

KEY INFORMATION MEMORANDUM ICICI PRUDENTIAL LIQUID FUND

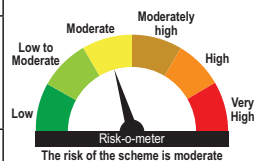
(An open ended Liquid Scheme. A relatively low interest rate risk and moderate credit risk.)

THIS PRODUCT IS SUITABLE FOR INVESTORS WHO ARE SEEKING*:

- Short term savings solution
- A liquid fund that aims to provide reasonable returns commensurate with low risk and providing a high level of liquidity.

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

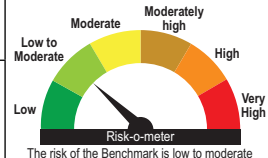
Scheme Riskometer#



Benchmark

As per AMFI Tier I benchmark

Benchmark Riskometer#



CRISIL Liquid Debt A-I

#It may be noted that risk-o-meter specified above for the Scheme is based on the scheme's monthly portfolio as on March 31, 2025. 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 paragraph 17.4 of the Master Circular for Mutual Funds dated June 27, 2024 (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)		B-I	
Moderate (Class II)			
Relatively High (Class 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)
Address of the Trustee Company	12th Floor, Narain Manzil, 23, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi – 110 001.
Website	www.icicpruamc.com

Continuous offer for units at NAV based price. Face Value of the Units of ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund is Rs.100/- 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.icicpruamc.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 May 15, 2025

KEY SCHEME FEATURES OF ICICI PRUDENTIAL LIQUID FUND

SCHEME CODE	ICIC/O/D/LIF/98/05/0007			
INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE	The Scheme aims to provide reasonable returns commensurate with low risk and providing a high level of liquidity, through investments made primarily in money market and debt instruments. However, there can be no assurance or guarantee that the investment objective of the Scheme would be achieved. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realized.			
ASSET ALLOCATION PATTERN	Under normal circumstances, the asset allocation under the Scheme will be as follows:			
	Instruments	Indicative allocation (% of corpus) under normal circumstances		
	Particulars	Minimum	Maximum	
	Money Market Instruments	70%	100%	
	Debt Instruments	0%	30%	
	Note – In terms of paragraph 12.6 of the Master Circular, ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund shall make investments in / purchase debt and money market securities with maturity of up to 91 days only. 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 SEBI should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme. 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	Circular references
	1.	Securitized Debt	Up to 50% of net assets	Paragraph 12.11 of the Master Circular
	2.	Stock lending	NA	NA
	3.	Overseas securities	NA	NA
	4.	Derivatives	Upto 100 % of the net assets	Paragraph 12.25 of the Master Circular
	4(a)	Equity Derivatives for hedging purpose	-	
	4(b)	Equity Derivatives for non-hedging purpose	-	
	4(c)	Debt Derivatives for hedging/non hedging purpose	Upto 100 % of the net assets	
	5.	Units of REITS & INVITS	NIL	Not Applicable
	6.	AT1 and AT2 Bonds	NIL	Not Applicable
	7.	Structured Obligations and Credit Enhancements	NIL	Not Applicable
	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 paragraph 1.14.1.2.b of SEBI Master Circular and the fund manager will rebalance the portfolio within 30 calendar days from the date of deviation.			

KEY SCHEME FEATURES OF ICICI PRUDENTIAL LIQUID FUND															
ASSET ALLOCATION PATTERN (CONTD.)	<p>Rebalancing due to Passive Breaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further, as per paragraph 2.9 of SEBI Master Circular, 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 paragraph 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, Public Offerings, 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 relevant paragraph of the Master Circular pertaining to 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 the Master Circular 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 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.</p> <p>Negative list: The Scheme will not invest/ have exposure in the following:</p> <table border="1"> <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>Stock Lending</td></tr> <tr> <td>3.</td><td>Overseas securities</td></tr> <tr> <td>4.</td><td>AT1 and AT2 Bonds</td></tr> <tr> <td>5.</td><td>Units of REITS and INVITS</td></tr> <tr> <td>6.</td><td>Structured Obligations and Credit Enhancements</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr. No	Particulars	1.	Short selling	2.	Stock Lending	3.	Overseas securities	4.	AT1 and AT2 Bonds	5.	Units of REITS and INVITS	6.	Structured Obligations and Credit Enhancements
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INVESTMENT STRATEGY	<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. The scheme will invest in Debt and money market securities with maturity of up to 91 days only. Money Market securities include cash and cash equivalents. Further, the Scheme shall follow an active investment strategy.</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.</p> <p>For complete details on 'Derivative Strategies' kindly refer to SAI.</p> <p>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/Trustee.</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>														
RISK PROFILE OF THE SCHEMES	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. Please refer to page no. 5 for Scheme Specific Risk Factors.														
FOR DETAILS ON RISK FACTORS AND RISK MITIGATION MEASURES, PLEASE REFER SID.															

KEY SCHEME FEATURES OF ICICI PRUDENTIAL LIQUID FUND			
PLANS AND OPTIONS	Plans available under the Scheme: • ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Direct Plan and • ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Regular Plan Options under each Plan(s): • Growth Option • Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) (1) IDCW Payout (2) IDCW Reinvestment • Including Default option/ facility (as applicable) are as follows:		
	Default Plan (if no plan is selected)	• If broker code is not mentioned the default plan is ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund – Direct Plan • If broker code is mentioned the default plan is ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Regular Plan	
	Default Plan (in certain circumstances)	• If ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund – Direct Plan is opted, but ARN code is also stated, then application would be processed under ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund – Direct Plan • If ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Regular Pan is opted, but ARN code is not stated, then the applica- tion would be processed under ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund – Direct Plan	
	Options/ sub-options	• Growth Option and • IDCW : 1) IDCW Payout 2) IDCW Reinvestment	
	Default Option	Growth Option	
	Default sub option	IDCW Reinvestment	
	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. The Trustee reserves the right to add any other options/ sub-options under the Scheme. For detailed disclosure on default plans and options, kindly refer SAI.		
Systematic Investment Plan	Daily, Weekly, Fortnightly & Monthly Frequencies: Minimum Rs. 99/- and thereafter in multiple of Re. 1/- (Minimum number of installments - 6) Quarterly: Minimum Rs. 5000/- and thereafter in multiple of Re. 1/- (Minimum number of instalments - 4)		
Systematic Withdrawal Plan	Available		
Switch Facility	Available		
STP/Flex STP/Booster STP	Available		
QUICK WITHDRAWAL Facility	'Quick Withdrawal' facility under the Scheme endeavors to send the redemption proceeds to the registered bank account of the investors instantly from the time of receipt of Quick Withdrawal facility request using Immediate Payment Service (IMPS) provided by various banks. For complete details please refer to the SID		
APPLICABLE NAV	000		
MINIMUM APPLICATION AMOUNT/NUMBER OF UNITS	Purchase	Additional Purchase	Redemption
	Rs. 99 (and thereafter in multiples of Re.1)	Re.1 (and thereafter in multiples of Re.1)	Any amont
IN CASE OF SWITCHES	Purchase (switch-ins) : Rs. 99/- (and any amount thereafter) Additional Purchase (switch-ins) : Rs. 1/- (and any amount thereafter)		
DESPATCH OF REDEMPTION REQUEST **	As per SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, the redemption proceeds shall be dispatched within 3 business 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 Liquid Debt A-I Index 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. The benchmark of the Scheme has been changed from CRISIL Liquid Debt B-I Index To CRISIL Liquid Debt A-I Index with effect from March 12, 2024.		
IDCW POLICY	As per the SEBI (MF) Regulations, the IDCW warrants shall be dispatched to the unit holders within 7 business 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 business 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, 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 Accountand 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 March 31, 2025)	Mr. Darshil Dedhia and Mr. Nikhil Kabra are the Fund Managers of the Scheme. As on March 31, 2025, Mr. Darshil Dedhia has been managing this Scheme for a tenure of 1 year and 10 months since June 2023. Mr. Nikhil Kabra has been managing the scheme for 1 year and 4 months since December 2023.		
NAME OF THE TRUSTEE COMPANY	ICICI Prudential Trust Limited		
NUMBER OF FOLIOS & ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT (AUM) AS ON MARCH 31, 2025	FOLIOS: 3,02,689 AUM: Rs. 40,089.02 crores		

KEY SCHEME FEATURES OF ICICI PRUDENTIAL LIQUID FUND																			
ADDITIONAL SCHEME RELATED DISCLOSURES as on March 31, 2025	<div>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.icicipruamc.com/news-and-media/downloads?currentTabFilter=OtherSchemeDisclosures&&subCatTabFilter=Monthly%20Portfolio%20Disclosures</div> <div>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</div> <div>iii. PORTFOLIO DISCLOSURE Investors can obtain Scheme's latest fortnightly/monthly/half yearly portfolio holding from the website of AMC i.e. https://www.icicipruamc.com/news-and-media/downloads?currentTabFilter=OtherSchemeDisclosures&&subCatTabFilter=Monthly%20Portfolio%20Disclosures</div> <div>iv. SCHEME's PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATIO: Not Applicable</div>																		
	SCHEME PERFORMANCE																		
EXPENSES OF THE SCHEME a) Load Structure:		Please refer to page 7 for performance																	
Exit Load for redemption/switch on applicable NAV on the basis of the investment period from the date of allotment of units		Exit Load shall be levied on investors within 7 days of their investment in the scheme on graded basis as under:																	
		<table><tr><th>Day at which investor exits from the scheme from date of allotment</th><th>Exit Load as a % of redemption proceeds</th></tr><tr><td>Day 1</td><td>0.0070%</td></tr><tr><td>Day 2</td><td>0.0065%</td></tr><tr><td>Day 3</td><td>0.0060%</td></tr><tr><td>Day 4</td><td>0.0055%</td></tr><tr><td>Day 5</td><td>0.0050%</td></tr><tr><td>Day 6</td><td>0.0045%</td></tr><tr><td>Day 7 onwards</td><td>0.0000%</td></tr></table>		Day at which investor exits from the scheme from date of allotment	Exit Load as a % of redemption proceeds	Day 1	0.0070%	Day 2	0.0065%	Day 3	0.0060%	Day 4	0.0055%	Day 5	0.0050%	Day 6	0.0045%	Day 7 onwards	0.0000%
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Day 7 onwards	0.0000%																		
		Any redemption/switch arising out of excess holding by an investor beyond 25% of the net assets of the Scheme in the manner envisaged 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, 2025 (% of NAV)		ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Regular Plan : 0.30% ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Direct Plan : 0.20%																	
		(Actual Recurring Expenses Excludes Goods & Services tax (GST) on Management Fees)																	
Tax treatment for the Investors (Unitholders): Refer to page 7		Daily Net Asset Value (NAV) Publication: Refer to page 7																	
		For Investor Grievances please contact: Refer to page 7																	
		Unitholders' Information: Refer to page 7																	

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

000 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 transaction

- Valid Applications received at the designated official point of acceptance up to cut-off time of 1:30 p.m. and the entire subscription amount credited to bank account of respective Liquid scheme before the cut-off time of 1:30 p.m. i.e. the subscription amount shall be available for utilisation before cut-off time - The closing NAV of the day immediately preceding the day of receipt of the application shall be applicable.
- Valid Applications received at the designated official point of acceptance post cut-off time of 1:30 p.m. and the entire subscription amount credited to bank account of respective Liquid scheme on the day of receipt of application i.e. the subscription amount shall be available for utilisation on the same day as day of receipt of application - The closing NAV of the day immediately preceding the next business day shall be applicable.
- Irrespective of the time of receipt of valid application at the designated official point of acceptance and the entire subscription amount is not credited to respective Liquid scheme account. i.e. the subscription amount is not available for utilisation before the cut-off time - The closing NAV of the day immediately preceding the day on which the funds are available for utilisation shall be applicable.

For Switch-ins:

- Application for switch-in is received before the applicable cut-off time i.e. 1:30 p.m.
- Funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase as per the switch-in request are credited to the bank account of the respective switch -in liquid scheme before 1:30 p.m.
- The funds are available for utilisation before 1:30 p.m. by the respective switch-in schemes.
 - "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.

Risk Profile of the Scheme:

The Scheme is subject to the principal risks described below. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect Scheme's NAV, trading price, yield, total return and/or its ability to meet its objectives.

Risk associated with investment in fixed income and money market securities

- **Market Risk/Interest Rate Risk:** The Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Scheme, to the extent invested in fixed income 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 and money market instruments 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(s) have the power to invest in securities which are not listed on a stock exchange or receive 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. These 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.
- **Settlement risk:** The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. By the same rationale, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme's portfolio due to the extraneous factors that may impact liquidity would result, at times, in potential losses to the Scheme.
- 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 associated with investing in units of mutual funds

The Scheme may make investments in units of mutual funds. Investments in schemes of mutual funds are subject to market risks and there is no assurance or guarantee that the objectives of the scheme will be achieved. Further, any investment in mutual fund scheme is also subject to risk factors outlined in the offer document of the mutual fund scheme and an adverse performance of a mutual fund scheme in which the scheme has made investments could adversely impact the scheme's performance and NAV of the scheme.

Risk associated with investment in Derivatives

- 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.
- The Scheme 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.

- 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.
- Thus, derivatives are highly leveraged instruments. Even a small price movement in the underlying security could have a large impact on their value.
- The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments.
- The specific risk factors arising out of a derivative strategy used by the Fund Manager may be as below:
 - 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 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 business 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:

- 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

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

Risk associated with investment 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). RBI regulations also apply to PDIs issued by NBFC. However, there are no regulatory guidelines for issuance of PDIs by corporate bodies. The instruments are treated as perpetual in nature as there is no maturity date. The key risks associated with these instruments are highlighted below:

Risk associated with coupon servicing

Banks

As per the terms of the instruments, Banks may have discretion at all times to cancel distributions/payment of coupons. In the event of non-availability of adequate distributable reserves and surpluses or inadequacy in terms of capital requirements, RBI may not allow banks to make 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 associated with write-down or conversion into equity

Banks

AT1 Bonds are could be written down or converted to common equity, at the discretion of RBI, in the event of non-maintenance of capital adequacy ratios and/or Point of Non Viability Trigger (PONV). Minimum capital adequacy ratio requirements would be as per Basel III regulations. PONV is a point, determined by RBI, when a bank is deemed to have become non-viable unless appropriate measures are taken to revive its operations. Further Tier II bonds issued under Basel III, having a fixed maturity date, are also liable to be written down or converted to common equity under the aforesaid event of PONV. This risk is not applicable in case of NBFCs and Corporates.

Risk associated with 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 schemes investing 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 business 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 of risk factors and risk mitigation measures, please refer SID.

SCHEME PERFORMANCE RECORD

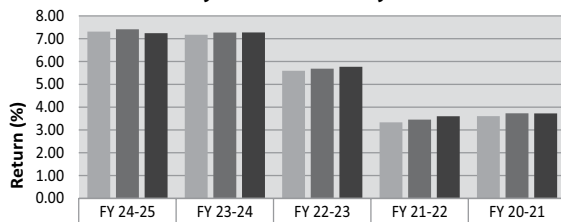
ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund

Growth Option (As on March 31, 2025)

Period	Scheme Returns		CRISIL Liquid Debt A-I Index (Benchmark)	
	Regular Plan	Direct Plan		
1 Year	7.31%	7.41%	7.24%	
3 Years	6.68%	6.78%	6.75%	
5 Years	5.39%	5.49%	5.51%	
Since Inception (17-Nov-05)	7.14%	6.88%	Direct Plan	Regular Plan
			6.77%	6.81%

Past performance may or may not be sustained in future. • Returns : CAGR • Benchmark is CRISIL Liquid Debt A-I 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 date of inception of the Scheme is November 17, 2005, however the direct plan under the scheme was being offered since January 1, 2013. Thus the returns of direct plan is computed for period starting Jan 1, 2013.

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



	FY 24-25	FY 23-24	FY 22-23	FY 21-22	FY 20-21
■ ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Regular Plan	7.31	7.17	5.59	3.33	3.60
■ ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Direct Fund	7.41	7.27	5.69	3.45	3.73
■ CRISIL Liquid Debt A-I Index	7.24	7.27	5.77	3.60	3.72

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.

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 upto 2% 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 AMC would update the current expense ratios 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 Total Expense Ratio of Mutual Fund Schemes (icicipruamc.com) for Total Expense Ratio (TER) details. <https://www.icicipruamc.com/about-us/financials-&-disclosures?currentTabFilter=Total%20Expense%20Ratio>

Annual Scheme Recurring Expenses:

Particulars	ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund (% p.a. of net assets)
Investment Management and Advisory Fees	Upto 2.00
Audit Fees and expenses of trustees	
Custodian Fees	
Registrar & Transfer Agent Fees including cost of providing account statements/IDCW/redemption cheques/warrants	
Marketing & Selling Expenses including Agents Commission and statutory advertisement	
Cost related to investor communications	
Cost of fund transfer from location to location	
Cost towards investor education & awareness (2bps)	
Brokerage and transaction cost pertaining to distribution of units	
Goods and Services Tax on expenses other than investment and advisory fees	
Goods and Services Tax on brokerage and transaction cost	
Other Expenses*	
Maximum total expense ratio (TER) permissible under Regulation 52 (6) (c)	Upto 2.00
Additional expenses under Regulations 52(6A)(c)	Upto 0.05

Particulars	ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund (% p.a. of net assets)
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.

\$Listing expenses are part of other expenses, wherever applicable.

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 TREATMENT 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 business 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. 178, 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 AMC 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

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.

Please refer to SAI for more details.

ACCOUNT STATEMENT:

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.

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.

Note: The Scheme was approved by the Directors of ICICI Prudential Trust Limited by circulation on March 23, 1998. 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/-

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 15, 2025

Nimesh Shah
Managing Director