with the beneficiary (“Employee”) and the third party payment by the Employer/Investor on behalf of the Employee for the subscriptions processed on the vesting date. In case the Employer does not submit the vesting request along with necessary documents including the third party declaration forms by the vesting date, units will not be vested and will continue to remain invested in the Employers’ folio.</p> <p>i) If the Employer/Investor opts to redeem partially before the actual vesting period & receive the redemption proceeds, then the Employer/Investor must submit Redemption request along with the names of employees against whose allocation the redemption units / amount should be adjusted.</p> <p>j) The AMC will provide the Employer on a periodical basis with an account statement and the employee allocation annexure, only to the registered email id of the contact person (employer), which will reflect all the transactions done by the Employer/Investor during the corresponding period and the Employee Allocation details. The Employer/Investor shall check the account statement and the Employee Allocation Annexure carefully. If the Employer/Investor believes that there has been a mistake in any transaction using the Facility, or that unauthorized transaction has been effected, the Employer/Investor shall notify the AMC immediately. If the Employer/Investor defaults in intimating the discrepancies in the statement within a period of 15 days of receipt of the statements/ allocation details, then Employer/Investor waives all his rights to raise the same in favor of the AMC, unless the discrepancy /error is apparent on the face of it.</p> <p>k) The Employer/Investor(s) agrees and confirms that the AMC may at its sole discretion suspend the Facility in whole or in part at any time without prior notice. The Employer/Investor(s) shall not assign any right or interest or delegate any obligation arising herein.</p> <p>l) The AMC shall specify the minimum investment amount to avail this facility, eligible schemes available under this facility, etc., from time to time.</p> <p>m) The Employer/Investor(s) agrees and confirms that nothing in this arrangement or facility shall render the AMC a partner, agent or representative of the Employer/Investor(s) and that the Employer/Investor(s) shall not make any representations to its employees or to any third party or give any warranties which may require the AMC to undertake or be liable for, whether directly, or indirectly, any obligation and/or responsibility to the employees of the Employer/Investor(s) or any third party.</p>
	<p>n) The Employer/Investor(s) agrees and acknowledges that the AMC will not be liable to provide any report or confirmation including the employee allocation or any periodical report in this regard to the employees. All the communication from the AMC regarding the services available under this Facility shall be addressed only to the Employer/Investor(s).</p> <p>o) The Employer/Investor/s agrees that use of the Facility will be deemed acceptance of the Terms and Conditions and the Investor(s) will unequivocally be bound by it.</p> <p><u>PGIM India Dynamic Advantage Asset Allocation Facility:-</u></p> <p>PGIM India Dynamic Advantage Asset Allocation Facility (‘DAAAF’) is a PE (Price to Earnings Ratio) variation based asset allocation facility with rebalancing features. DAAAF would help the investors in making investments in equity and debt/liquid schemes of PGIM India Mutual Fund (‘the Fund’) based on an asset allocation suggested by a proprietary model developed by the AMC and rebalance the same. Following are the features of the Facility:</p> <p>(a) The investor shall identify and designate one equity scheme of the Fund (for equity allocation)</p>

and one debt/liquid scheme of the Fund (for debt allocation) in which the investments shall be made under the DAAAF. The initial investment under the DAAAF shall be directly made to the schemes selected for equity allocation and debt allocation under the DAAAF ;

- (b) Investment in the DAAAF can be made through any one of these modes, viz. (1) Lump-sum Investment; Or (2) Systematic Investment Plan (SIP);
- (c) Investment shall be allowed only in the Growth option of designated scheme(s).
- (d) Eligible Schemes for equity and debt allocation are as follows:

Schemes for Equity Allocation	Schemes for Debt Allocation
PGIM India Large Cap Fund	PGIM India Insta Cash Fund
PGIM India Flexi Cap Fund	PGIM India Short Maturity Fund
PGIM India Midcap Opportunities Fund	PGIM India Credit Risk Fund
PGIM India Hybrid Equity Fund	PGIM India Low Duration Fund
PGIM India Balanced Advantage Fund	PGIM India Arbitrage Fund
	PGIM India Ultra Short Term Fund
	PGIM India Overnight Fund
	PGIM India Equity Savings Fund
	PGIM India Banking and PSU Debt Fund
	PGIM India Money Market Fund
	PGIM India Gilt Fund
	PGIM India Premier Bond Fund
	PGIM India Dynamic Bond Fund

- (e) PGIM India Flexi Cap Fund will be the default scheme for equity allocation and PGIM India Banking and PSU Debt Fund will be the default scheme for debt allocation. In case the investor has not selected schemes for equity and debt allocation, the allocation shall be made to the default schemes. Also, if the investor has selected one scheme under debt or equity but not selected the other scheme under the 2nd category then the allocation in the 2nd category would be done to the default scheme.

- (f) The allocation towards the designated equity scheme shall be arrived through calculation of variation from long-term average Nifty 50 PE (see table below) and the balance allocation shall be in the designated debt scheme.

Variation from long-term average PE*	% Equity Allocation
Less than -20%	100%
Between -20% to -11%	100%
Between -10% to 0%	100%
Between 1% to 10%	80%
Between 11% to 20%	60%
Between 21% to 30%	40%
Between 31% to 40%	0%
Above 40%	0%

*Trailing PE of Nifty 50 is observed on a 20 days moving average basis as at the month-end and compared to long-term average PE (from January 1999) to calculate the Variation.

- (g) Based on the variation from the long-term average PE (refer above table), the investments (i.e. cleared units) shall be switched to the designated equity scheme (i.e. equity allocation) and to the designated debt scheme (i.e. debt allocation) on the 1st business day of every month.
- (h) The DAAAF would also re-balance the clear units in the folio on the 1st business day of every month (where applicable) (i.e. investments in the designated equity and debt schemes) based

on PE Variations (see table below).

Variation from long term average PE*	Rebalancing	
	% of Outstanding Equity Units Moved Out to Debt	% of Outstanding Debt Units Moved Into Equity
Less than -20%	–	100%
Between -20% to -11%	–	50%
Between -10% to 0%	–	10%
Between 1% to 10%	–	–
Between 11% to 20%	–	–
Between 21% to 30%	–	–
Between 31% to 40%	50%	–
Above 40%	100%	–

*Trailing PE of Nifty 50 is observed on a 20 days moving average basis as at the month-end and compared to long-term average PE (from January 1999) to calculate Variation.

- (h) All investments under the DAAAF shall be under a unique identified folio. By subscribing to DAAAF the investor(s) authorises the AMC to carry out the switch between equity and debt funds (on reallocation) without any further instructions or authorisations from the investor(s).
- (i) Investors are requested to note that the applicability of NAV on switch of units between equity and debt schemes (on reallocation) shall be subject to the realization/utilization of funds, wherever applicable, as per the prevailing SEBI regulations/circulars, issued and amended from time to time. Further, investors shall not (at the instance of the investor) be allowed to switch within the designated equity and debt schemes within the folio which is part of the DAAAF and the minimum amount criteria applicable to the schemes shall not be applicable for switches within the DAAAF.
- (j) Investors are requested to note that all switches between (i.e. Switch of units between equity and debt schemes) shall be subject to the applicable exit load of the respective schemes. The redemption of units from the folio shall be subject to exit load as applicable to the respective schemes.
- (k) Investors shall register to avail DAAAF by submitting the “PGIM India Dynamic Advantage Asset Allocation Application form” to the AMC/ISCor applying online. This form also includes the terms and condition applicable to the DAAAF and the same shall be available on the website of the mutual fund, www.pgimindiamf.com.
- (l) The Investor(s) agrees and confirms that the AMC may at its sole discretion suspend the DAAAF in whole or in part at any time without prior notice. The Investor/s agrees that subscription to this Facility will be deemed acceptance of the terms and conditions and the investor(s) will unequivocally be bound by these Terms and Conditions.

The AMC / Trustee reserves the right to change / modify the terms and conditions or withdraw the facility at a later date.

Pause feature under PGIM India Dynamic Advantage Asset Allocation Facility ('DAAAF'):

Pause feature allows investors to temporarily pause switches triggered under DAAAF for a period of 1 month or 3 months or 6 months as indicated by the unit holder opting for this facility

DAAAF Pause feature will allow the investor to pause the DAAAF for either 1 month, 3 months or 6 months. Once the request for DAAAF Pause is received and processed, the existing allocation to debt and equity will be maintained till the end of the pause period. After the end of pause period, the allocations will be done as per the DAAAF model. Post completion of the pause period, the change in allocation if any will be done on the First day of the subsequent month. For e.g. Investor gives a request to pause DAAAF on 17th July for a period of 3 months. The pause period will get over on 17th October. The portfolio rebalancing, if any as suggested by the DAAAF model will thereafter happen only on 1st November.

Investor can continue with the existing allocation and the pause facility will override any possible triggers given by the model during the period of pause. Once the pause period is over, the facility will resume and the allocations will again be determined by the DAAAF model.

Investor can submit a request to AMC or Registrar by writing atleast 7 days in advance of the next rebalancing period.

PGIM India Agelinked Investment Asset Allocation Facility:-

PGIM India Agelinked Investment Asset Allocation Facility ("the Facility") is a facility with asset allocation features which allocates assets between equity and debt allocations in such a way that the initial allocation favors equity and allocation becomes increasingly conservative as the investor approaches retirement.

The salient features of the Facility are as follows:

- (a) The investment under the Facility can be made through any one of these modes, (1) Lump-sum Investment; (2) Systematic Investment Plan (SIP).
- (b) The initial equity investment within the Facility will be calculated using the formula $100 - \text{Age of Investor}$. The balance amount would be invested in debt schemes.
- (c) The investor shall identify and designate one eligible equity scheme for equity allocation and one eligible debt scheme for debt allocation under the Facility.
- (d) Eligible Schemes for equity and debt allocation are as follows:

Schemes for Equity Allocation	Schemes for Debt Allocation
PGIM India Large Cap Fund	PGIM India Short Maturity Fund
PGIM India Diversified Equity Fund	PGIM India Credit Risk Fund
PGIM India Midcap Opportunities Fund	PGIM India Low Duration Fund
PGIM India Balanced Advantage Fund	PGIM India Banking & PSU Debt Fund
PGIM India Hybrid Equity Fund	PGIM India Arbitrage Fund
	PGIM India Ultra Short Term Fund
	PGIM India Equity Savings Fund
	PGIM India Money Market Fund

(e) PGIM India Flexi Cap Fund will be the default scheme for equity allocation and PGIM India Banking and PSU Debt Fund will be the default scheme for debt allocation. In case the investor has not selected schemes for equity and debt allocation, the allocation shall be made to the default schemes. Also, if the investor has selected one scheme under debt or equity but not selected the other scheme under the 2nd category then the allocation in the 2nd category would be done to the default scheme.

(f) All investment for the Facility shall be mandatorily under Growth option only.

(g) Investor will have the option to choose a rebalancing period. The various rebalancing period

options available are 1 year, 3 years, 5 years and 7 years. If the investor has not selected the rebalancing period, the default period for rebalancing shall be 5 years. The rebalancing will be carried out on the 1st Monday of the subsequent month to the month in which the rebalancing is due.

- (h) The source date for calculation of rebalancing period would be the 1st transaction date in the folio under the Facility. All additional subscriptions in the folio either in the form of lumpsum or SIP will be rebalanced on the date of completion of selected rebalancing period from the 1st transaction date or last rebalancing period, as applicable.
- (i) The asset allocation shall be applicable to investor(s) from the age of 30 years onwards. If investor has opted for the Facility before the age of 30 years, the investments shall be fully allocated to equity allocation scheme. The first allocation in such case will happen at the age of 30 years and the subsequent allocations will happen at the end of the defined rebalancing period opted by the investor. In case of investor investing at the age of 30 years and above or in case of additional investments/ SIP instalments, investor will get the asset allocation according to his/her age.
- (j) The Facility shall be available only for Individuals who are not minor and will be stopped in case of a transmission. The Facility will not be available for NRI investors.
- (k) The minimum amount under the Facility is Rs 5,000/- for lump-sum investment and Rs. 2000/- for SIP with minimum 12 instalments for Monthly frequency and minimum 6 instalments for Quarterly frequency.
- (l) All the investments under the Facility shall be made under a separate folio. By subscribing to the Facility, the investor(s) authorize(s) the AMC to carry out the switch from designated scheme for equity allocation to designated scheme for debt allocation (on reallocation) without any further instructions or authorization from the investor(s).
- (m) Investors are requested to note that the applicable NAV on Purchase of units (lumpsum / SIP) or switch of units from equity scheme to debt scheme on reallocation shall be subject to the realization /utilization of funds, whenever applicable, as per the prevailing SEBI regulations/circulars, issued and amended from time to time.
- (n) The Investor may at any time completely switch the allocation from one eligible scheme to another eligible scheme within the same category i.e. equity allocation or debt allocation. However, the investor shall not be allowed to switch among the schemes of equity and debt allocation within the folio which is the part of the Facility. Similarly, the investor cannot do a switch from an eligible scheme to any other scheme which is not available under this Facility unless investor wishes to move out of this facility.
- (o) In case of a switch from an eligible equity scheme to another eligible equity scheme or from an eligible debt scheme to another eligible debt scheme, wherein the investment is through the SIP route, all future SIP's will be automatically processed under the new equity or debt scheme only.
- (p) Minimum amount criteria applicable to the scheme shall not be applicable for purchase / switches within the Facility.
- (q) The investor would make an investment towards the Facility and the cheque should be issued in the name of the Facility i.e. "PGIM India Agelinked Investment Asset Allocation Facility" and not in the name of scheme.
- (r) The facility can be stopped at any point of time by the investor. If this happens the money invested so far will remain invested in the chosen funds and no further rebalancing will happen. The investor will be in a position to withdraw or switch to any other scheme of the Mutual Fund.
- (s) All switches between equity and debt schemes on the reallocation date shall be subject to the applicable exit load of the respective schemes from which the switch out is initiated. The redemption of units from the folio shall be subject to exit load as applicable to the respective schemes.

	<p>(t) Investor shall register to avail the Facility by submitting the “PGIM IndiaAgelinked Investment Asset Allocation Facility” form to the AMC/ISC. This form also includes the terms and conditions applicable to the facility and same shall be available on the website of the mutual fund, www.pgimindiamf.com.</p> <p>The AMC / Trustee reserves the right to change / modify the terms and conditions or withdraw the facility at a later date.</p> <p>The AMC reserves the right to discontinue any of the aforesaid facilities at any point of time.</p>
<p>Accounts Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 including transaction charges paid to the distributor. ● 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:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unit holders who do not have Demat account shall be issued the CAS for each calendar month on or before fifteenth 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 the succeeding month 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. <p>Pursuant to SEBI Circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/ CIR/ P/2016/42 dated March 18, 2016 and SEBI Circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2016/89 dated September 20, 2016 –</p> <p>a. Each CAS issued to the investors shall also provide the total purchase value / cost of investment in each scheme.</p> <p>b. Further, CAS issued for the half-year (ended September/ March) shall also provide:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>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.</p> <p>In accordance with SEBI Circular No. SEBI / IMD / Cir No.1 / 64057 / 06 dated April 4, 2006, read with SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2021/024 dated March 04, 2021, the procedure for IDCW declaration / distribution for schemes having frequency of IDCW distribution other than daily upto monthly frequency would be as under :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. <p>Procedure for IDCW Reinvestment :</p> <p>Under this option, 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 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</p>

	<p>receipt of the same amount from each Unitholder. There shall be no load on the IDCW so reinvested.</p> <p>Procedure for IDCW Payout:</p> <p>The IDCW proceeds may be paid by way of cheque, t or remitted electronically by way of / Direct credits / ECS / 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 15 days from the record date.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The AMC, at its discretion at a later date, may choose to alter or add other modes of payment.</p> <p>Effect of IDCW:</p> <p>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 the Dividend distribution tax and statutory levy, if any. The NAV of the Growth Option will remain unaffected by the payment of IDCW.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Please refer to Section 6. B. 12 of the SAI for details on Unclaimed Redemptions and IDCW.</p>
<p>Redemption</p>	<p>The redemption proceeds shall be dispatched to the unitholders within 10 business days from the date of receipt of redemption application, complete / in good order in all respects.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Procedure for payment of redemption proceeds</p> <p>1. Resident Investors</p> <p>Redemption proceeds will be paid to the investor through RTGS, NEFT, Direct Credit, Cheque or Demand Draft.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p>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).</p> <p>The bank name and bank account number of the sole / first holder as specified in the Registrar's</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The AMC reserves the right to change the sequence of payment from (a) to (c) without any prior notice.</p> <p>2. Non-Resident Investors</p> <p>For NRIs, Redemption proceeds will be remitted depending upon the source of investment as follows:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>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 FPIs maintained in accordance with the approval granted to it by the RBI.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Effect of Redemptions</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Delay in payment of redemption / repurchase proceeds</p>	<p>The redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be dispatched to the unitholders within 10 Business days from the date of redemption or repurchase. The AMC shall be liable to pay interest to the Unit holders @ 15% p.a. or such other rate as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time, in case the Redemption / Repurchase payment is not made within 10 Business days from the date of receipt of the valid Redemption / Repurchase application, complete in all respect.</p>

	<p>Note: The AMC will not be liable to pay any interest or compensation in case of any delay in processing the redemption application beyond 10 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.</p>
Bank Mandate	<p>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.</p> <p>Multiple Bank Mandate Registration for non-demat holders.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Note: For Units held in demat mode, the bank mandate shall be as per bank details registered with the DP.</p>
Transaction Charges	<p>Please refer to highlights of the scheme for details.</p>
Option to hold units in dematerialized (Demat) form	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 receipt of demat request.</p> <p>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.</p>
Rematerialisation of units held in Demat form:	<p>Units of the Scheme held in demat may be converted into physical account statement mode via</p>

	<p>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.</p>
<p>Listing & Transfer</p>	<p>Being open-ended Scheme under which the Subscription and Redemption of Units will be made on a continuous basis, the Units of the Scheme 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.</p> <p>Pursuant to SEBI circular CIR/IMD/DF/10/2010 dated August 18, 2010, the units of the Scheme held in dematerialised form would be freely transferable from one demat account to another. The provisions with respect to transmission of such dematerialized units will be governed by SEBI [Depository Participants] Regulations, 2018.</p> <p>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).</p>
<p>The policy regarding reissue of repurchased units (including the maximum extent, the manner of reissue, the entity (the scheme or the AMC) involved in the same.</p>	<p>The Scheme does not propose to reissue Redeemed Units.</p>
<p>Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose of units being offered.</p>	<p>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, as may be amended from time to time, as mentioned above under section "Listing & Transfer".</p> <p>Pledge of Units:</p> <p>a. Units held in demat mode:</p> <p>The Units held in demat mode can be pledged as per the provisions of Depositories Act and Rules and Regulations framed by Depositories.</p> <p>b. Units held in physical mode:</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p>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</p>

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.

KYC Policy:

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.

	<p>Update of Permanent Account Number (PAN) :</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 www.pgimindiamf.com</p> <p>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.</p>
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C. PERIODIC DISCLOSURES

<p>Net Asset Value</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Monthly / Half -yearly Disclosures: Portfolio</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>In case of unitholders whose email addresses are registered with, PGIM India Mutual Fund 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Half Yearly Results</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Annual Report</p>	<p>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).</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>																		
Associate Transactions	Please refer to Statement of Additional Information.																		
Investor services	<p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>Mr. Murali Ramasubramanian Investor Relations Officer PGIM India Mutual Fund 4th Floor, C Wing, Laxmi Towers, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051. Tel: 91 22 6159 3000 Fax: 91 22 6159 3100</p>																		
<p>Taxation</p> <p>The rates mentioned herein are as per the Finance Act, 2021.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>PGIM India Mutual Fund is a fund registered with SEBI and as such is eligible for benefits under Section 10(23D) of the IT Act, 1961. Accordingly, its entire income would be exempt from tax.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="571 1260 1425 1864"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Tax rates under the Income-tax Act, 1961 (Act)</th> <th colspan="3">TDS Rates under the Act</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Residents</th> <th>Non-resident Individual (NRI) and other Non-resident other than Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPI)</th> <th>FPIs</th> <th>Residents</th> <th>NRI and other Non-resident other than FPI</th> <th>FPIs</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">Short-Term Capital Gains</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	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					
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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																			

15% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) where STT is paid under section 111A of the Act	Nil	15% (plus applicable surcharge and cess)	Nil	
Long-Term Capital Gains				
10% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) where STT is paid	Nil	10% (plus applicable surcharge and cess)	Nil	
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)

¹ Units of an equity oriented mutual fund shall be considered as a short-term capital asset where the same are held for a period of 12 months or less immediately preceding their date of transfer. Long-term capital asset means an asset which is not a short-term capital asset.

² Under the provisions of new section 112A of the Act, in respect of transfer of a unit of an equity oriented fund on or after 1 April 2018, tax at the rate of 10 per cent (plus applicable surcharge and cess) shall be levied on long-term capital gains, exceeding Rs 100,000, where STT has been paid on transfer of such unit of an equity oriented fund.

Such long-term capital gains are required to be computed without giving effect to the first and second provisos to section 48 of the Act, i.e. benefit of computation of capital gains in foreign currency and indexation in respect of cost of acquisition and improvement.

Further, for the purpose of computing capital gains in relation to a long-term capital asset, being a unit of an equity-oriented fund, acquired before 1 February 2018, the cost of acquisition is deemed to be the higher of:

- The cost of acquisition of such unit; and
- The lower of –
 - (a) the fair market value of the unit; and
 - (b) the full value of consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer of the unit.

Fair market value has been defined to mean –

a) in a case where the unit is listed on any recognized stock exchange, the highest price of the unit quoted on such exchange on 31 January 2018. However, where there is no trading in such unit on such exchange on 31 January 2018, the highest price of such unit on such exchange on a date immediately preceding the 31 January 2018 when such unit was traded on such exchange shall be the fair market value.

b) in a case where the capital asset is a unit and is not listed on recognized stock exchange, the net asset value of such asset as on 31 January 2018.

³ Schemes of an equity oriented mutual fund (Refer Note below) will also attract securities transaction tax (STT) at applicable rates. For further details on taxation please refer to the clause on Taxation in the Statement of Additional Information (SAI).

⁴ The tax rate would be increased by a surcharge of:

- a) 10 per cent - in case of Individuals/ 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, 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, 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, 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/ co-operative societies where the total income exceeds Rs 10,000,000.
- g) 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.
- h) 12 per cent - in case of domestic corporate Unit holders, where the total income exceeds Rs 100,000,000.
- i) 10 per cent – in case of domestic corporate Unit holders availing benefit under section 115BAA and 115BAB of the Act irrespective of total income.
- j) 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.
- k) 5 per cent - in case of foreign corporate Unit holders, where the total income exceeds Rs 100,000,000.

Further, a health and education cess of 4 per cent would be charged on amount of tax inclusive of surcharge for all Unit Holders.

Tax rebate up to Rs 12,500 per annum would be available for resident individuals having total income up to Rs 500,000.

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)].

⁵Rates for NRIs are as per normal provisions of the Act and not as per section 115E of the Act.

⁶ All the above non-resident investors may also claim the tax treaty benefits available, if any

Note: 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.

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.

D. COMPUTATION OF NAV

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

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

Note:

- The NAV is rounded off to 4 decimal places.
- Separate NAV will be calculated and disclosed for each Plan/Option.
- The AMC will calculate and disclose the NAV of the Scheme 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.

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 SEBI Circular No. IMD/ DF/13/ 2011 dated August 22, 2011 read with circular no. CIR/ IMD/ DF/ 21/ 2012 dated September 13, 2012, the AMC/ Fund shall 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. Such deduction shall be as under (provided the distributor has opted in to receive the transaction charges):-

- For the new investor a transaction charge of Rs 150/- shall be levied for per purchase / subscription of Rs 10,000/- and above; and
- For the existing investor a transaction charge of Rs 100/- shall be levied for per purchase / subscription of Rs 10,000/- and above.

The transaction charge shall be deducted from the subscription amount and paid to the distributor and the balance amount (net of transaction charges) shall be invested. The transaction charges and the net investment amount and the number of units allotted will be clearly mentioned in the Account Statement issued by the Mutual Fund. Distributors may choose to either option to opt-in or opt out of charging the transaction charge.

In case of investments through Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) the transaction charges shall be deducted only if the total commitment through SIP (i.e. amount per SIP installment x No. of installments) amounts to Rs. 10,000/- and above. In such cases, the transaction charges shall be deducted in 3-4 installments.

However, the Transaction charges shall not be deducted if:

- a) The amount per purchases /subscriptions is less than Rs. 10,000/-;
- b) The transaction pertains to other than purchases/ subscriptions relating to new inflows such as Switch/STP, etc.
- c) Purchases/Subscriptions made directly with the Fund through any mode (i.e. not through any distributor/agent).
- d) The Distributor has opted out for levy of transaction charges.

Upfront commission to distributors shall continue to be paid by the investor directly to the distributor by a separate cheque based on his assessment of various factors including the service rendered by the distributor.

F. 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 SEBI circular dated December 28, 2018.

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 the website 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 facilitate exit to unit holders in segregated portfolio, AMC shall enable listing of units of segregated portfolio on the recognized stock exchange within 10 working days of creation of segregated portfolio and also enable transfer 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 is applicable 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 and will 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 redemption applications 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 the NAV of both segregated portfolio and main portfolio as on the day of the credit event shall be communicated to 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 the portfolio 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 the investments of the segregated portfolio. Status update may be provided to the investors at the time of recovery 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 the segregated 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 the maximum 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 SEBI circulars dated December 28, 2018 and November 07, 2019, 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: 31-Dec-19

Downgrade Event Date: 31-Dec-19

 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 December 2019, NCD of Z Ltd (7.65%) will be segregated as separate portfolio.

Main Portfolio as on 31st December 2019

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 December 2019

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.

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.

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 (In Rs. crore)	Total expense ratio limits (p.a.)
on the first Rs.500 crores of the daily net assets	2.25%
on the next Rs.250 crores of the daily net assets	2.00%
on the next Rs.1,250 crores of the daily net assets	1.75%
on the next Rs.3,000 crores of the daily net assets	1.60%
on the next Rs.5,000 crores of the daily net assets	1.50%
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	1.05%

- b. In addition to the annual recurring expenses stated in (a) above, the following costs or expenses may be charged to the Scheme:-
- Brokerage and transaction costs which are incurred for the purpose of execution of trade and is included in the cost of investment, not exceeding 0.12 per cent in case of cash market transactions and 0.05 per cent in case of derivatives transactions. The brokerage and transaction cost incurred for the purpose of execution of trade may be capitalized to the extent of 0.12 per cent and 0.05 per cent for cash market transactions and derivatives transactions respectively. Any payment towards brokerage and transaction cost, over and above the said 0.12 per cent and 0.05 per cent for cash market transactions and derivatives transactions respectively may be charged to the scheme within the maximum limit of annual recurring expenses as prescribed under (a) above.
 - Expenses not exceeding 0.30 per cent of daily net assets, if the new inflows from retails investors from 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.
 - 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.
 - 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 Service 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 SEBI circular no. CIR/IMD/DF/21/2012 dated September 13, 2012, 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 aforesaid SEBI circular dated September 13, 2012 and October 22, 2018 as explained above.

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 expense ratio 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 2.25%
Trustee fee	
Audit fees	
Custodian fees	
RTA Fees	
Marketing & Selling expense incl. agent commission	
Cost related to investor communications	
Cost of fund transfer from location to location	
Cost of providing account statements and 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 Service Tax on expenses other than investment and advisory fees	
Goods and Service Tax on brokerage and transaction cost	
Other Expenses*	
Maximum total expense ratio (TER) permissible under Regulation 52 (6) (c)	Upto 2.25%
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

If the investor has invested Rs. 10,000 on April 30, 2020 under Regular Plan of the Scheme and value of his investment is Rs. 11,000 on April 30, 2021, his return on investment is 10% p.a. which is net of expense ratio @ 2.25% p.a. His return on investment before charging expense @ 2.25% p.a. would be Rs. 11,225 i.e. 12.25% p.a.

The present illustration is calculated pursuant to the requirements of SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2016/42 dated March 18, 2016. 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 reflect 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 structures of the Scheme is as follows:

Entry Load – Nil[^]. (Note:- The upfront commission on investment made by the investor, if any, shall be paid to the distributor (AMFI registered distributor/ARN Holder) directly by the investor, based on the investor's assessment of various factors including service rendered by the distributor.)

Exit Load -

- 10% of the units allotted may be redeemed/switched-out to debt schemes/PGIM India Arbitrage Fund without any exit load within 90 days from the date of allotment of units;
- Any redemptions/switch-outs in excess of the abovementioned limit would be subject to an exit load of 0.50%, if the units are redeemed/switched-out to debt schemes/ PGIM India Arbitrage Fund within 90 days from the date of allotment of units;
- Nil - If the units are redeemed/switched-out after 90 days from the date of allotment of units.

No exit load will be charged for switches and STP between any open ended equity schemes, hybrid schemes (except PGIM India Arbitrage Fund) and fund of funds schemes.

No exit load will be charged for switches and STP between schemes of PGIM India Mutual Fund except from PGIM India Insta Cash Fund.

[^]SEBI, vide circular no. SEBI / IMD / CIR No. 4 / 168230 / 09 dated June 30, 2009 has decided that there shall be no Entry Load for all Mutual Fund Schemes. Accordingly, the upfront commission payable to the distributor on investment made by the investor, if any, shall be paid directly by the investor to the distributor, based on the investor's assessment of various factors including service rendered by the distributor.

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

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 for switches and STP between any open ended equity schemes, hybrid schemes (except PGIM India Arbitrage Fund) and fund of funds schemes

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 Centers. 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 Centers. 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

Not Applicable

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 (if any) during the last three years or pending with any financial regulatory body or governmental authority, against Sponsor and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company; for irregularities or for violations in the financial services sector, or for defaults with respect to share holders or debenture holders and depositors, or for economic offences, or for violation of securities law 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:- None
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 Scheme was approved by the Trustees. The Trustees have ensured that the Scheme approved is new products offered by PGIM India Mutual Fund and are 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
(Asset Management Company to PGIM India Mutual Fund)

Sd/-
Ajit Menon
Chief Executive Officer

Place: Mumbai

Date : May 27, 2021