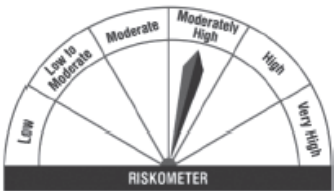


SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT

SECTION I

ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF)

(An open ended fund of funds scheme investing predominantly in debt oriented schemes)

ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF) (the Scheme) is suitable for investors who are seeking*:	Scheme Riskometer	Benchmark Riskometer (CRISIL Composite Bond Index)
- Short Term Savings - An open ended fund of funds scheme investing predominantly in debt oriented schemes.	 RISKOMETER Investors understand that their Principal will be at Moderately High Risk	 Benchmark riskometer is at Moderate risk.
*Investors should consult their financial advisers if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them. #It may be noted that risk-o-meter specified above for the Scheme is based on the scheme's monthly portfolio as on May 31, 2024. For latest riskometer, investors may refer to the Monthly Portfolios disclosed on the website of the Mutual Fund. The same shall be updated in on ongoing basis in accordance with clause 17.4 of the Master Circular.		

Continuous offer of the Units of the face value of Rs. 10 each at NAV based prices

Name of Mutual Fund	ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund
Name of Asset Management Company	ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited (Corporate Identity Number: U99999DL1993PLC054135)
Address of the Asset Management Company	Registered Office: 12th Floor, Narain Manzil, 23, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi – 110 001 Corporate Office: One BKC ,13th Floor, Bandra Kurla Complex, Mumbai 400051 Central Service Office: 2nd Floor, Block B-2, Nirlon Knowledge Park, Western Express Highway, Goregaon (East), Mumbai - 400 063
Name of the Trustee Company	ICICI Prudential Trust Limited (Corporate Identity Number: U74899DL1993PLC054134)
Website	www.icicpruamc.com

The particulars of ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF) the Scheme mentioned herein above 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 Asset Management Company. 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.

This 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 pertaining to the Scheme such as features, load structure, etc. made to this Scheme Information Document by issue of addenda / notice after the date of this Document from the AMC / Mutual Fund / Investor Service Centers / Website / Distributors or Brokers.

The investors are advised to refer to the Statement of Additional Information (SAI) for details of ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund, Standard Risk Factors, Special Considerations, Tax and Legal issues and general information on www.icicipruamc.com

SAI is incorporated by reference (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.

The Scheme Information Document (Section I and II) should be read in conjunction with the SAI and not in isolation.

This Scheme Information Document is dated June 27, 2024.

Part I. HIGHLIGHTS/SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME

Sr. No.	Title	Description
I.	Name of the scheme	ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF)
II.	Category of the Scheme	Other Scheme - Fund of Fund
III.	Scheme type	An open ended fund of funds scheme investing predominantly in debt oriented schemes
IV.	Scheme code	ICIC/O/O/FOD/03/10/0023
V.	Investment objective	The primary objective of the Scheme is to generate capital appreciation primarily from a portfolio of debt oriented schemes accessed through the diversified investment styles of underlying schemes. However, there can be no assurance or guarantee that the investment objective of the Scheme would be achieved.
VI.	Liquidity/listing details	The Scheme being offered is an open ended scheme and will offer units for sale / switch-in and redemption / switch-out, on every business day at NAV based prices subject to applicable loads. As per SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, the Mutual Fund shall dispatch redemption proceeds within 3 business days from the date of redemption. A penal interest of 15% p.a. or such other rate as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time, will be paid in case the payment of redemption proceeds is not made stipulated timelines Please refer to section 'Redemption of units' for details.
VII.	Benchmark (Total Return Index)	CRISIL Composite Bond Index The composition of the benchmark is such that, it is most suited for comparing performance of the Scheme of ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund. The Trustees reserves the right to change the benchmark in future, if a benchmark better suited to the investment objective of the Scheme is available.
VIII.	NAV disclosure	The NAV will be calculated and disclosed at the close of every Business Day. NAV will be determined on every Business Day except in special circumstances. NAV of the scheme shall be: Prominently disclosed by the AMC under a separate head on the AMC's website

		(www.icicipruamc.com) by 10.00 am of the following business day, - On the website of Association of Mutual Funds in India - AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) by 10.00 am of the following business day, and - Shall be made available at all Customer Service Centres of the AMC. <i>Further details mentioned in Section II – ‘III. Other Details’ – ‘C. Transparency/NAV’</i>		
IX.	Applicable timelines	Dispatch of redemption proceeds As per the Regulations, the Fund shall dispatch redemption proceeds within 3 business Days of receiving the redemption request subject to exceptional situations and additional timelines for redemption payments provided by AMFI vide its letter no. AMFI/ 35P/ MEM-COR/ 74 / 2022-23 dated January 16, 2023”. A penal interest of 15% p.a. or such other rate as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time, will be paid in case the payment of redemption proceeds is not made within stipulated timelines . Please refer to section 'Redemption' for details. Dispatch of IDCW (if applicable) etc. As per the Regulations, the Fund shall dispatch to the Unit Holders, IDCW warrants within 7 business days from the record date. IDCW will be payable to those Unit Holders whose names appear in the Register of Unit Holders on the date (Record Date).		
X.	Plans and Options Plans/Options and sub options under the Scheme	Plans available under the Scheme: - ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF) -Direct Plan - ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF) Options under each Plan(s): - Growth - Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) ✓ IDCW Payout ✓ IDCW Reinvestment - Including Default option/ facility (as applicable) are as follows: <table><tr><td>Default Plan (if no plan is selected)</td><td> - If broker code is not mentioned the default plan is ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF) – Direct Plan - If broker code is mentioned the default plan is ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund </td></tr></table>	Default Plan (if no plan is selected)	- If broker code is not mentioned the default plan is ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF) – Direct Plan - If broker code is mentioned the default plan is ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund
Default Plan (if no plan is selected)	- If broker code is not mentioned the default plan is ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF) – Direct Plan - If broker code is mentioned the default plan is ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund			

		<table><tr><td></td><td>(FOF)</td></tr><tr><td>Default Plan (in certain circumstances)</td><td> • If ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF) – Direct Plan is opted, but ARN code is also stated, then application would be processed under ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF) – Direct Plan • If ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF) is opted, but ARN code is not stated, then the application would be processed under ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF) – Direct Plan </td></tr><tr><td>Default Option</td><td>Growth Option</td></tr><tr><td>Default sub option</td><td>IDCW Reinvestment</td></tr></table> For detailed disclosure on default plans and options, kindly refer SAI.		(FOF)	Default Plan (in certain circumstances)	• If ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF) – Direct Plan is opted, but ARN code is also stated, then application would be processed under ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF) – Direct Plan • If ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF) is opted, but ARN code is not stated, then the application would be processed under ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF) – Direct Plan	Default Option	Growth Option	Default sub option	IDCW Reinvestment
	(FOF)									
Default Plan (in certain circumstances)	• If ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF) – Direct Plan is opted, but ARN code is also stated, then application would be processed under ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF) – Direct Plan • If ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF) is opted, but ARN code is not stated, then the application would be processed under ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF) – Direct Plan									
Default Option	Growth Option									
Default sub option	IDCW Reinvestment									
XI.	Load Structure	Exit Load: • If units purchased or switched in from another scheme of the Fund are redeemed or switched out up to 10% of the units (the limit) purchased or switched within 1 year from the date of allotment – Nil • If units purchased or switched in from another scheme of the Fund are redeemed or switched out in excess of the limit within 1 Year from the date of allotment - 1% of the applicable NAV • If units purchased or switched in from another scheme of the Fund are redeemed or switched out after 1 Year from the date of allotment - Nil The Trustees shall have a right to prescribe or modify the exit load structure with prospective effect subject to a maximum prescribed under the Regulations.								
XII.	Minimum Application Amount/switch in	Rs. 5,000 (and in multiples of Re. 1) Minimum application amount for switch ins – Rs. 5,000 and any amount thereafter								
XIII.	Minimum Additional Purchase Amount	Rs. 500 (& in multiples of Re. 1) Minimum additional application amount for switch ins – Rs. 500 and any amount thereafter								
XIV.	Minimum	Any amount								

	Redemption/switch out amount	
XV.	Segregated Portfolio/side pocketing disclosure	Not Applicable
XVI.	Stock lending/short selling	Not Applicable
XVII.	How to Apply and other details	Please refer to SAI for detailed process (physical and online) with respect to additional/ongoing purchase, Investments by NRIs (Non-Resident Indian), FPIs (Foreign Portfolio Investors) and Foreign Investors, Joint Applications etc. Investors can also read further details in the application form available on the AMC website under Downloads -> Forms. The applications for subscription/redemption/switches can be submitted at official points of acceptance of the AMC and CAMS Transaction Points provided in the link -SID related information (icicipruamc.com) Investors can also subscribe and redeem units from the official website of AMC i.e. www.icicipruamc.com, IPRUTOUCH mobile application and MF Central platform. Kindly refer to aforementioned link for complete details.
XIX.	Investor Services	Contact details for general service requests and complaint resolution: Investors can contact at the below toll free numbers • (MTNL/BSNL) 1800222999; • (Others) 18002006666 • Website: www.icicipruamc.com • e-mail - enquiry@icicipruamc.com The Fund will follow-up with Customer Service Centres and Registrar on complaints and enquiries received from investors for resolving them promptly. For this purpose, Mr. Rajen Kotak is the Investor Relations Officer. He can be contacted at the Central Service Office of the AMC. The address and phone numbers are: 2nd Floor, Block B-2, Nirlon Knowledge Park, Western Express Highway, Goregaon (East), Mumbai – 400 063, Tel No.: 022 26852000, Fax No.: 022-2686 8313 e-mail - enquiry@icicipruamc.com
XX.	Specific attribute of the scheme	Other Scheme – FOF

XXI.	Special product/facility available on ongoing basis	Systematic Investment Plan The Unitholders of the Scheme can benefit by investing specific Rupee amounts periodically, for a continuous period. At the time of registration, the SIP allows the investors to invest a fixed equal amount of Rupees for purchasing additional Units of the Scheme at NAV based prices. Daily, Weekly, Fortnightly and Monthly Frequencies: Rs. 100/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- Minimum number of installments: 6 Quarterly Frequency: Rs. 5000/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- (Minimum number of installments: 4) Systematic Transfer Plan Systematic Transfer Plan (STP) is an option wherein Unit holders of designated schemes (Source Schemes) can opt to transfer a fixed amount at regular intervals and provide standing instructions to the AMC to switch the same into the designated schemes (Target Schemes). Systematic Withdrawal Plan Unitholders of the Scheme have the benefit of enrolling themselves in the Systematic Withdrawal Plan. The SWP allows the Unitholder to withdraw a specified sum of money each month from his investments in the Scheme. At the time of registration the investor can choose any amount for withdrawal under the respective frequencies. Booster STP/ Booster SIP/ The Scheme is a target scheme under Booster STP Flex STP The AMC has introduced ICICI Prudential Flex Systematic Transfer Plan (Flex STP). Under this facility unit holder(s) can opt to transfer variable amount(s) linked to value of investments under Flex STP on the date of transfer at pre-determined intervals from designated source Scheme(s) [referred to as Transferor Scheme(s)] to the Growth option of designated target Scheme(s) [referred to as Transferee Scheme(s)].
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		For further details of above special products / facilities, kindly refer SAI.
XXII.	Weblink	A weblink wherein TER for last 6 months as well as scheme factsheet is available on the website at: TER Link: Total Expense Ratio of Mutual Fund Schemes (icicipruamc.com) Factsheet link: Downloads - Application Forms, SID, KIM, SAI & Others ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund (icicipruamc.com)
The AMC reserves the right to change/ modify any features of aforesaid facilities, available under the Scheme, subject to SEBI Regulations and any other laws applicable from time to time.		

DUE DILIGENCE BY THE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

It is confirmed that:

- (i) The Scheme Information Document submitted to SEBI is in accordance with the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and the guidelines and directives issued by SEBI from time to time.
- (ii) All legal requirements connected with the launching of the Scheme as also the guidelines, instructions, etc., issued by the Government and any other competent authority in this behalf, have been duly complied with.
- (iii) The disclosures made in the Scheme Information Document are true, fair and adequate to enable the investors to make a well informed decision regarding investment in the 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.
- (v) The contents of the Scheme Information Document including figures, data, yields etc. have been checked and are factually correct.
- (vi) A confirmation that the AMC has complied with the compliance checklist applicable for Scheme Information Document and ~~other than cited deviations/~~ that there are no deviations from the regulations.
- (vii) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Scheme Information Document, the provisions of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and the guidelines there under shall be applicable.
- (viii) The Trustees have ensured that the Scheme approved by them is a new product offered by ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund and not a minor modification of any existing schemes.

Sd/-
Rakesh Shetty
Compliance Officer

Place: Mumbai

Date: June 12, 2024

Note: The Due Diligence Certificate dated June 12, 2024, was submitted to SEBI.

II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME

A. HOW WILL THE SCHEME ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?

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

Type of Security	Approximate Allocation (% of Corpus)	
Particulars	Minimum	Maximum
Debt-oriented schemes	95	100
Money Market Instruments (with maturity not exceeding 91 days), including Tri-Party Repo*, cash & cash Equivalents)	0	5

*or similar instruments as may be permitted by RBI/ SEBI.

The Margin may be placed in the form of such securities / instruments / deposits as may be permitted/eligible to be placed as margin from the assets of the Scheme. The securities / instruments / deposits so placed as margin shall be classified under the applicable category of assets for the purposes of asset allocation.

The Scheme can invest in the schemes managed by ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund or any other Mutual Fund(s) as per the above stated asset allocation.

The Cumulative Gross Exposure across units of mutual fund schemes, Money Market Instruments and such other securities/assets as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time, should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme.

Exposure to various instruments will be as per the indicative table given below:

Sr. No.	Type of Instrument	Percentage exposure	of	Circular references
Not Applicable				

At all points of time, the scheme will remain invested at least 95% (minimum allocation) in the underlying schemes. However, on account of rebalancing or certain liquidity requirements, the exposure to the underlying mutual fund schemes may fall below 95%. In such cases the same shall be rebalanced as per the provisions stated below. The portfolio would be rebalanced periodically to address any deviations from the aforementioned allocations due to market changes.

In accordance with paragraph 2.9 of the Master Circular, In the event of deviation from the mandated asset allocation stated above due to passive breaches rebalancing of the scheme would be done within Thirty (30) business days.

Rebalancing due to Short Term Defensive Consideration:

- Due to market conditions, the AMC may invest beyond the range set out in the asset allocation. Such deviations shall normally be for a short term and defensive

considerations as per Para 1.14.1.2.b of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds dated May 19, 2023, and the fund manager will rebalance the portfolio within 30 calendar days from the date of deviation.

Rebalancing due to Passive Breaches:

- Further, as per Para 2.9 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds dated May 19, 2023, as may be amended from time to time, in the event of deviation from mandated asset allocation due to passive breaches (occurrence of instances not arising out of omission and commission of the AMC), the fund manager shall rebalance the portfolio of the Scheme within 30 Business Days. In case the portfolio of the Scheme is not rebalanced within the period of 30 Business Days, justification in writing, including details of efforts taken to rebalance the portfolio shall be placed before the Investment Committee of the AMC. The Investment Committee, if it so desires, can extend the timeline for rebalancing up to sixty (60) Business Days from the date of completion of mandated rebalancing period. Further, in case the portfolio is not rebalanced within the aforementioned mandated plus extended timelines the AMC shall comply with the prescribed restrictions, the reporting and disclosure requirements as specified in Para 2.9 of the Master Circular.

Further, the AMC shall comply with the applicable regulatory guidelines related to reporting and disclosure requirements as specified in the aforesaid circular.

Cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days may be treated as not creating any exposure. AMFI vide letter dated November 3, 2021 has clarified that Cash Equivalent shall consist of Government Securities, T-Bills and Repo on Government Securities

Apart from the above investment restrictions, the Scheme may follow certain internal norms vis-à-vis limiting exposure to scrips, sectors etc., within the above mentioned restrictions, and these are subject to review from time to time.

Change in Investment Pattern

Subject to the Regulations, the asset allocation pattern indicated above may change from time to time, keeping in view market conditions, market opportunities, applicable regulations and political and economic factors. It must be clearly understood that the percentages stated above are only indicative and not absolute and that they can vary substantially depending upon the perception of the Investment Manager, the intention being at all times to seek to protect the interests of the Unit holders. Such changes in the investment pattern will be for short term and defensive considerations.

Provided further and subject to the above, any change in the asset allocation affecting the investment profile of the Scheme shall be effected only in accordance with the provisions of sub regulation (15A) of Regulation 18 of the Regulations, as detailed later in this document.

B. WHERE WILL THE SCHEME INVEST?

The corpus of the Scheme will be invested in the schemes of domestic or offshore Mutual Funds that invest in debt and money market instruments depending on the asset allocation pattern and Investment Objective of the Scheme. As per the SEBI guidelines, a Fund of funds scheme shall not invest its assets other than in schemes of mutual funds, except to the extent of funds required for meeting the liquidity requirements for the purpose of repurchases or redemptions. Subject to the Regulations, the corpus of the Scheme can be invested in any (but not exclusively) of the following securities:

- 1) Units of various schemes of onshore or offshore Mutual Fund(s).
- 2) Obligations/ Term Deposits of banks (both public and private sector) and development financial institutions.
- 3) Money market instruments permitted by SEBI/RBI

The units of the schemes of the Mutual Funds in which the Scheme propose to make investments in could be listed or unlisted, open/closed ended. The units may be acquired through subscription to the units during the New Fund Offer of the schemes or by subscriptions on on-going basis in case of open -ended schemes.

The inter Scheme transfer of investments shall be in accordance with the provisions contained in paragraph 12.30 of the Master Circular pertaining to Inter-Scheme transfer of investments

C. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES?

Subject to the Regulations and other prevailing laws as applicable, the Scheme can invest in any (but not exclusively) units of Debt oriented Schemes.

For investing in debt oriented schemes, the investment team of the AMC will study the macro economic conditions, including the political, economic environment and factors affecting liquidity and interest rates.

D. HOW WILL THE SCHEME BENCHMARK ITS PERFORMANCE?

The benchmark of the Scheme is CRISIL Composite Bond Index.

The composition of the benchmarks is such that, it is most suited for comparing performance of the Scheme. The Trustee reserves right to change the benchmark for performance of the scheme by suitable notification to the investors to this effect.

E. WHO MANAGES THE SCHEME?

Mr. Manish Banthia and Mr. Ritesh Lunawat are the Fund Managers of the Scheme. As on May 31, 2024, Mr. Manish Banthia has been managing the Scheme for around 7 years , since June 2017. Mr. Ritesh Lunawat has been managing the Scheme for around 3 year 6 months, since December 2020. Their qualifications and experience are as follows:

Name of the Fund Manager	Age & Qualification	Experience	Other schemes managed
Mr. Manish Banthia	44, BCOM, CA and MBA	He is associated with ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited since October 2005. He has an overall experience of 16 years. Past Experience: ~ ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited - Fixed Income Investments - August 2007 to October 2009. ~ ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited - New Product Development - October 2005 to July 2007. ~ Aditya Birla Nuvo Ltd. – June 2005 to October 2005. ~ Aditya Birla Management Corporation Ltd. –	• ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF) • ICICI Prudential Child Care Fund (Gift Plan) • ICICI Prudential Medium Term Bond Fund • ICICI Prudential Bond Fund • ICICI Prudential Long Term Bond Fund • ICICI Prudential All Seasons Bond Fund • ICICI Prudential Regular Gold Savings Fund (FOF) • ICICI Prudential Ultra Short Term Fund • ICICI Prudential Credit Risk Fund • ICICI Prudential Short Term Fund • ICICI Prudential Silver ETF Fund of Funds • ICICI Prudential Income Optimizer Fund (FOF) • ICICI Prudential Regular Savings Fund • ICICI Prudential Retirement Fund - Pure Equity Plan • ICICI Prudential Business Cycle Fund

		May 2004 to May 2005.	• ICICI Prudential Passive Multi-Asset Fund of Funds • ICICI Prudential Asset Allocator Fund (FOF) • ICICI Prudential Thematic Advantage Fund (FOF) • ICICI Prudential Equity & Debt Fund • ICICI Prudential Equity Savings Fund • ICICI Prudential Balanced Advantage Fund
Mr. Ritesh Kumar Lunawat	33 /CA and B.Com.	He is associated with ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited from September 2013. He started his career with ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited and is currently a Fund Manager.	• ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF) • ICICI Prudential Ultra Short Term Fund • ICICI Prudential Income Optimizer Fund (FOF) • ICICI Prudential Passive Multi-Asset Fund of Funds • ICICI Prudential Equity Savings Fund • ICICI Prudential Balanced Advantage Fund • ICICI Prudential Regular Savings Fund • ICICI Prudential Thematic Advantage Fund (FOF) • ICICI Prudential Asset Allocator Fund (FOF) • ICICI Prudential Medium Term Bond Fund

F. HOW IS THE SCHEME DIFFERENT FROM EXISTING SCHEMES OF THE MUTUAL FUND?

As on May 31, 2024 the Fund has following schemes under the FOF category:

Sr. No.	Scheme Name
1.	ICICI Prudential Passive Multi-Asset Fund of Funds
2.	ICICI Prudential BSE 500 ETF FOF
3.	ICICI Prudential BHARAT 22 - FOF
4.	ICICI Prudential Passive Strategy Fund (FOF)
5.	ICICI Prudential Global Advantage Fund (FOF)
6.	ICICI Prudential Asset Allocator Fund (FOF)
7.	ICICI Prudential Nifty Alpha Low-Volatility 30 ETF FOF
8.	ICICI Prudential Global Stable Equity Fund (FOF)
9.	ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF)
10.	ICICI Prudential Thematic Advantage Fund (FOF)
11.	ICICI Prudential Nifty 100 Low Volatility 30 ETF FOF
12.	ICICI Prudential Income Optimizer Fund (FOF)
13.	ICICI Prudential Regular Gold Savings Fund (FOF)
14.	ICICI Prudential India Equity FOF
15.	ICICI Prudential Strategic Metal and Energy Equity Fund of Fund
16.	ICICI Prudential Silver ETF Fund of Fund

The comparison of all existing ETFs of the Fund can be viewed at [SID related information \(icicipruamc.com\)](http://sid.relatedinformation.icicipruamc.com)

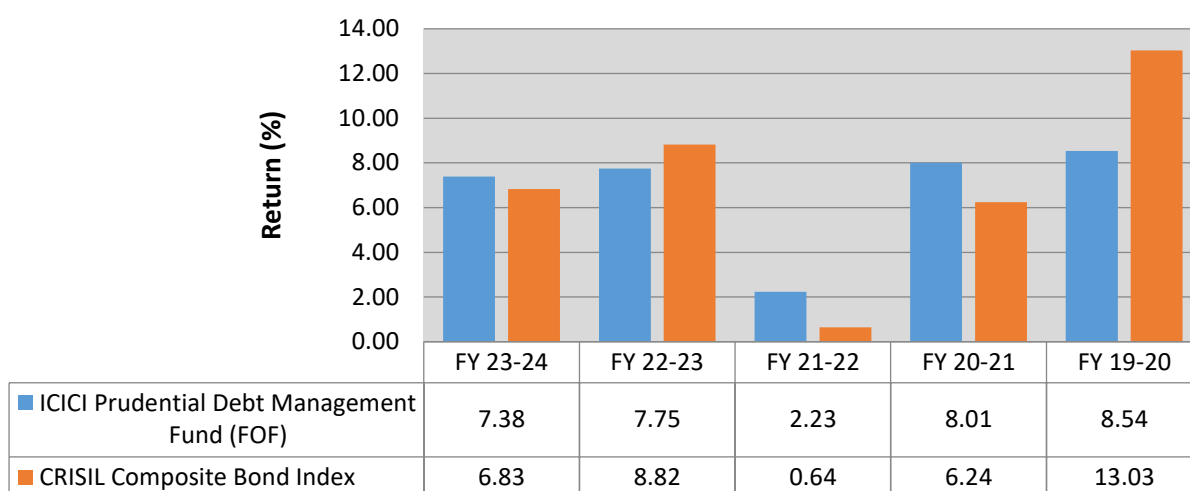
G. HOW HAS THE SCHEME PERFORMED?

Compounded Annualised Returns (in %) of the Scheme (Growth Option) and its benchmark as on May 31, 2024:

Scheme/Index Name	1 Years	3 Years	5 Years	Inception (18-Dec-03)
ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF)	7.36	5.75	6.75	7.15
CRISIL Composite Bond Index (Benchmark)	6.81	5.37	7.03	7.04

Performance of the Scheme is benchmarked to total return variant of the index. Past performance may or may not be sustained in the future. Returns greater than 1 Year are CAGR. For computation of returns the allotment NAV has been taken as Rs. 10.00, without considering the load. Date of inception of the Scheme is December 18, 2003

Absolute returns of each financial years of the Scheme for the last 5 years are as follows:



Performance of the Scheme is benchmarked to total return variant of the index. Past performance may or may not be sustained in the future. The above returns for the last five financial years are absolute returns. Date of inception of the scheme is December 18, 2003.

In the above stated benchmark performance, values of earlier benchmarks have been used till May 27, 2018 and revised benchmark values have been considered thereafter. Details of the changes in benchmark as follows:

Scheme Name	Benchmark Name	Effective date
ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF)	Crisil Liquid Fund Index (70%) + Crisil Composite Bond Fund Index (30%)	since inception to November 23, 2010
	Crisil Composite Bond Fund Index (70%) + Crisil Liquid Fund Index (30%)	November 24, 2010 to May 27, 2018
	Crisil Composite Bond Fund Index	w.e.f. May 28, 2018 onwards
	Crisil Composite Bond Index	w.e.f. April 3, 2023 onwards

H. ADDITIONAL SCHEME RELATED DISCLOSURES

i. SCHEME'S PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The top 10 holdings by the Scheme and allocation towards various sectors can be accessed at the below link:

[SID related information \(icicpruamc.com\)](#)

ii. DISCLOSURE OF NAME AND EXPOSURE TO TOP 7 ISSUERS, STOCKS, GROUPS AND SECTORS AS A PERCENTAGE OF NAV OF THE SCHEME IN CASE OF DEBT AND EQUITY ETFS/INDEX FUNDS THROUGH A FUNCTIONAL WEBSITE LINK THAT CONTAINS DETAILED DESCRIPTION –

[SID related information \(icicpruamc.com\)](#)

iii. PORTFOLIO DISCLOSURE

Investors can also obtain Scheme's latest monthly/half yearly portfolio holding from the website of AMC i.e. <http://www.icicpruamc.com/Downloads/MonthlyPortfolioDisclosure.aspx>

iv. SCHEME's PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATIO: NA

v. Aggregate investment in the Scheme by

As on May 31, 2024:

vi.

Sr. No.	Category of Persons	Net Value		Market Value (in Rs.)
1.	Scheme's Fund Manager(s)	Units	NAV per unit	
A	Manish Banthia	198.45	42.6516	8,464.04
B	Ritesh Lunawat	127.36	42.6516	5,431.89

For any other disclosure with respect to investments by key personnel and AMC directors including regulatory provisions in this regard kindly refer SAI.

INVESTMENT OF THE AMC IN THE SCHEME

vii. From time to time and subject to the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, the sponsors, the mutual funds and investment Companies managed by them, their associate companies, subsidiaries of the sponsors and the AMC may invest in either directly or indirectly in the Scheme. The funds managed by these associates and/ or the AMC may acquire a substantial portion of the Scheme. Accordingly, redemption of units held by such funds, associates and sponsors may have an adverse impact on the units of the Scheme because the timing of such redemption may impact the ability of other unit holders to redeem their units. The details of such investments can be accessed at the following link:

<[Statutory Disclosure \(icicpruamc.com\)](#)>

PART III. OTHER DETAILS

A. COMPUTATION OF NAV

The NAV of the Units of the Scheme will be computed by dividing the net assets of the Scheme by the number of Units outstanding on the valuation date. The Fund shall value its investments according to the valuation norms, as specified in Schedule VIII of the Regulations, or such norms as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time and as stipulated in the valuation policy and procedures of the Fund, provided in Statement of Additional Information (SAI).

The NAV of the Scheme shall be rounded off upto four decimals

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

NAV (Rs.) =

Market or Fair Value of Scheme's investments + Current Assets
- Current Liabilities and Provision

No. of Units outstanding under Schemes

The NAV will be calculated as of the close of every Business Day of the respective Scheme. The valuation of the Scheme's assets and calculation of the Scheme's NAV shall be subject to audit on an annual basis and such regulations as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time.

Illustration of computation of NAV:

If the net assets of the Scheme are Rs.10,45,34,345.34 and units outstanding are 10,000,000, then the NAV per unit will be computed as follows:

$10,45,34,345.34 / 10,000,000 = \text{Rs. } 10.4534 \text{ p.u. (rounded off to four decimals)}$

The Fund shall ensure that the repurchase price of an open ended scheme is not lower than 95 per cent of the Net Asset Value.

B. NEW FUND OFFER (NFO) EXPENSES – Not Applicable**C. ANNUAL SCHEME RECURRING EXPENSE**

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

Details of Annual Scheme Recurring Expenses under the Scheme is as follows:

Particulars	ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF) (% p.a. of net assets)
Investment Management and Advisory Fees	Upto 2.00
Trustee Fees	
Audit Fees	
Custodian Fees	
Registrar & Transfer Agent Fees	
Marketing & Selling Expenses including Agents 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 or cash market trades	
Goods and Services tax on expenses other than investment and advisory fees	
Goods and Services tax on brokerage and transaction cost	
Other Expenses*	
Maximum total expense ratio (TER) permissible under Regulation 52 (6) (c) (i) and (6) (a)	Upto 2.00
Additional expenses under regulation 52 (6A) (c)*	Upto 0.05
Additional expenses for gross new inflows from specified cities* (more specifically elaborated below)	Upto 0.30
The aforesaid does not include Goods and Services tax on investment management and advisory fees. The same is more specifically elaborated below.	

The returns of the Direct Plan for the Scheme shall be exclusive of distribution commission. **Investors may please note that they will be bearing the recurring expenses of the Scheme in addition to the expenses of the underlying schemes in which the fund of fund scheme makes investment.**

The total expense ratio to be charged over and above the weighted average of total expense ratio of the underlying schemes shall not exceed two times the weighted average of the total expense ratio levied under the underlying schemes, subject to limit as specified above.

*As permitted under the Regulation 52 of SEBI (MF) Regulations, 1996 and pursuant to paragraph 15.10.1 of the Master Circular, SEBI (Mutual Funds) Second Amendment Regulations, 2012 and SEBI (Mutual Funds) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations 2018.

These estimates have been made in good faith as per information available to the AMC and the total expenses may be more than as specified in the table above. However, as per the Regulations, the total recurring expenses that can be charged to the Scheme in this Scheme Information Document shall be subject to the applicable guidelines.

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

Investment Management and Advisory Fees charged by the AMC to the Scheme shall be within the total expense limit as prescribed under Regulation 52 of the Regulations with no sub-limits on said management and advisory fees.

Direct Plan shall have a lower expense ratio excluding distribution expenses, commission, etc. as compared to other Plan and no commission for distribution of Units will be paid/charged under Direct Plan.

Pursuant to paragraph 10.1 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds dated May 19, 2023, SEBI (Mutual Funds) Second Amendment Regulations, 2012 and Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2018, following additional costs or expenses may be charged to the scheme, namely::

- (i) The AMC may charge Goods and Services tax on investment and advisory fees to the scheme of the Fund in addition to the maximum limit of total expenses ratio as prescribed in Regulation 52 of the Regulations.
- (ii) expenses not exceeding of 0.30 per cent of daily net assets, if the new inflows from retail investors from B30 cities as specified by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, from time to time are at least –
 - 30 per cent of the gross new inflows from retail investors from B30 cities into the scheme, or;
 - 15 per cent of the average assets under management (year to date) of the scheme,

whichever is higher;

Provided that if inflows from retail investors from B30 cities are less than the higher of the above, such expenses on daily net assets of the scheme shall be charged on proportionate basis;

Provided further that expenses charged under this paragraph shall be utilised for distribution expenses incurred for bringing inflows from retail investors from B30 cities;

Provided further that amount incurred as expense on account of inflows from retail investors from B30 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.

The AMC would charge expenses for B30 in accordance with the clarifications received from
Scheme Information Document
ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF)

SEBI/AMFI from time to time.

For above purposes, 'B30 cities' shall be beyond Top 30 cities as at the end of the previous financial year as communicated by AMFI. Retail investors would mean individual investors from whom inflows into the Scheme would amount upto Rs. 2,00,000/- per transaction.

Note - SEBI vide its letter no. SEBI/HO/IMD-SEC-3/P/OW/2023/5823/1 dated February 24, 2023 and AMFI letter dated No. 35P/ MEM-COR/ 85-a/ 2022-23 dated March 02, 2023 has directed AMCs to keep B-30 incentive structure in abeyance with effect from March 01, 2023 till further notice.

(iii) Additional expenses, incurred towards different heads mentioned under sub-regulations (2) and (4) of Regulation 52 of the Regulations, not exceeding 0.05 per cent of daily net assets of the scheme. However, such additional expenses will not be charged if exit load is not levied or not applicable to the Scheme.

Fund of Funds (FoFs) investing more than 80% of its NAV in the underlying domestic funds shall not be required to set aside 2bps of the daily net assets towards investor education and awareness initiatives.

Any payment towards brokerage and transaction cost, over and above the said 12 bps for cash market transactions may be charged to the scheme within the maximum limit of Total Expense Ratio as prescribed under regulation 52(6A)(a) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. Goods and Services tax on brokerage and transaction cost paid for execution of trade, if any, shall be within the limit prescribed under regulation 52 of the Regulations.

Expenses shall be charged / borne in accordance with the Regulations prevailing from time to time.

Illustration impact of expense ratio on scheme's return:

Particulars	Regular Plan	Direct Plan
Amount Invested at the beginning of the year	10,000	10,000
Returns before Expenses	1,500	1,500
Expenses other than Distribution Expenses	150	150
Distribution Expenses	50	-
Returns after Expenses at the end of the Year	1300	1350

D. LOAD STRUCTURE

Exit Load is an amount which is paid by the investor to redeem the units from the scheme. Load amounts are variable and are subject to change from time to time. For the current applicable structure, please refer to the website of the AMC (www.icicipruamc.com) or your distributor.

Type of Load	Load chargeable (as % of NAV)
Exit Load (No Entry Load shall be charged)	• For redemption/switch - out of units upto 15 days from the date of allotment - 0.25% of the applicable NAV • For redemption/switch - out of units after 15 days from the date of allotment – Nil

Any redemption/switch arising out of excess holding by an investor beyond 25% of the net assets of the Scheme in the manner envisaged under paragraph 6.11.1.1 (b) of the Master Circular, such redemption / switch will not be subject to exit load.

The exit load charged, if any, shall be credited back to the respective scheme. Goods and Services tax on exit load shall be paid out of the exit load proceeds and exit load net of Goods and Services tax shall be credited to the schemes.

Exit Load, if any, prevailing on the date of enrolment of SIP/ STP shall be levied in the Scheme. Units issued on reinvestment of IDCW shall not be subject to exit load.

Units issued on reinvestment of IDCW shall not be subject to exit load.

The investor is requested to check the prevailing load structure of the Scheme before investing. For any change in load structure AMC will issue an addendum and display it on the website/Investor Service Centres. Any imposition or enhancement in the load shall be applicable on prospective investments only.

Subject to the Regulations, the Trustee reserves the right to modify/alter the load structure on the Units subscribed/redeemed on any Business Day. At the time of changing the load structure, the AMC / Mutual Fund may adopt the following procedure:

- i. The addendum detailing the changes will be attached to Scheme Information Documents and key information memorandum. The addendum will be circulated to all the distributors/brokers so that the same can be attached to all Scheme Information Documents and key information memoranda already in stock.
- ii. Arrangements will be made to display the addendum in the Scheme Information Document in the form of a notice in all the investor service centres and distributors/brokers office.
- iii. The introduction of the exit load along with the details will be stamped in the acknowledgement slip issued to the investors on submission of the application form and will also be disclosed in the statement of accounts issued after the introduction of such load.
- iv. A public notice shall be provided on the website of the AMC in respect of such changes.

Any imposition or enhancement in the load shall be applicable on prospective investments only.

SECTION II

I. Introduction

A. Definitions

Definition for the words and expressions used in the SID are available at the following link : [SID related information \(icicipruamc.com\)](http://icicipruamc.com)

The words and expressions shall have the meaning as specified at the above link, unless the context otherwise requires.

B. Risk Factors

I. **Standard Risk Factors:** Please refer to SAI.

II. **Scheme specific risk factors**

Investors may please note that they will be bearing the recurring expenses of the Scheme in addition to the expenses of the underlying schemes in which the fund of fund scheme makes investment.

➤ **Risks associated with investing in Fund of Funds schemes:**

- As the investors are incurring expenditure at both the Fund of Funds level and the schemes into which the Fund of Funds invests, the returns that they may obtain may be materially impacted or may at times be lower than the returns that investors directly investing in such schemes obtain.
- Again as the Fund of Funds scheme may shift the weightage of investments between schemes into which it invests, the expenses charged being dependent on the structure of the underlying schemes (being different) may lead to a non- uniform charging of expenses over a period of time.
- As the Fund of Funds (FOF) factsheets and disclosures of portfolio will be limited to providing the particulars of the schemes invested at FOF level, investors may not be able to obtain specific details of the investments of the underlying schemes.
- While it would be the endeavour of the Fund Manager of the Fund of Funds scheme(s) to invest in the target schemes in a manner, which will seek to maximize returns, the performance of the underlying funds may vary which may lead to the returns of the Fund of Funds being adversely impacted.
- The scheme specific risk factors of each of the underlying schemes become applicable where a fund of funds invests in any underlying scheme. Investors who intend to invest in Fund of Funds are required to and are deemed to have read and understood the risk factors of the underlying schemes relevant to the Fund of Funds scheme that they invest in. Copies of the Scheme Information Documents pertaining to the various schemes of ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund, which disclose the relevant risk factors, are available at the Customer Service Centers or may be accessed at www.icicipruamc.com.
- A Fund Manager managing any one of the Fund of Funds schemes may also be the Fund Manager for any underlying schemes.

➤ **Risks associated with ADR / GDR / Foreign Securities**

The scheme will not have any exposure to ADR / GDR / Foreign Securities.

➤ **Risks associated with Derivatives**

The scheme will not have any exposure to Derivatives.

➤ **Risks associated with Securitized Debt**

The scheme will not have any exposure to Securitized debt.

➤ **Risks associated with Short Selling and Securities Lending**

The scheme does not intend to short sell the securities and will not engage in Securities lending.

➤ **Risk associated with Investing in money market instruments**

- a. **Interest Rate risk:** This risk is associated with movements in interest rate, which depend on various factors such as government borrowing, inflation, economic performance etc. The values of investments will appreciate/depreciate if the interest rates fall/rise.
- b. **Credit risk:** This risk arises due to any uncertainty in counterparty's ability or willingness to meet its contractual obligations. This risk pertains to the risk of default of payment of principal and interest.
- c. **Liquidity risk:** The liquidity of a security may change depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium linked to the price of the security. At the time of selling the security, the security can become illiquid leading to loss in the value of the portfolio.

➤ **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).

However, it may be noted that a member shall have the right to submit resignation from the membership of the Security segment if it has taken a loss through replenishment of its contribution to the default fund for the segments and a loss threshold as notified have been reached. The maximum contribution of a member towards replenishment of its contribution to the default fund in the 7 days (30 days in case of securities segment) period immediately after the afore-mentioned loss threshold having been reached shall not exceed 5 times of

its contribution to the Default Fund based on the last re-computation of the Default Fund or specified amount, whichever is lower.

Further, it may be noted that, CCIL periodically prescribes a list of securities eligible for contributions as collateral by members. Presently, all Central Government securities and Treasury bills are accepted as collateral by CCIL. The risk factors may undergo change in case the CCIL notifies securities other than Government of India securities as eligible for contribution as collateral.

The underlying schemes having exposure to the fixed income securities, derivatives, securitised debt and other assets and will be subject to the following risks and in turn the Scheme's/ Plans' performance will be affected accordingly.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN UNDERLYING SCHEMES (AS APPLICABLE):

➤ Risk factors pertaining to investment in Fixed Income Securities

- **Market Risk/Interest Rate Risk:** The Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Scheme(s), to the extent invested in fixed income securities, will be affected by changes in the general level of interest rates. The NAV of the Scheme(s) is expected to increase from a fall in interest rates while it would be adversely affected by an increase in the level of interest rates. The movements in interest rate, which depend on various factors such as government borrowing, inflation, economic performance etc.
- **Liquidity Risk:** The liquidity of a security may change depending on market conditions leading to changes in the liquidity premium linked to the price of the security. At the time of selling the security, the security can become illiquid leading to loss in the value of the portfolio.
- **Credit Risk:** Investments in fixed income securities are subject to the risk of an issuer's inability to meet interest and principal payments on its obligations and market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer.
- **Price Risk:** Government securities where a fixed return is offered run price-risk like any other fixed income security. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of fixed income securities fall and when interest rates drop, the 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. The new level of interest rate is determined by the rates at which government raises new money and/or the price levels at which the market is already dealing in existing securities. The price-risk is not unique to Government Securities. It exists for all fixed income securities. However, Government Securities are unique in the sense that their credit risk generally remains zero. Therefore, their prices are influenced only by movement in interest rates in the financial system.
- **Reinvestment Risk:** This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme 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 Schemes to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Schemes to miss certain investment opportunities. By the same rationale, the inability to sell securities held in the Schemes' 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 Schemes' 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.

- **Risks associated with investment in unlisted securities:** Except for any security of an associate or group company, the scheme can invest in securities which are not listed on a stock exchange ("unlisted Securities") which in general are subject to greater price fluctuations, less liquidity and greater risk than those which are traded in the open market. Unlisted securities may lack a liquid secondary market and there can be no assurance that the Scheme will realise their investments in unlisted securities at a fair value.
- Different types of fixed income securities in which the Scheme(s) would invest as given in the Scheme Information Document carry different levels and types of risk. Accordingly, the Scheme(s) risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investment pattern. e.g. corporate bonds carry a higher level of risk than Government securities.
- The AMC may, considering the overall level of risk of the portfolio, invest in lower rated / unrated securities offering higher yields as well as zero coupon securities that offer attractive yields. This may increase the absolute level of risk of the portfolio.
- As zero coupon securities does not provide periodic interest payments to the holder of the security, these securities are more sensitive to changes in interest rates. Therefore, the interest rate risk of zero coupon securities is higher. The AMC may choose to invest in zero coupon securities that offer attractive yields. This may increase the risk of the portfolio.
- The Scheme(s) 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 Investing in Derivatives**

1. The Schemes may use various derivative products as permitted by the Regulations. Use of derivatives requires an understanding of not only the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. Other risks include the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.
2. The Fund may use derivatives instruments like Stock Index Futures, Interest Rate Swaps, Forward Rate Agreements or other derivative instruments for the purpose of hedging and portfolio balancing, as permitted under the Regulations and guidelines. Usage of derivatives will expose the Schemes to certain risks inherent to such derivatives.
3. Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies.
4. Thus, derivatives are highly leveraged instruments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have a large impact on their value. Also, the market for derivative instruments is nascent in India.
5. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.

6. The specific risk factors arising out of a derivative strategy used by the Fund Manager may be as below:

- Lack of opportunity available in the market.
- The risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.
- Execution Risk: The prices which are seen on the screen need not be the same at which execution will take place
- Basis Risk: This risk arises when the derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying asset does not match the movement of the underlying asset being hedged
- Exchanges could raise the initial margin, variation margin or other forms of margin on derivative contracts, impose one sided margins or insist that margins be placed in cash. All of these might force positions to be unwound at a loss, and might materially impact returns.

RISK FACTORS WITH RESPECT TO IMPERFECT HEDGING USING INTEREST RATE FUTURES

An Interest Rate Futures is an agreement to buy or sell a debt instrument at a specified future date at a price that is fixed today. Interest Rate Futures are Exchange traded. These future contracts are cash settled.

1. Perfect Hedging means hedging the underlying using IRF contract of same underlying.
2. Imperfect hedging means the underlying being hedged and the IRF contract has correlation of closing prices of more than 90%.

In case of imperfect hedging, the portfolio can be a mix of:

- 1) Corporate Bonds and Government securities or
- 2) Only Corporate debt securities or
- 3) Only government securities with different maturities

Risk associated with imperfect hedging includes:

Basis Risk: The risk arises when the price movements in derivative instrument used to hedge the underlying assets does not match the price movements of the underlying assets being hedged. Such difference may potentially amplify the gains or losses, thus adding risk to the position.

Price Risk: The risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.

Risk of mismatch between the instruments: The risk arises if there is a mismatch between the prices movements in derivative instrument used to hedge, compared to the price movement of the underlying assets being hedged. For example when IRF which has government security as underlying is used, to hedge a portfolio that contains corporate debt securities.

Correlation weakening and consequent risk of regulatory breach: SEBI Regulation mandates minimum correlation criterion of 0.9 (calculated on a 90 day basis) between the portfolio being hedged and the derivative instrument used for hedging. In cases where the correlation falls below 0.9, a rebalancing period of 5 working days has been permitted. Inability to satisfy this requirement to restore the correlation level to the stipulated level, within the stipulated period, due to difficulties in rebalancing would lead to a lapse of the exemption in gross exposure computation. The entire derivative exposure would then need to be included in gross exposure, which may result in gross exposure in excess of 100% of net asset value.

➤ Risk associated with Investing in securitised debt

A securitization transaction involves sale of receivables by the originator (a bank, non-Scheme Information Document
ICICI Prudential Debt Management Fund (FOF)

banking finance company, housing finance company, microfinance companies or a manufacturing/service company) to a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), typically set up in the form of a trust. Investors are issued rated Pass Through Certificates (PTCs), the proceeds of which are paid as consideration to the originator. In this manner, the originator, by selling his loan receivables to an SPV, receives consideration from investors much before the maturity of the underlying loans. Investors are paid from the collections of the underlying loans from borrowers. Typically, the transaction is provided with a limited amount of credit enhancement (as stipulated by the rating agency for a target rating), which provides protection to investors against defaults by the underlying borrowers. Generally available asset classes for securitization 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
- Microfinance receivables

In pursuance to SEBI communication dated: August 25, 2010, given below are the requisite details relating to investments in Securitized debt..

- Risk profile of securitized debt vis-à-vis risk appetite of the scheme:

Securitized debt instruments are relatively illiquid in the secondary market and hence they are generally held to maturity. Investment in these instruments will help the fund in aiming at reasonable returns. These returns come with a certain degree of risks which are covered separately in the SID.

In terms of specific risks attached to securitization, each asset class would have different underlying risks, however, residential mortgages are supposed to be having lower default rates as an asset class. 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, which helps in making their overall risks comparable to other AAA/AA rated asset classes.

The underlying schemes may invest in securitized debt assets. These assets may be in the nature of Asset Backed securities (ABS) and Mortgage Backed securities (MBS) with underlying pool of assets and receivables like housing loans, auto loans and single corporate loan originators.

While entering into any securitization transaction, the risk may be assessed based on the information generated from the following sources:

- (1) Rating provided by the rating agency
- (2) Assessment by the AMC

(1) Assessment by a Rating Agency

In its endeavor to assess the fundamental uncertainties in any securitization transaction, a credit rating agency normally takes into consideration following factors:

Credit Risk:

Credit risk forms a vital element in the analysis of securitization transaction. Adequate credit enhancements to cover defaults, even under stress scenarios, mitigate this risk. This is done by evaluating following risks:

- Asset risk
- Originator risk
- Portfolio risk
- Pool risks

The quality of the pool is a crucial element in assessing credit risk. In the Indian context, generally, pools are 'cherry-picked' using positive selection criteria. To protect the investor from adverse selection of pool contracts, the rating agencies normally take into consideration pool characteristics such as pool seasoning (seasoning represents the number of installments paid by borrower till date: higher seasoning represents better quality), over dues at the time of selection and Loan to Value (LTV). To assess its risk profile vis-à-vis the overall portfolio, the pool is analyzed with regard to geographical location, borrower profile, LTV, and tenure.

Counterparty Risk:

There are several counterparties in a securitization transaction, and their performance is crucial. Unlike in the case of credit risks, where the risks emanate from a diversified pool of retail assets, counterparty risks result in either performance or non-performance. The rating agencies generally mitigate such risks through the usage of stringent counterparty selection and replacement criteria to reduce the risk of failure. The risks assessed under this category include:

- Servicer risk
- Commingling risk
- Miscellaneous other counterparty risks

Legal Risks:

The rating agency normally conducts a detailed study of the legal documents to ensure that the investors' interest is not compromised and relevant protection and safeguards are built into the transaction.

Market Risks:

Market risks represent risks not directly related to the transaction, but other market related factors, stated below, which could have an impact on transaction performance, or the value of the investments to the investors.

- Macro-economic risks
- Prepayment risks
- Interest rate risks

Other Risks associated with investment in securitized debt and mitigation measures

Limited Liquidity and Price Risk:

There is no assurance that a deep secondary market will develop for the Certificates. This could limit the ability of the investor to resell them.

Securitized debt instruments are relatively illiquid in the secondary market and hence they are generally held to maturity.

Limited Recourse, Delinquency and Credit Risk:

The Credit Enhancement stipulated represents a limited loss cover to the Investors. These Certificates represent an undivided beneficial interest in the underlying receivables and do not represent an obligation of either the Issuer or the Seller or the originator, or the parent 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 to the Certificate Holders may get affected if the amount available in the Credit

Enhancement facility is not enough to cover the shortfall. On persistent default of an Obligor to repay his obligation, the Servicer may repossess and sell the Asset. However many factors may affect, delay or prevent the repossession of such Asset or the length of time required to realise 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: Weighted Tenor / Yield

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 may generally be 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 may be 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 may normally be 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 may be normally obtained to the effect that the Investor's 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:

With respect to the Certificates, the Servicer will 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 originator. If originator in its capacity as Servicer fails to remit such funds due to Investors, the Investors may be exposed to a potential loss.

(2) Assessment by the AMC

Mapping of structures based on underlying assets and perceived risk profile

The underlying scheme may invest in securitized debt originated by Banks, NBFCs and other issuers of investment grade credit quality and established track record. The AMC may evaluate following factors, while investing in securitized debt:

Originator:

Acceptance Evaluation Parameters (For Pool Loan and Single Loan Securitization Transactions)

Track record:

The AMC may check for adequate past track record of the Originator before selection of the pool including the number of issuances in past, track record of issuances, experience of issuance team, etc.

Willingness to pay:

As the securitized structure has underlying collateral structure, depending on the asset class, historical NPA trend and other pool / loan characteristics, a credit enhancement in the form of cash collateral, such as fixed deposit, bank, guarantee etc. may be obtained, as a risk mitigation measure.

Ability to pay:

Management analysis may be used for identifying company specific financial risks. One of the factors for assessment may be the quality of management based on its past track record and feedback from market participants. In order to assess financial risk a broad assessment of the issuer's financial statements may be undertaken to review its ability to undergo stress on cash flows and asset quality. Business risk assessment, wherein following factors may be considered:

- Outlook for the economy (domestic and global)
- Outlook for the industry
- Company specific factors

In addition a detailed review and assessment of rating rationale may be done including interactions with the company as well as agency

Evaluation Parameters (For Pool Loan and Single Loan Securitization Transactions)

The AMC may avoid investing in securitization transaction (without specific risk mitigant strategies / additional cash/security collaterals/ guarantees) if there are concerns on the following issues regarding the originator / underlying issuer:

- High default track record/ frequent alteration of redemption conditions / covenants
- High leverage ratios – both on a standalone basis as well on a consolidated level/ group level
- Higher proportion of reschedulement of underlying assets of the pool or loan, as the case may be
- Higher proportion of overdue assets of the pool or the underlying loan, as the case may be
- Poor reputation in market
- Insufficient track record of servicing of the pool or the loan, as the case may be.

Advantages of Investments in Single Loan Securitized Debt

- Wider Coverage: A Single Loan Securitized Debt market offers a more diverse range of issues / exposures as the Banks / NBFCs lend to larger base of borrowers.

- **Credit Assessment:** Better credit assessment of the underlying exposure as the Banks / NBFCs ideally co-invest in the same structure or take some other exposure on the same borrower in some other form.
- **Better Structuring :** Single Loan Securitized Debt investments facilitates better structuring than investments in plain vanilla debt instruments as it is governed by Securitization guidelines issued by RBI.
- **Better Legal documentation:** Single Loan Securitized Debt structures involve better legal documentation than Non-Convertible Debenture (NCD) investments.
- **End use of funds:** Securitized debt has better standards of disclosures as well as limitation on end use of funds as compared to NCD investments wherein the end use is general corporate purpose.
- **Yield enhancer:** Single Loan Securitized Debt investments give higher returns as compared to NCD investments in same corporate exposure.
- **Regulator supervision:** Macro level supervision from RBI in Securitization Investments as compared to NCD investments.
- **Tighter covenants:** Single Loan Securitized Debt structures involve tighter financial covenants than NCD investments.

Disadvantages of Investments in Single Loan Securitized Debt

- **Liquidity risk:** Investments in Single Loan Securitized Debts have relatively less liquidity as compared to investments in NCDs.
- **Co-mingling risk:** Servicers in a securitization transaction normally deposit all payments received from the obligors into a collection account. However, there could be a time gap between collection by a servicer and depositing the same into the collection account. In this interim period, collections from the loan agreements by the servicer may not be segregated from other funds of the servicer. If the servicer fails to remit such funds due to investors, investors in the Scheme may be exposed to a potential loss.

➤ Risks associated with schemes investing in Floating Rate papers

Risks of investing in floating rate debt instruments or fixed rate debt instruments swapped for floating rate return:

Interest rate movement (Basis Risk):

As the Schemes will invest in floating rate instruments these instruments' coupon will be reset periodically in line with the benchmark index movement. Normally, the interest rate risk of a floating rate instrument compared to a fixed rate instrument is limited. The changes in the prevailing rates of interest will likely affect the value of the Scheme's holdings until the next reset date and thus the value of the Scheme's Units. Increased rates of interest, which frequently accompany inflation and/ or a growing economy, are likely to have a negative effect on the value of the Units. The value of securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with changes in prevailing interest rates. The Scheme could be exposed to the interest rate risk (i) to the extent of time gap in resetting of the benchmark rates, and (ii) to the extent the benchmark index fails to capture the interest rate movement..

Spread Movement (Spread Risk):

Though the basis (i.e. benchmark) gets readjusted on a regular basis, the spread (i.e. mark-up) over benchmark remains constant. This can result in some volatility to the holding period return of floating rate instruments.

Settlement Risk (Counter-party Risk):

The floating rate assets may also be created by swapping a fixed return to a floating rate return. In such a swap, there may be an additional risk of counter-party who will pay floating rate return and receive fixed rate return.

Liquidity Risk:

Due to the evolving nature of the floating rate market, there may be an increased degree of liquidity risk in the portfolio from time to time.

➤ Risk Factors associated with investments in Gilt Securities

Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of fixed income securities fall and when interest rates drop, the prices increase. The extent of fall or rise in prices is a function of the existing coupon, days to maturity and the increase or decrease in interest rates. Price-risk is not unique to government securities but is true for all fixed income securities. The default risk however, in respect of Government securities is zero. Therefore, their prices are influenced only by movement in interest rates in the financial system. On the other hand, in the case of corporate or institutional fixed income securities, such as bonds or debentures, prices are influenced by credit standing of the issuer as well as the general level of interest rates.

Even though the Government securities market is more liquid compared to 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.

➤ Risks associated with Repo Transactions in Corporate Debt

Lending transactions:

The scheme may be exposed to counter party risk in case of repo lending transactions in the event of the counterparty failing to honour the repurchase agreement. However in repo lending transactions, the collateral may be sold and a loss is realized only if the sale price is less than the repo amount. The risk may be further mitigated through over-collateralization (the value of the collateral being more than the repo amount). Further, the liquidation of underlying securities in case of counterparty default would depend on liquidity of the securities and market conditions at that time. It is endeavoured to mitigate the risk by following an appropriate counterparty selection process, which include their credit profile evaluation and over-collateralization to cushion the impact of market risk on sale of underlying security.

Borrowing transactions:

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). This risk is normally mitigated by better cash flow planning to take care of such repayments. Further, there is also a Credit Risk that the Counterparty may fail to return the security or Interest received on due date. It is endeavoured to mitigate the risk by following an appropriate counterparty selection process, which include their credit profile evaluation.

➤ Risk Factors 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, Real Estate and Infrastructure sectors, settlement periods and transfer procedures. The scheme will undertake active portfolio management as per the investment objective to reduce the market risk.

Liquidity Risk:

As the liquidity of the investments made by the Scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk. The fund will try to maintain a proper asset-liability match to ensure redemption payments are made on time and not affected by illiquidity of the underlying units.

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. However, the reinvestment risk will be limited as the proceeds are expected to be a small portion of the portfolio value.

Interest Rate Risk: Securities / Instruments of REITs and InvITs run interest rate risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of units fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase. 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.

- **Risk management strategies**

The underlying schemes having exposure to the fixed income securities will be subject to the following risks and in turn the Scheme's/ Plans' performance will be affected accordingly.

<u>Risks associated with Debt investment</u>	
<u>Market Risk/ Interest Rate Risk</u> As with all debt securities, changes in interest rates may affect the Scheme's Net Asset Value as the prices of 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 do short-term securities. Indian debt markets can be volatile leading to the possibility of price movements up or down in fixed income securities and thereby to possible movements in the NAV.	The underlying scheme will undertake active portfolio management as per the investment objective to reduce the market risk. In a rising interest rates scenario the underlying scheme may increase its investment in money market securities whereas if the interest rates are expected to fall the allocation to debt securities with longer maturity may be increased thereby mitigating risk to that extent.
<u>Liquidity or Marketability Risk</u> This refers to the ease with which a security can be sold at or near to its valuation yield-to-maturity (YTM).	The underlying scheme may invest in government securities, corporate bonds and money market instruments. While the liquidity risk for government securities, money market instruments and short

	maturity corporate bonds may be low, it may be high in case of medium to long maturity corporate bonds.
<u>Credit Risk</u> Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security).	Management analysis will be used for identifying company specific risks. Management's past track record will also be studied. In order to assess financial risk a detailed assessment of the issuer's financial statements will be undertaken.
<u>Reinvestment Risk</u> This risk refers to the interest rate levels at which cash flows received from the securities in the Schemes are reinvested. The risk is that the rate at which interim cash flows can be reinvested may be lower than that originally assumed.	Reinvestment risks will be limited to the extent of coupons received on debt instruments, which may be a very small portion of the underlying scheme(s).
<u>Currency Risk</u> The Scheme will invest in foreign securities as permitted by the concerned regulatory authorities in India. Since the assets will be invested in securities denominated in foreign currency, the INR equivalent of the net assets, distributions and income may be adversely affected by changes / fluctuations in the value of the foreign currencies relative to the INR.	The underlying scheme subject to applicable regulations, shall have the option to enter into forward contracts for the purposes of hedging against the foreign exchange fluctuations. The underlying scheme may employ various measures (as permitted by SEBI/RBI) including but not restricted to currency hedging (such as currency options and forward currency exchange contracts, currency futures, written call options and purchased put options on currencies and currency swaps), to manage foreign exchange movements arising out of investment in foreign securities. All currency derivatives trade, if any will be done only through the stock exchange platform.
<u>Derivatives Risk</u> As and when the Scheme trades in the derivatives market there are risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives since derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with stocks and bonds. There is the possibility that a loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counter party") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices.	The underlying scheme may invest in derivative for the purpose of hedging, portfolio balancing and other purposes as may be permitted under the Regulations. Interest Rate Swaps will be done with approved counter parties under pre-approved ISDA agreements. Interest rate swaps and other derivative instruments will be used as per local (RBI and SEBI) regulatory guidelines.

Note: The information contained herein is based on current market conditions and may change from time to time based on changes in such conditions, regulatory changes and other relevant factors. Accordingly, our investment strategy, risk mitigation measures and other information contained herein may change in response to the same.

II. Information about the scheme

A. Where will the scheme invest?

The corpus of the Scheme will be invested in the schemes of domestic or offshore Mutual Funds that invest in debt and money market instruments depending on the asset allocation pattern and Investment Objective of the Scheme. As per the SEBI guidelines, a Fund of funds scheme shall not invest its assets other than in schemes of mutual funds, except to the extent of funds required for meeting the liquidity requirements for the purpose of repurchases or redemptions. Subject to the Regulations, the corpus of the Scheme can be invested in any (but not exclusively) of the following securities:

- 4) Units of various schemes of onshore or offshore Mutual Fund(s).
- 5) Obligations/ Term Deposits of banks (both public and private sector) and development financial institutions.
- 6) Money market instruments permitted by SEBI/RBI

The units of the schemes of the Mutual Funds in which the Scheme propose to make investments in could be listed or unlisted, open/closed ended. The units may be acquired through subscription to the units during the New Fund Offer of the schemes or by subscriptions on on-going basis in case of open-ended schemes.

POSITION OF DEBT MARKET IN INDIA

There are three main segments in the debt markets in India, viz., Government Securities, Public Sector Units (PSU) bonds, and corporate securities. A bulk of the debt market consists of Government Securities. Other instruments available currently include Corporate Debentures, Bonds issued by Financial Institutions, Commercial Paper, Certificates of Deposits and Securitised Debt. Securities in the Debt market typically vary based on their tenure and rating. Government Securities have tenures from one year to thirty years whereas the maturity period of the Corporate Debt now goes up to sixty years and more (perpetual). Perpetual bonds are now issued by banks as well. Securities may be both listed and unlisted and there is increasing trend of securities of maturities of over one year being listed by issuers.

The yields and liquidity on various securities as on May 31, 2024 are as under:

Issuer	Instrument	Maturity	Yields (%)	Liquidity
GOI	Treasury Bill	91 Days	6.87%	High
GOI	Treasury Bill	364 Days	7.02%	High
GOI	Short Dated	1-3 Years	7.01% - 7.03%	High
GOI	Medium Dated	3-5 Years	7.05% - 7.05%	High
GOI	Long Dated	5-10 Years	7.05% - 6.99%	High
Corporates	Taxable Bonds (AAA)	1-3 Years	7.65% - 7.71%	Medium
Corporates	Taxable Bonds (AAA)	3-5 Years	7.71% - 7.55%	Low to Medium
Corporates	CDs (A1+)	3 months	7.13%	Medium to High
Corporates	CPs (A1+)	3 months	7.70%	Medium to High

B. What are the investment restrictions?

Pursuant to the Regulations and amendments thereto, the following investment restrictions are presently applicable to the Scheme:

- (1) Transfer of investments from one scheme to another scheme in the same 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.

Further, the inter Scheme transfer of investments shall be in accordance with the provisions contained in clause Inter-Scheme transfer of investments, contained in Statement of Additional Information. The AMC shall comply with the guidelines as stated in paragraph 12.30 of the Master Circular.

- (2) The Fund shall get the securities purchased transferred in the name of the Fund on account of the concerned scheme, wherever investments are intended to be of a long-term nature.
- (3) The Fund may buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relative securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities and will not make any short sales or engage in carry forward transaction or badla finance.

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

(4) No loans for any purpose can be advanced by the Scheme.

(5) No mutual fund scheme shall make any investments 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;
- c) the listed securities of group companies of the Sponsor which is in excess of 25% of the net assets of the scheme of the Mutual Fund.
- d) Fund of Funds Schemes

(6) 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 or IDCW to the Unitholders. Such borrowings shall not exceed more than 20% of the net assets of the individual scheme and the duration of the borrowing shall not exceed a period of 6 months.

(7) Pending deployment of funds of the Schemes in terms of the investment objective of the Schemes, the Mutual Fund may invest them in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks in accordance with paragraph 12.16 of the Master Circular. The following guidelines shall be followed for parking of funds in short term deposits of Scheduled commercial Banks pending deployment:

- a. *"Short Term" for such parking of funds by mutual funds shall be treated as a period not exceeding 91 days.*
- b. Such short term deposits shall be held in the name of the concerned Scheme.
- c. No mutual fund Scheme shall park more than 15% of the net assets in Short term deposit(s) of all the scheduled commercial banks put together. However, it may be raised to 20% with prior approval of the trustees. Also, 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.
- d. No mutual fund Scheme shall park more than 10% of the net assets in short term deposit(s), with any one scheduled commercial bank including its subsidiaries.
- e. Trustees/Asset Management Companies (AMCs) shall ensure that no funds of a scheme are parked in short term deposit (STD) of a bank which has invested in that scheme. Trustees/AMCs shall also ensure that the bank in which a scheme has STD does not invest in the said scheme until the scheme has STD with such bank.

The above conditions are not applicable to term deposits placed as margins for trading in cash and derivative market.

- f. Asset Management Company (AMC) shall not be permitted to charge any investment management and advisory fees for parking of funds in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks.

(8) The Mutual Fund having an aggregate of securities which are worth Rs.10 crores or more, as on the latest balance sheet date, shall subject to such instructions as may be issued from time to time by the Board, settle their transactions entered on or after January 15, 1998 only through dematerialised securities. Further, all transactions in government securities shall be in dematerialised form.

(9) A fund of funds scheme shall not invest its assets other than in schemes of mutual funds, except to the extent of funds required for meeting the liquidity requirements for the purpose of repurchases or redemptions, as disclosed in the Scheme Information Document.

(10) The Scheme will comply with any other Regulation applicable to the investments of mutual funds from time to time.

The Trustee may alter the above restrictions from time to time to the extent that changes in the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 may allow or as deemed fit in the general interest of the Unitholders.

C. Fundamental Attributes

Fundamental Attributes of the Scheme (In terms of Regulation 18 (15A) subject to compliance with sub-regulation (26) of regulation 25 of the SEBI (MF) Regulations)

(i) Type of a Scheme

For details on type of Scheme, please refer **“Type of the Scheme”**.

(ii) Investment Objective

- Main Objective - Please refer **“What are the investment objectives of the Scheme?”**
- Investment pattern – The tentative portfolio break-up of Equity and Debt and other permitted securities and such other securities as may be permitted by the SEBI from time to time with minimum and maximum asset allocation, while retaining the option to alter the asset allocation for a short term period on defensive considerations. Please refer **“How will the Scheme allocate its assets?”** for more details.

(iii) Terms of Issue

1) Liquidity

On an on-going basis, an investor can purchase and redeem Units on every Business Day at NAV based prices, subject to the applicable load structure.

• Listing

Being an open-ended fund, the Units of the Scheme will not be listed on any stock exchange, at present. The Trustee may, at its sole discretion, cause the Units under the Scheme to be listed on one or more Stock Exchanges. Notification of the same will be made through Customer Service Centres of the AMC and as may be required by the respective Stock Exchanges.

• Redemption of Units

For details on redemption of units, please refer SECTION V: UNITS AND OFFER “Redemption of Units” in Ongoing Offer details.

• Redemption Price

The redemption price will be at Applicable NAV based prices, subject to applicable exit load provisions.

2) **Aggregate fees and expenses charged to the Scheme:** The provisions in respect of fees and expenses as indicated in this Scheme Information Document.

3) **Any safety net or guarantee provided:** The present Scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

Changes in Fundamental Attributes

In accordance with Regulation 18(15A) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, the trustees shall ensure that no change in the fundamental attributes of any scheme and Plan(s)/Option(s) under the scheme, the fees and expenses payable or any other change which would modify the scheme and affect the interest of the unit holders is carried out by

the asset management company, unless it complies with sub-regulation (26) of regulation 25 of SEBI (MF) Regulations as mentioned below:

- An application has been made with SEBI and views/comments of SEBI are sought on the proposal for fundamental attribute changes;
- An addendum to the existing SID shall be issued and displayed on AMC website immediately;
- SID shall be revised and updated immediately after completion of duration of the exit option (not less than 30 days from the notice date).;
- A public notice shall be given in respect of such changes in one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation as well as in a newspaper published in the language of region where the Head Office of the Mutual Fund is situated, and
- The Unitholders are given an option for a period of atleast 30 calendar days to exit at the prevailing Net Asset Value without any exit load.

D. Other Scheme Specific Disclosures:

Listing and transfer of units	Not Applicable
Dematerialization of units	The asset management company shall issue units in dematerialized form to a unit holder in a scheme within two working days of the receipt of request from the unit holder subject to receipt of complete documents and details from the investor. Unit holders can convert their existing physical units (represented by statement of account) into dematerialized form, for further details, please refer to SAI.
Policy for declaration of Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal (IDCW Policy)	(i) Growth Option The Scheme will not declare any IDCW under this option. The income earned by the Scheme will remain reinvested in the Scheme and will be reflected in the Net Asset Value. This option is suitable for investors who are not looking for regular income but who have invested with the intention of capital appreciation. (ii) IDCW Option This option is suitable for investors seeking income through IDCW declared by the Scheme. The Trustee may approve the distribution of IDCW by AMC out of the net surplus under this Option. The remaining net surplus after considering the IDCW and tax, if any, payable there on will be ploughed back in the Scheme and be reflected in the NAV. (iii) IDCW Payout: As per the SEBI (MF) Regulations, the Mutual Fund shall despatch to the Unit Holders, IDCW warrants within 7 working days from the

	record date. IDCW will be payable to those Unit Holders whose names appear in the Register of Unit Holders on the date (Record Date). IDCW will be paid by cheque, net of taxes as may be applicable. Unit Holders will also have the option of direct payment of IDCW to the bank account. The cheques will be drawn in the name of the sole/first holder and will be posted to the Registered address of the sole/first holder as indicated in the original application form. To safeguard the interest of Unit Holders from loss or theft of IDCW cheques, investors should provide the name of their bank, branch and account number in the application form. IDCW cheques will be sent to the Unit Holder after incorporating such information. The minimum amount for IDCW payout shall be Rs.100, else IDCW would be mandatorily reinvested (iv) IDCW Reinvestment: The investors opting for IDCW Option may choose to reinvest the IDCW to be received by them in additional Units of the Scheme. Under this provision, the IDCW due and payable to the Unitholders will be compulsorily and without any further act by the Unitholders reinvested in the Scheme (under the IDCW Option, at the first ex- IDCW NAV). The IDCW so reinvested shall be constructive payment of IDCW to the Unitholders and constructive receipt of the same amount from each Unitholder for reinvestment in Units. On reinvestment of IDCW, the number of Units to the credit of Unitholder will increase to the extent of the IDCW reinvested IDCW by the NAV applicable on the day of reinvestment, as explained above. (V) IDCW Transfer IDCW Transfer facility will be available under the scheme. The designated schemes (source and target schemes) for this facility are as given below: Source schemes - all schemes where IDCW option is available [except (i) Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) and (ii) separate plans under ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund for deployment of unclaimed amounts viz ICICI Prudential
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	Overnight Fund - Unclaimed Redemption, ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund - Unclaimed IDCW, ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund - Unclaimed Redemption Investor Education and ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund - Unclaimed IDCW Investor Education] Target schemes- all open ended schemes where subscription is allowed [except (i) Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) and (ii) separate plans under ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund for deployment of unclaimed amounts viz ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund - Unclaimed Redemption, ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund - Unclaimed IDCW, ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund - Unclaimed Redemption Investor Education and ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund - Unclaimed IDCW Investor Education] Note: Investors are requested to note that any change in IDCW sub-option, due to additional investment or on the basis of a request received from the investor, will be applicable to all existing units in the IDCW option of the Scheme under the respective folio. The Trustee reserves the right to declare IDCW under the IDCW option of the Scheme depending on the net distributable surplus available under the Scheme. It should, however, be noted that actual distribution of IDCW and the frequency of distribution will depend, inter-alia, on the availability of distributable surplus and will be entirely at the discretion of the Trustee. The IDCW will be distributed in accordance with applicable SEBI Regulations and SEBI Circular no. SEBI/ IMD/ Cir No. 1/ 64057/06 dated April 4, 2006 on the procedure for IDCW Distribution. Equalisation Reserve: When units are sold, and sale price (NAV) is higher than face value of the unit, a portion of sale price that represents realized gains is credited to an Equalization Reserve Account and which can be used to pay IDCW. IDCW can be distributed out of investors capital (Equalization Reserve), which is part of sale price that represents realized gains.
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Allotment (Detailed procedure)	The AMC shall allot the units to the applicant whose valid application has been accepted and also send confirmation specifying the number of units allotted to the applicant by way of email and/or SMS's to the applicant's registered email address and/or registered mobile number not later than 5 business days from the date of receipt of the request from the unitholders Further, the asset management company shall issue units in dematerialized form to a unit holder in a scheme within two business days of the receipt of request from the unit holder.
Refund	Not Applicable for ongoing schemes.
Who can Invest? (This is an indicative list and investors shall consult their financial advisor to ascertain whether the scheme is suitable to their risk profile.)	The following persons are eligible and may apply for subscription to the Units of the Scheme (subject, wherever relevant, to purchase of units of Mutual Funds being permitted under respective constitutions and relevant statutory regulations): • Resident adult individual either singly or jointly (not exceeding four) • Minor through parent/lawful guardian • Companies, Bodies Corporate, Public Sector Undertakings, association of persons or bodies of individuals and societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (so long as the purchase of units is permitted under the respective constitutions) • Religious and Charitable Trusts (eligible to invest in certain securities) under the provisions of 11(5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 read with Rule 17C of Income-Tax Rules, 1962 subject to the provisions of the respective constitutions under which they are established permits to invest • Any other trust, including private trusts as may be permitted by their respective Regulator • Non-Government Organizations as may be permitted by their respective Regulator. • Partnership Firms • Karta of Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) • Banks & Financial Institutions • Non-resident Indians/Persons of Indian origin residing abroad (NRIs) on full repatriation basis or on non-repatriation basis • Army, Air Force, Navy and other para-

	military funds • Scientific and Industrial Research Organizations • Mutual fund Schemes • Alternate Investment Funds, Portfolio Management Services etc • Authorized Government entities as may be approved by State Governments or Central Government • EPFOs • Other individuals/institutions/body corporate etc. or any other permitted category of investors Investors are requested to ensure compliance with the regulatory guidelines applicable to them, while making such investments. Every investor, depending on any of the above category under which he/she/ it falls, is required to provide the relevant documents along with the application form as may be prescribed by AMC.
Who cannot invest?	The following persons are not eligible to invest in the Scheme : • A person who falls within the definition of the term “U.S. Person” under ‘Regulation S’ promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933 of the United States, as amended, and corporations or other entities organised under the laws of the U.S. are not eligible to invest in the schemes and apply for subscription to the units of the schemes, except for lump sum subscription, systematic transactions and switch transactions requests received from Non-resident Indians/Persons of Indian origin who at the time of such investment, are present in India and submit a physical transaction request along with such documents as may be prescribed by ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited (the AMC)/ICICI Prudential Trust Limited (the Trustee) from time to time. The AMC shall accept such investments subject to the applicable laws and such other terms and conditions as may be notified by the AMC/the Trustee. The investor shall be responsible for complying with all the applicable laws for such investments. The AMC reserves the right to put the

	transaction requests on hold/reject the transaction request/reverse allotted units, as the case may be, as and when identified by the AMC, which are not in compliance with the terms and conditions notified in this regard. • A person who is resident of Canada • Such other individuals/institutions/body corporate etc., as may be decided by the AMC from time to time.
How to Apply and other details	Please refer to the SAI for detailed process (physical and online) with respect to additional/ongoing purchase, Investments by NRIs (Non-Resident Indian), FPIs (Foreign Portfolio Investors) and Foreign Investors, Joint Applications etc. Investors can also read further details in the application form available on the AMC website under Downloads -> Forms It is mandatory for applicants to mention their bank account numbers in their applications for purchase or redemption of Units. If the Unit-holder fails to provide the Bank mandate, the request for redemption would be considered as not valid and the Scheme retains the right to withhold the redemption until a proper bank mandate is furnished by the Unit-holder and the provision with respect of penal interest in such cases will not be applicable/ entertained. Kindly refer to below link for list of official points of acceptance, collecting banker details etc. SID related information (icicipruamc.com)
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.	Not applicable
Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose of units being offered.	Subscription: In the interest of the investors and in order to protect the portfolio from market volatility, the Trustees reserve the right to limit or discontinue subscriptions under the Scheme for a specified period of time or till further notice. Redemption: Suspension or restriction of repurchase/redemption facility under any Scheme of the mutual fund shall be made applicable only

	after obtaining the approval from the Boards of Directors of the AMC and the Trustees. After obtaining the approval from the AMC Board and the Trustees, intimation would be sent to SEBI in advance providing details of circumstances and justification for the proposed action shall also be informed.
Cut off timing for subscriptions/ redemptions/ switches This is the time before which your application (complete in all respects) should reach the official points of acceptance.	The below cut-off timings and applicability of NAV shall be applicable in respect of valid applications received at the Official Point(s) of Acceptance on a Business Day: For Purchase of any amount: • In respect of valid applications received upto 3.00 p.m. and where the funds for the entire amount are available for utilization before the cut-off time i.e. 3.00 p.m. - the closing NAV of the day shall be applicable. • In respect of valid applications received after 3.00 p.m. and where the funds for the entire amount are available for utilization on the same day or before the cut-off time of the next business day - the closing NAV of the next Business Day shall be applicable • Irrespective of the time of receipt of application, where the funds for the entire amount are available for utilization before the cut-off time on any subsequent Business Day - the closing NAV of such subsequent Business Day shall be applicable. For Switch-ins of any amount: In case of switch from one scheme to another scheme received before cut-off i.e. upto 3 p.m. having business day for both the schemes, closing NAV of the Business Day shall be applicable for switch-out scheme and for Switch-in scheme, the closing NAV of the Business Day shall be applicable, on which funds are available for utilization in the switch-in scheme (allocation shall be in line with the redemption payout). To clarify, for investments through systematic investment routes such as Systematic Investment Plans (SIP), Systematic Transfer

	Plans (STP), Flex STP, Capital Appreciation STP, IDCW Transfer, Trigger etc. the units will be allotted as per the closing NAV of the day on which the funds are available for utilization by the Target Scheme irrespective of the installment date of the SIP, STP or record date of IDCW etc. - <i>“Switch Out” shall be treated as redemption application and accordingly, closing NAV of the day will be applicable based on the cut-off time for redemption followed for various type of schemes.</i> - <i>“Switch In” shall be treated as purchase application and accordingly for unit allotment, closing NAV of the day will be applicable on which the funds are available for utilization.</i> Redemptions including switch-outs: In respect of valid applications received upto 3.00 pm on a business day by the Mutual Fund, same day's closing NAV shall be applicable. In respect of valid applications received after the cut off time by the Mutual Fund: the closing NAV of the next business day. e.g.: If an investor submits redemption request at 2.00 pm on Monday, the same shall be processed at the closing NAV of Monday. If an investor submits redemption request at 3.30 pm on Monday, the same shall be processed at the closing NAV of Tuesday.
Where can the applications for purchase/redemption switches be submitted?	Please refer the AMC website (Provide website link) at the following link for the list of official points of acceptance, collecting banker details etc. It is mandatory for applicants to mention their bank account numbers in their applications for purchase or redemption of Units. If the Unit-holder fails to provide the Bank mandate, the request for redemption would be considered as not valid and the Scheme retains the right to withhold the redemption until a proper bank mandate is furnished by the Unit-holder and the provision with respect of penal interest in such cases will not be applicable/entertained.

Minimum amount for purchase/redemption/switches for direct subscriptions with the AMC	Minimum Purchase Amount (including switch ins): Rs. 100/- (plus in multiple of Re. 1/-) Minimum additional application amount (including switch ins) – Rs. 100 and any amount thereafter. Minimum Redemption Amount: Any amount
Minimum balance to be maintained and consequences of non-maintenance	Not Applicable
Account Statements	The Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) for each calendar month will be issued on or before fifteenth day of succeeding month to the investors who have provided valid Permanent Account Number (PAN). Further, CAS will be sent via email where any of the folios consolidated has an email id or to the email id of the first unit holder as per KYC records. CAS provides detailing all the transactions across all mutual funds (including transaction charges paid to the distributor) and holding at the end of the month shall be sent to the Unit holders in whose folio(s) transaction(s) have taken place during the month by mail or email on or before 15th of the succeeding month. CAS detailing the holdings across all Schemes of all mutual funds, shall be emailed at the registered email address of the unitholders on half yearly basis, on or before twenty first day of succeeding month, unless a specific request is made to receive the same in physical form. The asset management company shall issue units in dematerialized form to a unit holder in a scheme within two working days of the receipt of request from the unit holder. Detailed provisions pertaining to CAS are also mentioned in SAI.
IDCW	The payment of IDCW to the unitholders shall be made within seven working days from the record date.
Redemption	The redemption or repurchase proceeds shall be dispatched to the unitholders within three working days from the date of redemption or repurchase.

	Further, SEBI has published a list of exceptional circumstances for schemes unable to transfer redemption or repurchase proceeds to investors within the limit specified above for transfer of redemption or repurchase proceeds to the unitholders in such exceptional circumstances. The said list is available on AMFI website.
Bank Mandate	<u>Bank Account Details:</u> As per the directives issued by SEBI, it is mandatory for applicants to mention their bank account numbers in their applications for purchase or redemption of Units. If the Unit-holder fails to provide the Bank mandate, the request for redemption would be considered as not valid and the Scheme retains the right to reject the redemption until a proper bank mandate is furnished by the Unit-holder and the provision with respect of penal interest in such cases will not be applicable. No bank account shall be registered in the investor account or subsequent addition or change in bank request unless a validation is undertaken whereby the investors name, account number/ details are verified <u>Bank Mandate Requirement</u> No bank account shall be registered in the investor account as part of account opening or subsequent addition or change of bank request unless a validation is undertaken through any one of the following modes whereby the investors name, account number /details are verified. In this regard, any one of the following documents needs to be submitted. 1. Original cancelled cheque having the First Holder Name and bank account number printed on the cheque. 2. Original bank statement reflecting the First Holder Name, Bank Account Number and Bank Name as specified in the application. 3. Self-certified cheque copy/bank passbook and verified with the original by AMC/ RTA.

	4. Photocopy of the bank statement duly attested by the bank manager/ authorized personnel with designation, employee number and bank seal. 5. Confirmation by the bank manager with seal, designation and employee number on the bank's letter head confirming the name of investor, account type, bank branch, MICR and IFSC code of the bank branch. The letter should not be older than 3 months. In case the bank account details are not mentioned or found to be incomplete or invalid in a purchase application, then the AMC may consider the account details as appearing in the investment amount cheque and the same shall be updated under the folio as the payout bank account for the payment of redemption/IDCW amount etc. AMC reserves the right to validate the details through PAN based account validation facility provided by NCPI or Penny Drop facility. Where the bank mandate cannot be validated by any of the stated methods, the bank account validation may be done on the basis of the cheque leaf if it is available. If the bank account details cannot be validated, AMC reserves the right to reject the application and in case of redemption, the payout will be issued by way of warrant/cheque. The AMC reserves the right to call for any additional documents as may be required, for processing of such transactions with missing, incomplete/ invalid bank account details. The AMC also reserves the right to reject such applications.
Delay in payment of redemption / repurchase proceeds/ IDCW	The Asset Management Company shall be liable to pay interest to the unitholders at @ 15% per annum as specified vide clause 14.2 of Master Circular for the period of such delay.
Unclaimed Redemption and Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Amount	The treatment of unclaimed redemption & IDCW amount will be as per para 14.3 of the master circular.
Disclosure w.r.t investment by minors	A minor can invest through his/her parent/lawful guardian. Minors can complete their KYC requirements for their folio through guardian.

	Payment for investment by means of Cheque, Demand Draft or any other mode shall be accepted from the bank account of the minor or from a joint account of the minor with the guardian only. For existing folios, the AMCs shall insist upon a Change of Pay-out Bank mandate before redemption is processed. For further details, please refer to SAI
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 an open ended scheme and hence is available for subscription and redemption on an ongoing basis on every business day at NAV based prices. The Units of the Scheme will not be listed on any exchange, for the present.
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.	The purchase price of the Units will be based on the Applicable NAV subject to the applicable stamp duty. Purchase Price = Applicable NAV (for respective plan and option of the Scheme) (Example: An investor invests Rs 20,000/- and the current NAV is Rs. 20/- then the purchase price will be Rs. 20/- and the investor receives $20000/20 = 1000$ units. The Scheme shall not charge any entry load.
Any other disclosure in terms of Consolidated Checklist on Standard Observations	Investment by the AMC: From time to time and subject to the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, the sponsors, the mutual funds and investment Companies managed by them, their associate companies, subsidiaries of the sponsors and the AMC may invest either directly or indirectly in the Scheme. The funds managed by associates and/ or the AMC may acquire a substantial portion of the Scheme. Accordingly, redemption of units held by such funds, associates and sponsors may have an adverse impact on the units of the Scheme because the timing of such redemption may impact the ability of other unitholders to redeem their units. Further, as per the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, in case the AMC invests in any of the Scheme managed by it, it shall not be entitled to charge any fees on such investments.

	The Scheme may invest in other Scheme managed by the AMC or in the Scheme of any other Mutual Funds, provided it is in conformity to the investment objectives of the Scheme and in terms of the prevailing SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and guidelines. As per the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, no investment management fees will be charged for such investments.
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III. Other Details

A. Details of Benchmark, Investment Objective, Investment Strategy, TER, AUM, Year wise performance, Top 10 Holding/ link to Top10 holding of the underlying fund accessed at the below link: NA

A. Periodic Disclosures

- **Portfolio Disclosures**

- The AMC shall disclose portfolio of the scheme (along with ISIN) as on the last day of the month / half-year within 10 days from the close of each month / half-year respectively on website of:

AMC i.e. www.icicipruamc.com

AMFI i.e. www.amfiindia.com.

- **Annual Report**

The scheme wise annual report shall be hosted on the website of the AMC and on the website of the AMFI soon as may be possible but not later than four months from the date of closure of the relevant accounts year. The AMC shall publish an advertisement every year in 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 website of the AMC www.icicipruamc.com.

The AMC shall display prominently on the AMC's website link of the scheme wise annual report and physical copy of the same shall be made available to the unitholders at the registered / corporate office of the AMC at all times.

- **Half – Yearly Financial Results**

The AMC shall within one month from the close of each half year, that is on 31st March and on 30th September, host a soft copy of its unaudited financial results on their website www.icicipruamc.com. Further, the AMC shall publish an advertisement disclosing the hosting of such financial results on their website, in atleast one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation and in a newspaper having wide circulation published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the mutual fund is situated.

- **Disclosure on Riskometers and Scheme Summary Document (SSD)**

In accordance with paragraph 17.4 of the master circular Risk-o-meter shall be evaluated on a monthly basis and Mutual Funds/AMCs shall disclose the Risk-o-meter along with portfolio disclosure for all their schemes on their respective

website and on AMFI website within 10 days from the close of each month. Any change in risk-o-meter shall be communicated by way of Notice cum Addendum and by way of an e-mail or SMS to unitholders of that particular scheme.

A Scheme Summary Document (SSD) of the Scheme will be made available on the website of the AMC and AMFI. The SSD will be updated in case of any changes.

Transaction charges and stamp duty

➤ Transaction charges:

With effect from March 1, 2024, no transaction charges to be levied on the investment amount from transactions/applications (including SIPs) received through distributors (i.e. for Regular Plans). Accordingly, payment of transaction charges to the distributors has been discontinued from March 1, 2024.

Please refer to SAI for more details.

➤ Stamp Duty:

Pursuant to Notification No. S.O. 1226(E) and G.S.R. 226(E) dated March 30, 2020 issued by Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, read with Part I of Chapter IV of Notification dated February 21, 2019 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 applicable mutual fund transactions, with effect from July 1, 2020. Accordingly, pursuant to levy of stamp duty, the number of units allotted on purchase transactions (including IDCW reinvestment) to the unitholders would be reduced to that extent.

B. Transparency/NAV Disclosure

The NAV will be calculated and disclosed by 10.00 a.m. of the following business day. NAV will be determined on by 10.00 a.m. of the following business day except in special circumstances. NAV of the scheme shall be:

- Prominently disclosed by the AMC under a separate head on the AMC's website (www.icicipruamc.com) by 10.00 a.m. of the following business day,
- On the website of Association of Mutual Funds in India - AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) by 10.00 a.m. of the following business day, and
- Shall be made available at all Customer Service Centres of the AMC.

In case of any delay, the reasons for such delay would be explained to AMFI and SEBI by the next day. If the NAVs are not available before commencement of business hours on the following day due to any reason, the Fund shall issue a press release providing reasons and explaining when the Fund would be able to publish the NAVs.

C. Associate Transactions

Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI).

D. Taxation

For details on taxation please refer to the clause on Taxation in the SAI apart from the following:

As per the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 ("the Act"), as amended by the Finance Act, 2022:

Period	Up to March 31, 2023	April 01, 2023 onwards	Tax rates applicable for Mutual Fund (other than Equity Oriented Fund and Infrastructure Debt Fund)
Particulars	Tax rates applicable for Resident Investors (Refer note 2)	Tax rates applicable for Resident Investors (Refer note 2)	
Tax on IDCW	Taxable as per applicable tax rates	Taxable as per applicable tax rates	Nil
Long Term Capital Gains	20%# with Indexation (held for more than 36 months)	NA	Nil
Short Term Capital Gains	Income tax rate applicable to the unit holders as per their income slabs (held for not more than 36 months)	Income tax rate applicable to the unit holders as per their income slabs (irrespective of the holding period)	Nil

Notes:

- Income of the Mutual Fund is exempt from income tax in accordance with the provisions of Section 10(23D) of the Act.
- Under the terms of the Scheme Information Document, this Scheme is classified as "equity oriented fund".
As per paragraph (a) of the explanation to section 112A, an "Equity oriented fund" has been defined to mean a fund set up under a scheme of a mutual fund specified under paragraph (23D) of section 10 and,—
 - in a case where the fund invests in the units of another fund which is traded on a recognised stock exchange,—

- (A) a minimum of ninety per cent of the total proceeds of such fund is invested in the units of such other fund; and
 - (B) such other fund also invests a minimum of ninety per cent of its total proceeds in the equity shares of domestic companies listed on a recognised stock exchange; and
- in any other case, a minimum of sixty-five per cent of the total proceeds of such fund is invested in the equity shares of domestic companies listed on a recognised stock exchange

Further it is stated that the percentage of equity shareholding or unit held in respect of the fund, as the case may be, shall be computed with reference to the annual average of the monthly averages of the opening and closing figures

1. If the total income of a resident investor (being individual or HUF) [without considering such Long-term capital Gains / short term capital gains] is less than the basic exemption limit, then such Long-term capital gains/short-term capital gains should be first adjusted towards basic exemption limit and only excess should be chargeable to tax.
2. Non-resident investors may be subject to a separate of tax regime / eligible to benefits under Tax Treaties, depending upon the facts of the case. The same has not been captured above.
3. A rebate of up to Rs. 12,500 is available for resident individuals whose total income does not exceed Rs. 500,000.
4. The Finance Act, 2023 provides a rebate of up to Rs 25,000 for resident individuals opting for taxation under section 115BAC of the Act whose total income does not exceed Rs 700,000.

****Aggregate long term capital gains exceeding one lakh rupees in a financial year, arising from the transfer of units of an 'equity oriented fund', equity shares and units of business trust are chargeable to tax at 10 per cent (plus the applicable surcharge, health and education cess).**

#excluding applicable surcharge and health and education cess.

For details on Stamp Duty, please refer section 'Units and Offer'.

For further details on taxation please refer to the Section on 'Tax Benefits of investing in the Mutual Fund' provided in 'Statement of Additional Information ('SAI')'.

E. Rights of Unitholders

Please refer to SAI for details.

F. List of official points of acceptance/ Additional official transaction acceptance points CAMS Transaction Points):

The details of the points of acceptance/ Additional official transaction acceptance points CAMS Transaction Points) can be accessed at the following link:

[SID related information \(icicipruamc.com\)](https://www.icicipruamc.com/SID-related-information)

E. 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

The details of such penalties, pending litigations 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 can be accessed at the following link:

[SID related information \(icicipruamc.com\)](http://icicipruamc.com)