



B. Details of the changes are as follows:

What are the Investment Strategies	Subject to the Regulations and other prevailing laws as applicable, the Scheme can invest in (but not exclusively) of the following category of schemes: 1. Units of Equity oriented Schemes; 2. Units of Debt oriented Schemes; 3. Units of Hybrid oriented Schemes; The Scheme will invest based on the investment objective and asset allocation pattern as set out in this SID. The fund manager based on their outlook will decide on the weightage of each scheme. For investing in debt oriented schemes, the investment team of the AMC will study the macro economic conditions, including the political, economic environment and factors affecting liquidity and interest rates. With an aim to generate capital appreciation, the Scheme will invest in equity oriented & hybrid oriented schemes.	The primary objective of the Scheme is to generate regular income by investing in Debt Oriented Schemes and balance shall be invested in arbitrage Schemes. The allocation towards Debt Oriented Schemes and arbitrage schemes shall be based market dynamics, arbitrage opportunities and interest rate movement in the debt market.
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Particulars	Existing	Revised
Where will the Scheme invest	The corpus of the Scheme will be invested in the schemes of domestic or offshore Mutual Funds that invest in debt, money market instruments and equity and equity related instruments depending on the asset allocation pattern and Investment Objective of the Scheme. As per the SEBI guidelines, a Fund of funds scheme shall not invest its assets other than in schemes of mutual funds, except to the extent of funds required for meeting the liquidity requirements for the purpose of repurchases or redemptions. Subject to the Regulations, the corpus of the Scheme can be invested in any (but not exclusively) of the following securities: 1. Units of various schemes of onshore or offshore Mutual Fund(s). 2. Obligations/ Term Deposits of banks (both public and private sector) and development financial institutions. 3. Money market instruments permitted by SEBI/RBI The units of the schemes of the Mutual Funds in which the Scheme propose to make investments in could be listed or unlisted, open/ closed ended. The units may be acquired through subscription to the units during the New Fund Offer of the schemes or by subscriptions on on-going basis in case of open ended schemes. The inter Scheme transfer of investments shall be in accordance with the provisions contained in paragraph 12.30 of the Master Circular pertaining to Inter-Scheme transfer of investments.	The corpus of the Scheme will be invested in the schemes of domestic Mutual Funds in line with the asset allocation pattern and Investment Objective of the Scheme. As per the SEBI guidelines, a Fund of funds scheme shall not invest its assets other than in schemes of mutual funds, except to the extent of funds required for meeting the liquidity requirements for the purpose of repurchases or redemptions. Subject to the Regulations, the corpus of the Scheme can be invested in any (but not exclusively) of the following securities: 1) Units of Mutual Funds 2) Obligations/ Term Deposits of banks (both public and private sector) and development financial institutions. 3) Money market instruments permitted by SEBI/RBI The units of the schemes of the Mutual Funds in which the Scheme propose to make investments in could be listed or unlisted, open/ closed ended. The units may be acquired through subscription to the units during the New Fund Offer of the schemes or by subscriptions on on-going basis in case of open -ended schemes. The inter Scheme transfer of investments shall be in accordance with the provisions contained in paragraph 12.30 of the Master Circular pertaining to Inter-Scheme transfer of investments.
Exit Load	• If units redeemed or switched out within 12 months from the date of allotment - 1 % of applicable NAV. • If units redeemed or switched out after 12 month from the date of allotment - Nil. However, the Trustee shall have a right to prescribe or modify the load structure with prospective effect subject to a maximum prescribed under the Regulations.	Nil However, the Trustee shall have a right to prescribe or modify the load structure with prospective effect subject to a maximum prescribed under the Regulations.
Risk Factors	-	Inclusion of risk factors with respect to changes in asset allocation Risks associated with Arbitrage Schemes The primary objective of arbitrage schemes is to identify and exploit price discrepancies in various markets. However, price differences may narrow or disappear before the arbitrage opportunity is executed, thus reducing or eliminating potential profits. Security prices are fluctuating and therefore timing discrepancies or delays in executing trades may impact profits. Identification and exploitation of the discrepancies involve uncertainty as the fund managers may not be able to recognize the opportunities or may not be able to take advantage of the same in time. In addition, insufficient liquidity in one or more markets may make it difficult to execute trades at desired prices, impacting the effectiveness of the arbitrage strategy. Errors in trade execution, technology failures, or problems with the trading platform may impact returns. In case the trade is entered with a counterparty rather than an exchange, there is a counterparty risk that the trading partner defaults or fails to honor the trade which may result in a loss.

No. 003/04/2025

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**Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks,
read all scheme related documents carefully.**