

KEY INFORMATION MEMORANDUM ICICI PRUDENTIAL BOND FUND

(An open ended medium to long term debt scheme investing in instruments such that the Macaulay duration of the portfolio is between 4 Years and 7 Years. The Macaulay duration of the portfolio is 1 Year to 7 years under anticipated adverse situation. A relatively high interest rate risk and moderate credit risk.)

THIS PRODUCT IS SUITABLE FOR INVESTORS WHO ARE SEEKING*:	Scheme Riskometer#
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium to Long term savings A debt scheme that invests in debt and money market instruments with an aim to maximise income while maintaining an optimum balance of yield, safety and liquidity. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Riskometer Investors understand that their principal will be at moderate risk</p>
* Investors should consult their financial advisers if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them.	
Benchmark As per AMFI Tier I benchmark	Benchmark Riskometer
CRISIL Medium to Long Duration Debt A-III Index	<p style="text-align: center;">Riskometer Benchmark riskometer at moderate risk</p>

#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 an ongoing basis in accordance with clause 17.4 of the Master Circular.

The potential risk class matrix based on interest rate risk and credit risk, is as below:

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

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	Regd. Office: 12th Floor, Narain Manzil, 23, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110 001. Corporate Office: One BKC, A Wing, 13th floor, Bandra Kurla Complex, Mumbai - 400051. Tel: +91 22 2652 5000, Fax: +91 22 2652 8100 Central Service Office: 2nd Floor, Block B-2, Nirlon Knowledge Park, Western Express Highway, Goregaon (East), Mumbai 400 063. Tel: (91) (22) 26852000, Fax: (91)(22) 2686 8313.
Name of the Trustee Company	ICICI Prudential Trust Limited (Corporate Identity Number: U74899DL1993PLC054134)
Website	www.icicipruamc.com

Continuous offer for units at NAV based price. Face Value of units of ICICI Prudential Bond Fund is Rs. 10/- per unit.

This Key Information Memorandum (KIM) sets forth the information, which a prospective investor ought to know before investing. For further details of the Schemes/Mutual Fund, due diligence certificate by AMC, Key Personnel, Investors' rights & services, risk factors, penalties & pending litigations etc. investors should, before investment, refer to the Scheme Information Document and Statement of Additional Information available free of cost at any of the Investor Service Centres or distributors or from the website www.icicipruamc.com.

The Scheme particulars have been prepared in accordance with Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996, as amended till date, and filed with Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The units being offered for public subscription have not been approved or disapproved by SEBI, nor has SEBI certified the accuracy or adequacy of this KIM.

This KIM is dated June 19, 2024

KEY SCHEME FEATURES OF ICICI PRUDENTIAL BOND FUND			
SCHEME CODE	ICIC/O/D/MLD/08/05/0033		
INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE	To generate income through investments in a range of debt and money market instruments while maintaining the optimum balance of yield, safety and liquidity. However, there can be no assurance or guarantee that the investment objective of the Scheme would be achieved.		
ASSET ALLOCATION PATTERN	Under all circumstances (normal as well as adverse), the asset allocation under the Scheme will be as follows:		
	Type of Security	Indicative allocation (% of corpus) in all circumstances	
	Particulars	Minimum	Maximum
	Money market instruments	0%	50%
	Debt Instruments	50%	100%
	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 Cumulative Gross Exposure across Debt and Money Market, Derivatives and such other securities/assets as may be permitted by the SEBI from time to time, should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme.		
	The Macaulay duration of the portfolio of the Scheme would be between 4 years and 7 years under normal circumstances.		
	The Macaulay duration of the portfolio of the Scheme would be between 1 year and 7 years under adverse circumstances.		
	Exposure to various instruments will be as per the indicative table given below: (Below percentages shall be subject to applicable SEBI circulars:		
	Sr. No.	Type of Instrument	Percentage of exposure
	1.	Securitized Debt	Up to 50% of net assets
	2.	Derivatives	
	2(a)	Equity Derivatives for hedging purpose	-
	2(b)	Equity Derivatives for non hedging purpose	-
	2(c)	Debt Derivatives for hedging/non hedging purpose	Upto 100 % of the net assets in debt and money market instruments
			Paragraph 12.11 of the Master Circular
			Paragraph 12.25 of the Master Circular
	Rebalancing due to Short Term Defensive Consideration:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		

KEY SCHEME FEATURES OF ICICI PRUDENTIAL BOND FUND

<p>ASSET ALLOCATION PATTERN (CONTD.)</p>	<p>Rebalancing due to Passive Breaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>The securities mentioned in the asset allocation pattern could be listed, unlisted, privately placed, secured or unsecured, rated or unrated and of any maturity. The securities may be acquired through secondary market purchases, Initial Public Offering (IPO), other public offers, Private Placement, right offers (including renunciation) and negotiated deals.</p> <p>In accordance with the requirement of Regulation 43A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/PoD2/P/CIR/2023/129 dated July 27, 2023 on Investment by Mutual Fund Schemes and AMCs in units of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund, scheme shall invest 25 bps of its AUM as on December 31, 2022 in the units of the Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF') within 10 working days from the request of CDMDF. Further, an incremental contribution to CDMDF shall be made every six months within 10 working days from the end of half year starting from December 2023 to ensure 25 bps of scheme AUM is invested in units of CDMDF. However, if AUM decreases there shall be no return or redemption from CDMDF. Contribution made to CDMDF, including the appreciations on the same, if any, shall be locked-in till winding up of the CDMDF.</p> <p>However, in case of winding up of contributing Scheme, inter-scheme transfers within the same Mutual Fund or across Mutual Funds may be undertaken.</p> <p>For calculation of asset allocation limits of the scheme in terms of Part IV of Chapter 2 on 'Categorization and Rationalization of Mutual Fund Schemes' of Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated May 19, 2023, investment in units of CDMDF shall be excluded from base of net assets.</p> <p>Further, investments in CDMDF units shall not be considered as violation while considering maturity restriction as applicable for various purposes (including applicable Investment limits) and the calculations of Potential Risk Class (PRC) Matrix, Risk-o-meter, Stress testing and Duration for various purposes shall be done after excluding investments in units of CDMDF.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Apart from the above investment restrictions, the Fund follows 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.</p> <p>Negative list: The Scheme will not invest/ have exposure in the following:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="432 958 1497 1099"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. No</th> <th>Particulars</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Short selling</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Securities lending</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Foreign securities</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr. No	Particulars	1.	Short selling	2.	Securities lending	3.	Foreign securities
Sr. No	Particulars								
1.	Short selling								
2.	Securities lending								
3.	Foreign securities								
<p>INVESTMENT STRATEGY</p>	<p>The scheme aims to identify securities which offer optimal level of yields/returns, considering risk-reward ratio. An appropriate mix of debt market securities and money market securities will be used to achieve this. Money Market securities include cash and cash equivalents. The scheme will invest in Debt & Money Market securities such that the Macaulay duration of the portfolio is between 4 years and 7 years.</p> <p>The Macaulay duration is the weighted average term to maturity of the cash flows from a bond. The weight of each cash flow is determined by dividing the present value of the cash flow by the price.</p> <p>The fund manager may, in the interest of investors, in case of anticipated adverse situation reduce the portfolio duration of the scheme up to a duration of 1 year. In such cases, the AMC shall record and maintain the reasons for the same. The reasons shall be placed before the Trustees in the subsequent Trustee meeting.</p> <p>With the aim of controlling risks, rigorous in depth credit evaluation of the securities proposed to be invested in will be carried out by the Risk Management team of the AMC. The credit evaluation includes a study of the operating environment of the company, the past track record as well as the future prospects of the issuer, the short as well as longer-term financial health of the issuer.</p> <p>The AMC may consider the ratings of such Rating Agencies as approved by SEBI to carry out the functioning of rating agencies. In addition, the investment team of the AMC will study the macro economic conditions, including the political, economic environment and factors affecting liquidity and interest rates. The AMC would use this analysis to attempt to predict the likely direction of interest rates and position the portfolio appropriately to take advantage of the same.</p> <p>Further, the Scheme may invest in other schemes managed by the AMC or in the Schemes of any other Mutual Funds, provided it is in conformity with the prevailing Regulations. As per the Regulations, no investment management fees will be charged for such investments.</p> <p>The Scheme may use derivative instruments like Interest Rate Swaps, Interest Rate Futures, Forward Rate Agreements or other derivative instruments for the purpose of hedging, portfolio balancing and other purposes, as permitted under the Regulations. Hedging using Interest Rate Futures could be perfect or imperfect, subject to applicable regulations. Usage of derivatives may expose the Scheme to certain risks inherent to such derivatives. It may also invest in securitized debt.</p> <p>For the present, the Scheme does not intend to enter into underwriting obligations. However, if the Scheme does enter into an underwriting agreement, it would do so with the prior approval of the Board of the AMC/Trustees.</p> <p>The Scheme may undertake repo transactions in corporate debt securities in accordance with the directions issued by RBI and SEBI from time to time. Such investment shall be made subject to the guidelines which may be prescribed.</p> <p>For complete details on 'Derivative Strategies' kindly refer to SAI.</p>								
<p>RISK PROFILE OF THE SCHEMES</p>	<p>Mutual Fund Units involve investment risks including the possible loss of principal. Please read Scheme Information Document (SID) carefully for details on risk factors before investment. Scheme Specific Risk factors are summarized on page no.4.</p>								
<p>FOR DETAILS ON RISK FACTORS AND RISK MITIGATION MEASURES, PLEASE REFER SID.</p>									

KEY SCHEME FEATURES OF ICICI PRUDENTIAL BOND FUND			
PLANS AND OPTIONS	Plans available under the Scheme: • ICICI Prudential Bond Fund - Direct Plan and • ICICI Prudential Bond Fund Options under each Plan(s): • Growth Option • Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) (1) IDCW Payout (2) IDCW Reinvestment (with Daily, Weekly, Fortnightly, Monthly, Quarterly and IDCW Others frequencies) • Including Default option/ facility (as applicable) are as follows:		
	Default Plan (if no plan is selected)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If broker code is not mentioned the default plan is ICICI Prudential Bond Fund – Direct Plan • If broker code is mentioned the default plan is ICICI Prudential Bond Fund 	
	Default Plan (in certain circumstances)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If ICICI Prudential Bond Fund – Direct Plan is opted, but ARN code is also stated, then application would be processed under ICICI Prudential Bond Fund – Direct Plan • If ICICI Prudential Bond Fund is opted, but ARN code is not stated, then the application would be processed under ICICI Prudential Bond Fund – Direct Plan 	
	Default Option	Growth Option	
	Default sub option	IDCW Reinvestment	
Incase neither distributor code is mentioned nor 'ICICI Prudential Bond Fund - Direct Plan' is selected in the application form, the application will be processed under the 'ICICI Prudential Bond Fund - Direct Plan'. ICICI Prudential Bond Fund - Direct Plan is only for investors who purchase /subscribe units in a Scheme directly with the Fund. The Trustee reserves the right to add any other options/ sub-options under the Scheme. It should 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. For details with respect to AMFI Best Practices Guidelines dated February 2, 2024 on treatment of applications received with invalid ARNs or ARNs subsequently found to be invalid, investors are requested to refer to the relevant provisions of the SAI. For detailed disclosure on default plans and options, kindly refer SAI.			
Systematic Investment Plan	Daily, Weekly, Fortnightly & Monthly: Minimum Rs. 1,000/- & in multiples of Re. 1 (Minimum number of installments - 6) Quarterly: Minimum Rs. 5000/- & in multiples of Re. 1 (Minimum number of instalments - 4)		
Systematic Withdrawal Plan	Available		
Switch Facility	Available		
STP/Flex STP/Booster STP	Available		
APPLICABLE NAV	000		
MINIMUM APPLICATION AMOUNT/ NUMBER OF UNITS	Purchase	Additional Purchase	Redemption
	Rs. 5,000 (plus in multiples of Re.1)	Rs. 1,000 (plus in multiples of Re.1)	Any amount
MINIMUM APPLICATION AMOUNT AND ADDITIONAL APPLICATION AMOUNT IN CASE OF SWITCHES	Purchase (switch-ins): Rs. 5,000/- and any amount thereafter Additional Purchase (switch-ins): Rs. 1,000/- and any amount thereafter		
DESPATCH OF REDEMPTION REQUEST	As per SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, the Mutual Fund shall dispatch redemption proceeds within 3 working days from the date of 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 the stipulated timelines.		
BENCHMARK INDEX	CRISIL Medium to Long Duration Debt A-III Index (From April 3, 2023, the Name of Benchmark of the Scheme has been changed)		
IDCW POLICY	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. IDCWs will be payable to those Unit Holders whose names appear in the Register of Unit Holders on the date (Record Date). IDCWs 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. In the event of failure to dispatch IDCW within 7 working days, the AMC shall be liable to pay interest at 15% per annum to the unit holders. With respect to payment of interest in the event of failure of dispatch of IDCW payments within the stipulated time period, the interest for the delayed payment of IDCW shall be calculated from the record date. The treatment of unclaimed redemption & IDCW amount will be as per paragraph 14.3 of Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated May 19, 2003 and any other circular published by SEBI from time to time. .It should, however, be noted that actual distribution of IDCWs will depend, inter-alia, on the availability of distributable surplus and will be entirely at the discretion of the Trustee. Equalization 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.		
THE FUND MANAGER (Tenure given is as on May 31, 2024)	Mr. Manish Banthia and Mr. Ritesh Lunawat are the Fund Managers of the Scheme. As on May 31, 2024, Mr. Manish Banthia and Mr. Ritesh Lunawat have been managing the Scheme for tenure of 5 months since January 2024		
NUMBER OF FOLIOS & ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT (AUM) AS ON MAY 31, 2024	FOLIOS: 6,721 AUM: Rs. 2,957.93 crores		
ADDITIONAL SCHEME RELATED DISCLOSURES as on May 31, 2024	i. SCHEME'S PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS The top 10 holdings by the Scheme and allocation towards various sectors can be accessed at the below link: https://www.archive.icicipruamc.com/sid-related-information " SID related information (icicipruamc.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 – Not Applicable iii. PORTFOLIO DISCLOSURE Investors can also obtain Scheme's latest fortnightly/monthly/half yearly portfolio holding from the website of AMC i.e. http://www.icicipruamc.com/Downloads/MonthlyPortfolioDisclosure.aspx iv. SCHEME'S PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATIO: Not Applicable		

KEY SCHEME FEATURES OF ICICI PRUDENTIAL BOND FUND			
SCHEME PERFORMANCE	Please refer to page no. 7 for performance		
EXPENSES OF THE SCHEME a) Load Structure: Entry Load	Not Applicable. In terms of paragraph 10.4.1 (a) of SEBI Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated May 19, 2023, SEBI has notified that there will be no entry load charged to the schemes of the Fund.		
Exit Load for redemption/switch on applicable NAV on the basis of the investment period from the date of allotment of units	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 specified paragraph 6.11.1.1 (b) of the Master Circular, such redemption / switch will not be subject to exit load.		
b) Actual Recurring Expenses for the previous financial year ended March 31, 2024 (% of NAV)	ICICI Prudential Bond Fund : 1.31% ICICI Prudential Bond Fund - Direct Plan : 0.53%	(Actual Recurring Expenses Excludes Goods & Service Tax (GST) on Management Fees)	
Tax treatment for the Investors (Unitholders): Refer to page no. 7	Daily Net Asset Value (NAV) Publication: Refer to page no. 7	For Investor Grievances please contact: Refer to page no. 7	Unitholders' Information: Refer to page no. 7

Booster STP is available under the scheme. The Scheme is a source scheme under the facility.

Maximum Investment Amount per Investor (based on PAN of 1st holder) :

- 1) The Maximum investment amount across all folios shall not exceed Rs. 300 Crore except to the extent detailed in point no. 2 below.
- 2) The AMC/Mutual Fund may accept an amount greater than Rs. 300 crore ("excess amount"/"said amount") such that it does not exceed regulatory limits, and provided the aggregate of investment amount in excess of Rs. 300 crore, including the excess amount, does not exceed 50% of the Scheme's AUM, which is declared on the last day of the preceding calendar month.

Investors may please note that the Maximum investment amount per investor referred above is including the existing investment amount in the respective schemes.

The AMC reserves the right to change/modify any features of aforesaid facilities available under the Schemes.

0000 APPLICABLE NAV FOR PURCHASE, INCLUDING SWITCH IN:

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.

- "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.

- "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.

APPLICABLE NAV FOR REDEMPTION, INCLUDING SWITCH OUT:

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.

For distribution of IDCW, the Record Date shall be as follows:

Frequency	Record Date
Monthly	Last business day of the month

Risk Factors:

Mutual Fund Units involve investment risks including the possible loss of principal. Please read the SID carefully for details on risk factors before investment. Scheme specific Risk Factors are summarized below.

Scheme specific risk factors

Some of the specific risk factors related to the scheme include, but are not limited to the following:

➤ Risk Factors associated with investment in Fixed Income Securities

- **Market Risk/Interest Rate Risk:** The Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Scheme(s) invested in Debt and Money Market 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.
- **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.
- **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 has the power to 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. The AMC may choose to invest in unlisted securities that offer attractive yields. This may increase the risk of the portfolio.
- **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.
- 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.

➤ Risk factors 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 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.
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.
 - The derivative contracts at times are undertaken with various counterparties. These counterparties may not be able to meet the obligations under such derivative contracts. This would lead to credit risk in derivative transactions. Hence, derivative trades are undertaken with approved counterparties or through exchanges. This mitigates credit risk on derivative transactions.

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 Factors associated with investing in Securitised Debt

A securitization transaction involves sale of receivables by the originator (a bank, non-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:

- o Commercial vehicles
- o Auto and two wheeler pools
- o Mortgage pools (residential housing loans)
- o Personal loan, credit card and other retail loans
- o Corporate loans/receivables
- o Microfinance receivables

For complete details of the above risk factor, kindly refer to the Scheme Information Document.

➤ **Risk factors associated with investments in Perpetual Debt Instrument (PDI)**

Perpetual Debt instruments are issued by Banks, non-banking financial institutions (NBFCs) and corporates to improve their capital profile. Some of the PDIs issued by Banks which are governed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines for Basel III Capital Regulations are referred to as Additional Tier I (AT1 bonds). While there are no regulatory guidelines for issuance of PDIs by corporate bodies, NBFCs issue these bonds as per guidelines issued by RBI. The instruments are treated as perpetual in nature as there is no fixed maturity date. The key risks associated with these instruments are highlighted below:

Risk on coupon servicing

Banks

As per the terms of the instruments, Banks may have discretion at all times to cancel distributions/payment of coupons.

NBFCs

While NBFCs may have discretion at all times to cancel payment of coupon, coupon may also be deferred (instead of being cancelled), in case paying the coupon leads to breach of capital ratios.

Corporates

Corporates usually have discretion to defer the payment of coupon. However, the coupon is usually cumulative and any deferred coupon shall accrue interest at the original coupon rate of the PDI.

Risk of write-down or conversion into equity

Banks

As per the regulatory requirements, Banks have to maintain a minimum Common Equity Tier-1 (CET-1) ratio of Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs), failing which the AT-1 bonds can get written down. Further, AT-1 Bonds are liable to be written down or converted to common equity, at the discretion of RBI, in the event of Point of Non Viability Trigger (PONV). PONV is a point, determined by RBI, when a bank is deemed to have become non-viable unless there is a write off/conversion to equity of AT-1 Bonds or a public sector capital injection happens. The write off/conversion has to occur prior to public sector injection of capital. This risk is not applicable in case of NBFCs and Corporates.

Risk of instrument not being called by the Issuer

Banks

The issuing banks have an option to call back the instrument after minimum period as per the regulatory requirement from the date of issuance and specified period thereafter, subject to meeting the RBI guidelines. However, if the bank does not exercise the call on first call date, the Scheme may have to hold the instruments for a period beyond the first call exercise date.

NBFCs

The NBFC issuer has an option to call back the instrument after minimum period as per the regulatory requirement from date of issuance and specified period thereafter, subject to meeting the RBI guidelines. However, if the NBFC does not exercise the call option the Scheme may have to hold the instruments for a period beyond the first call exercise date.

Corporates

There is no minimum period for call date. However, if the corporate does not exercise the call option, the Scheme may have to hold the instruments for a period beyond the call exercise date.

➤ **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.

➤ **Risk Factors 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.

➤ **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.

➤ **Risk factors associated with creation of segregated portfolios**

1. Liquidity risk – A segregated portfolio is created when a credit event occurs at an issuer level in the scheme. This may reduce the liquidity of the security issued by the said issuer, as demand for this security may reduce. This is also further accentuated by the lack of secondary market liquidity for corporate papers in India. As per SEBI norms, the scheme is to be closed for redemption and subscriptions until the segregated portfolio is created, running the risk of investors being unable to redeem their investments. However, it may be noted that, the proposed segregated portfolio is required to be formed within one day from the occurrence of the credit event.

Investors may note that no redemption and subscription shall be allowed in the segregated portfolio. However, in order to facilitate exit to unit holders in segregated portfolio, AMC shall list the units of the segregated portfolio on a recognized stock exchange within 10 working days of creation of segregated portfolio and also enable transfer of such units on receipt of transfer requests. For the units listed on the exchange, it is possible that the market price at which the units are traded may be at a discount to the NAV of such Units. There is no assurance that a deep secondary market will develop for units of segregated portfolio listed on the stock exchange. This could limit the ability of the investors to resell them.

2. Valuation risk - The valuation of the securities in the segregated portfolio is required to be carried out in line with the applicable SEBI guidelines. However, it may be difficult to ascertain the fair value of the securities due to absence of an active secondary market and difficulty to price in qualitative factors.

For details on risk factors and risk mitigation measures, please refer SID.

Portfolio Turnover

Portfolio turnover is defined as the lower of purchases and sales after reducing all subscriptions and redemptions and derivative transactions there from and calculated as a percentage of the average assets under management of the Scheme during a specified period of time.

SCHEME PERFORMANCE RECORD

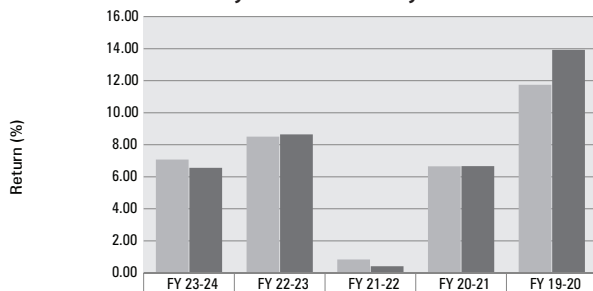
ICICI Prudential Bond Fund

Growth Option (As on May 31, 2024)

Period	Scheme Returns	Benchmark Returns
1 Year	7.06%	6.54%
3 Years	5.42%	5.14%
5 Years	6.90%	7.14%
Since Inception (18-Aug-08)	8.56%	8.43%

Past performance may or may not be sustained in future. • Returns : CAGR • Benchmark is CRISIL Medium to Long Duration Fund A-III Index • "For since inception returns the allotment NAV has been taken as Rs.10.00. NAV of growth option is considered for computation without considering the load". The performance of the scheme is benchmarked to the Total Return variant of the Index.

Absolute Returns for each financial year for the last 5 years:



	FY 23-24	FY 22-23	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	FY 19-20
ICICI Prudential Bond Fund	7.08	8.50	0.84	6.65	11.74
CRISIL Medium to Long Duration Debt A-III Index	6.56	8.64	0.41	6.66	13.92

Performance of the scheme is benchmarked to total return variant of the index. Past performance may or may not be sustained in future. Absolute returns are provided for the above mentioned financial years. With effect from April 3, 2023, the nomenclature of the benchmark has been changed to "CRISIL Medium to Long Duration Debt A-III Index".

RECURRING EXPENSES:

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 given in the table below:

The AMC has estimated that the following percentage of the daily net assets of the Scheme will be charged to the Scheme as expenses. For the actual current expenses being charged, the investor should refer to the website of the mutual fund. In case of any change in the expense ratio, the Mutual Fund. The mutual fund would update the current expense ratios would update the same on the website at least three working days prior to the effective date of the change. The requirement for disclosing such change would be subject to paragraph 10.1.8 of the Master Circular. Investor can refer <https://www.icicipruamc.com/Downloads/total-expense-ratio.aspx> for Total Expense Ratio (TER) details.

Annual Scheme Recurring Expenses:

Particulars	ICICI Prudential Bond Fund (% 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 and 5 bps for cash and derivative market trades Respectively	
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)* (more specifically elaborated below)	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.

*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.

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.

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.

The Scheme can charge expenses within overall maximum limits prescribed under SEBI (MF) Regulations, without any internal cap allocated to any of the expense heads specified in the above table.

Types of expenses charged shall be as per the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.

TAX BENEFITS OF INVESTING IN THE MUTUAL FUND: Investors are advised to refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI) available on the website of AMC viz: www.icicipruamc.com and also independently refer to his tax advisor.

PUBLICATION OF DAILY NET ASSET VALUE (NAV):

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 11.00 p.m. on every business day,
- On the website of Association of Mutual Funds in India - AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) by 11.00 p.m. on every 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.

For Investor Grievances please contact:

Name and Address of Registrar	Name, address, telephone number, fax number, e-mail address of ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund
Computer Age Management Services Ltd. (CAMS) Unit: ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund New No 10. Old No. 17B, Opp. to Hotel Palm Grove, MGR Salai (K.H. Road), Chennai - 600 034.	Mr. Rajen Kotak - Investor Relations Officer ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Ltd., 2nd Floor, Block B-2, Nirlon Knowledge Park, Western Express Highway, Goregaon (East), Mumbai - 400 063. Phone: (91)(22) 26852000, Fax: (91)(22) 2686 8313, e-mail: enquiry@icicipruamc.com

UNITHOLDERS' INFORMATION:

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. Further, the AMC shall disclose portfolio of the scheme on a fortnightly basis within 5 days from end of the fortnight. The disclosure shall be on website of:

- AMC i.e. www.icicipruamc.com
- AMFI i.e. www.amfiindia.com.

The AMC shall send via email the fortnightly statement of scheme portfolio within 5 days from the close of each fortnight and the monthly and half-yearly statement of scheme portfolio within 10 days from the close of each month / half-year respectively. The AMCs shall send the details of the scheme portfolio while communicating the fortnightly, monthly and half-yearly statement of scheme portfolio via email or any other mode as may be communicated by SEBI/AMFI from time to time within prescribed timelines. The AMC shall provide a feature wherein a link is provided to the investors to their registered email address to enable the investor to directly view/download only the portfolio of schemes subscribed by the said investor. The portfolio disclosure shall also include the scheme risk-o-meter, name of benchmark and risk-o-meter of benchmark.

The AMC shall publish an advertisement in all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi, every half year disclosing the hosting of the half-yearly statement of the scheme's portfolio on the AMC's website and on the website of AMFI.

The unitholders whose e-mail addresses are not registered with the Fund are requested to update / provide their email address to the Fund for updating the database. The AMC shall provide a physical copy of the statement of scheme portfolio, without charging any cost, on specific request received from a unit

holder.

In terms of Regulations 59 and paragraph 5.3.2 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds dated May 19, 2023, 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.

STAMP DUTY:

For more details, refer to SID.

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.

CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT STATEMENT (CAS)

1. 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.
2. For folios not included in the Consolidated Account Statement (CAS), the AMC shall henceforth issue account statement to the investors on a monthly basis, pursuant to any financial transaction in such folios on or before fifteenth day of succeeding month.
3. The AMC shall send an allotment confirmation specifying the units allotted by way of email and/or SMS within 5 Business Days of receipt of valid application/transaction to the Unit holders registered e-mail address and/or mobile number.
4. In case of a specific request received from the unit holder, the AMC shall provide the account statement to the investors within 5 business days from the receipt of such request.
5. In the case of joint holding in a folio, the first named Unit holder shall receive the CAS/account statement. The holding pattern has to be same in all folios across Mutual Funds for CAS

Further, in case if no transaction has taken place in a folio during the period of six months ended September 30 and March 31, the 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.

Each CAS issued to the investors shall also provide the total purchase value / cost of investment in each scheme.

Further, CAS shall be issued for thr half-year (september/march).

Such half-yearly CAS shall be issued to all MF investors, excluding those investors who do not have any holdings in MF schemes and where no commission against their investment has been paid to distributors, during the concerned half-year period.

In case of the units are held in dematerialized (demat) form, the statement of holding of the beneficiary account holder will be sent by the respective Depository Participant periodically.

The dispatch of CAS by the depositories would constitute compliance by the AMC/ the Mutual Fund with the requirement under Regulation 36(4) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations.

However, the AMC reserves the right to furnish the account statement in addition to the CAS, if deemed fit in the interest of investor(s).

- In case an investor has multiple accounts across two depositories, the depository with whom the account has been opened earlier will be the default depository.

The dispatch of CAS by the depositories would constitute compliance by the AMC/ the Mutual Fund with the requirement under Regulation 36(4) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations.

However, the AMC reserves the right to furnish the account statement in addition to the CAS, if deemed fit in the interest of investor(s).

CASH INVESTMENTS IN THE SCHEME:

Currently, the AMC is not accepting cash investments. Notice shall be provided in this regard as and when the facility is made available.

MULTIPLE BANK ACCOUNTS:

The unit holder/ investor can register multiple bank account details under its existing folio by submitting separate form available on the website of the AMC at www.icicipruamc.com. Individuals/HuF can register upto 5 different bank accounts for a folio, whereas non-individuals can register upto 10 different bank accounts for a folio.

The Scheme was approved by the Directors of ICICI Prudential Trust Limited by circulation on April 21, 2008. The Trustees have ensured that the Scheme approved by them was new a product offered by ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund and is not a minor modification of the exiting Schemes.

For ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited

Sd/-

Nimesh Shah
Managing Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : June 19, 2024